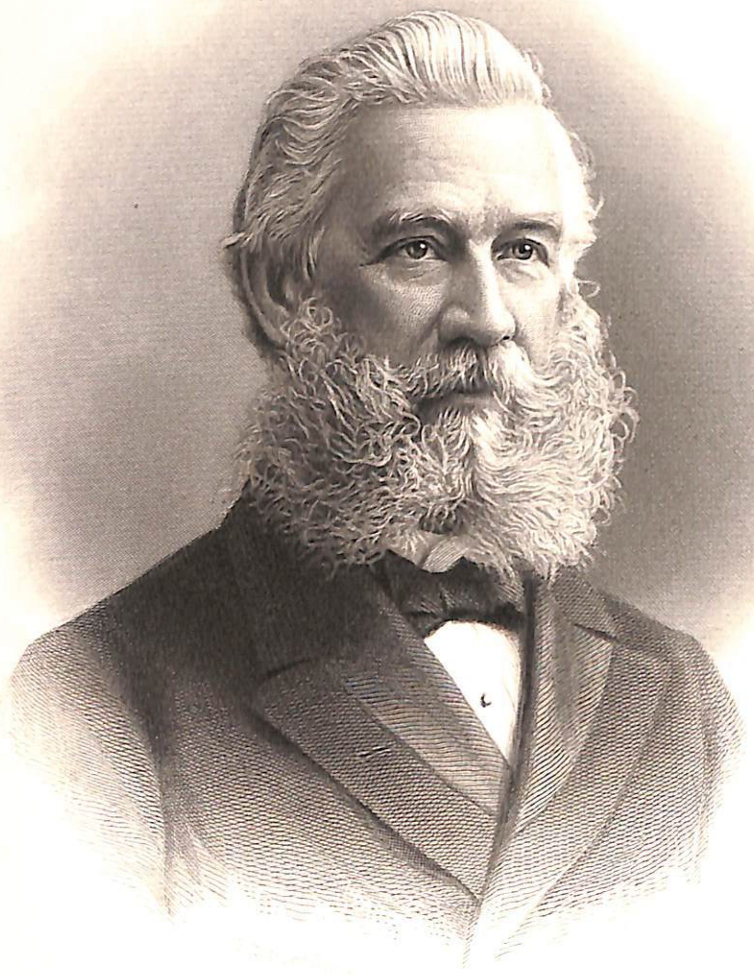
GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777

IN HOC SIGNO VINCES,
MAGNA EST VERITAS, ET PREVALEBIT,



Samuel C. Lawrence

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Commandery of Knights Templars

AND THE

APPENDANT ORDERS

OF

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND

For the Year ending October 31, 1895.

R. E. Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, Grand Commander.
E. Sir BENJAMIN W. ROWELL, Grand Recorder.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.
E. L. FREEMAN & SON, PRINTERS.
1896.

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RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

AT ITS

SEMI-ANNUAL CONCLAVE,

MAY 28, 1895.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONCLAVE of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was held in Freemasons Hall, in the City of Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, May 28th, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

R. E. Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir EUGENE H. RICHARDS.	Deputy Grand Commander.
E. Sir WILLIAM R. WALKER	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir WALTER CUTTING	Grand Captain General.
E. Sir Rev. THOMAS E. ST. JOHN	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir HERBERT F. MORSE	Grand Junior Warden.

E. Sir JAMES H. UPHAM.................. Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir BENJAMIN W. ROWELL.... ....Grand Recorder.
E. Sir WINTHROP MESSENGER.............Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir GEORGE E. HILTON.................Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir HENRY G JORDAN...................Grand Warder.
E. Sir ALBION F. WELCH......... ....Grand Captain of Guards.
E. Sir FREEMAN C. HERSEY.............
E. Sir HENRY S. ROWE.................. Grand Lecturers.
E. Sir CHARLES H. CRANE.. ....
E. Sir HENRY D. WILDER..................Grand Sentinel.

PERMANENT MEMBERS BEING PAST GRAND OFFICERS WHO WERE PRESENT.

R. E. Sir Rev. Henry W. Rugg,
R. E. Sir Caleb Saunders,
R. E. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson,
R. E. Sir George H. Burnham,
R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry,
R. E. Sir George H. Allen,
R. E. Sir James Swords,
R. E. Sir Robert H. Chamberlain,
R. E. Sir William H. H. Soule.

MEMBERS BEING PAST COMMANDERS WHO WERE PRESENT.

*George H. Allen,
Newton D. Arnold,
Albert L. Anthony,
E. Dana Bancroft,
George B. Buckingham,
J. Albert Blake,
J. Herbert Bowen,
*George H. Burnham,
Clovis H. Bowen,
Horace K. Blanchard,
*Edward P. Chapin,
*Robert H. Chamberlain,
*Walter Cutting,
George Cushing,
Albert H. Cushman,
George M. Carpenter,
James A. Codding,
A. E. Codding,
William H. Chessman,
George B. Cochran,
Silas B. Dickerman,
F. S. Dawes,
Arthur W. Dennis,
Andrew B. Eddy,
*Charles C. Fry,
William B. Fearing,
Herbert Field,
William A. Farnsworth,
Seth S. Getchell,
*Freeman C. Hersey,
William Humphrey,
*George E. Hilton,
Smith B. Harrington,
Zacheus Holmes,
Alfred H. Hartley,
T. B. Hazzard,
Eugene A. Holton,
*Charles C. Hutchinson,
*Henry G. Jordan,
Nathaniel Jewett,
Charles L. Kirby,
George W. Kingman,
*Samuel C. Lawrence,
*Herbert F. Morse,
Henry W. Mason,
Charles J. Miller,

* Represented in Grand and Past Grand officers.

E. C. Martin,
*Winthrop Messenger,
Charles E. Pierce,
Alfred G. Pierce,
Henry A. Pierce,
George W. Pettis,
Arthur G. Pollard,
*Benjamin W. Rowell,
J. Sewell Read,
*Henry W. Rugg,
*Eugene H. Richards,
Stafford W. Razee,
William Robinson,
William T. Rowe,
George H. Rhodes,
*Henry S. Rowe,
*Caleb Saunders,
Sullivan C. Sumner,
George E. Stacy,
*Thomas E. St. John,
George A. Sweet,
James L. Sherman,
Baalis Sanford,
John Strahan,
John F. Street,
Frank E. Sullivan,
*James Swords,
*William H. H. Soule,
Clinton D. Sellew,
Harry P. Smith,
George C. Stillman,
H. C. Tower,
James Taylor,
Waldo Trescott,
*James H. Upham,
*A. Frank Welch,
George S. Whitney,
Albert G. Webb,
*William R. Walker.

The following Representatives of the Subordinate Commanderies were registered as being present at this Conclave:

Saint John's Commandery.
George M. Carpenter, E. C.
Horace S. Richardson, G.
Charles E. Newhall, C. G.

Boston Commandery.
Charles I. Litchfield, E. C.
Henry H. Litchfield, G.
William B. Lawrence, C. G.

Worcester County Commandery.
Albert F. Gates, G.

De Molay Commandery.
William B. Learned, E. C.

Holy Sepulchre Commandery.
Charles E. Harrison, E. C.
Fred Taylor, G.

Pilgrim Commandery.
Thomas Walch, E. C.

Palestine Commandery.
Henry T. Holmes, E. C.
William Martin, C. G.

Milford Commandery.
Horace E. Whitney, E. C.
C. F. Wilkinson, G.

Saint Bernard Commandery.
John F. Bush, E. C.

Calvary Commandery.
James E. Tillinghast, E. C.
Frederick G. Stiles, C. G.

Sutton Commandery.
Henry W. Mason, E. C.
Zac. C. Dunham, G.
William H. Waterman, C. G.

Hugh de Payens.
H. J. Pettingill, C. G.

* Represented in Grand and Past Grand officers.

Saint Omer Commandery.

James Hill, E. C.
Thomas J. Christian, C. G.

Connecticut Valley Commandery.

Franklin E. Snow, E. C.
E. B. Blake, C. G.

Woonsocket Commandery.

D. W. Senior, E. C.
Fred W. Arnold, G.
Ambrose B. White, C. G.

Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery.

J. D. Munroe, E. C.
Dwight C. Con, C. G.

Joseph Warren Commandery.

E. Bentley Young, E. C.

Narragansett Commandery.

R. A. Mason, E. C.
E. H. Babcock, C. G.

William Parkman Commandery.

William G. Smith, E. C.
Edward G. Graves, G.
C. A. Estey, C. G.

Bristol Commandery.

George A. Hailbone, C. G.

Northampton Commandery.

Henry R. Chase, E. C.

South Shore Commandery.

Thomas J. Evans, E. C.

Trinity Commandery.

Edward P. Miles, E. C.
S. A. Holt, G.

Natick Commandery.

John J. Van Valkenburgh, G.

Cœur de Lion Commandery.

George F. Mullett, E. C.

Gethsemane Commandery.

Clarence Tebbetts, E. C.

Olivet Commandery.

Rufus E. Hilliard, E. C.
Charles A. Alley, G.

Athol Commandery.

Charles Crossman, E. C.

Bay State Commandery.

John A. Jackson, E. C.

Beauseant Commandery.

Jesse Cudworth, E. C.

Cyprus Commandery.

George Miles, E. C.

Cambridge Commandery.

Charles O. Welch, E. C.
Charles M. Pear, G.
John G. Thorogood, C. G.

Saint George Commandery.

Clarence O. Hood, E. C.
Samuel A. F. Whipple, G.
Charles J. Baker, C. G.

One hundred and fifty-eight Sir Knights signed the register as being present at the Conclave.

The roll of Commanderies was called and the following responded:

No. 1.	St. John,	No. 23.	Connecticut Valley,
" 2.	Boston,	" 24.	Woonsocket,
" 4.	Washington,	" 25.	Godfrey de Bouillon,
" 5.	Worcester County,	" 26.	Joseph Warren,
" 6.	Springfield,	" 27.	Narragansett,
" 7.	De Molay,	" 28.	William Parkman,
" 8.	Holy Sepulchre,	" 29.	Bristol,
" 9.	Pilgrim,	" 30.	Northampton,
" 10.	Palestine,	" 31.	South Shore,
" 11.	Milford,	" 32.	Trinity,
" 12.	St. Bernard,	" 33.	Natick,
" 13.	Calvary,	" 34.	Cœur de Lion,
" 14.	Haverhill,	" 35.	Gethsemane,
" 15.	Old Colony,	" 36.	Olivet,
" 16.	Sutton,	" 37.	Athol,
" 17.	Bethany,	" 38.	Bay State,
" 18.	Winslow Lewis,	" 39.	Cyprus,
" 19.	Jerusalem,	" 40.	St. Paul,
" 20.	Hugh de Payens,	" 41.	Beauseant,
" 21.	St. Omer,	" 42.	Cambridge,
" 22.	Berkshire,	" 43.	St. George.

The representatives from Washington, Bethlehem and Orange Commanderies were absent.

A constitutional number of the members being present, the Grand Commandery was called to order, the lines having been formed, the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, and other Grand Officers were received in due form, and after devotions conducted by the Grand Prelate, Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John, the Semi-Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was opened in Ample Form.

The records of the Annual Conclave of October 25, 1894, having been printed and distributed, the reading thereof was dispensed with.

COMMITTEE OF THE DAY.

The R. E. Grand Commander stated that he had appointed E. Sirs Clinton D. Sellew and Arthur W. Dennis, a Committee of the Day, and that a collation would be served at one o'clock, P. M., under their supervision.

SEMI-ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER.

Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery:

I extend to you my most cordial greetings, and congratulate you upon the pleasant circumstances under which we meet. We are called together to take thoughtful counsel upon such matters as concern the welfare of our Order in this jurisdiction. We have a very plain duty before us—to preserve unimpaired the spirit of Templarism as it has come down to us from its illustrious founders, and, at the same time, to keep it in step with the movements of the times and the changing conditions of social life. This should be our aim, and to this our best wisdom should be directed.

Fortunately, the great principles which underlie our beloved institution have remained unchanged, as they always will remain: love to God and to man; hatred of wrong and oppression; kindness and courtesy and that high sense of honor which, together, give sweetness and security to the relations between man and man, and without which life would cease to be endurable. Although in these later times ours has become a mission of peace, the same precepts which inspired the Knights Templars of an earlier age to deeds of valor and self-devotion find an even wider field for their application under the more complicated and artificial conditions of modern civilization. Still we feel the need of divine guidance; wrong and oppression, in a thousand forms, still prevail; and, down through all the troubled ages, sorrowing men look to their fellows for kindness, support and sympathy. The mission of the Knight Templar is not yet fulfilled.

Through the favor of Providence, so far as I am aware, the Grand Commandery has sustained but one loss by death since the holding of the last Conclave.

Eminent Sir Samuel George Stiness, of Pawtucket, R. I., was born in Douglass, Mass., September 4, 1829, and died November 5, 1894. He was an ardent and intelligent Mason, and was Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Rhode Island for the two years ending March 11, 1884. He was especially fond of the order of Knights Templars. He was an esteemed member of Calvary Commandery of Providence, of which body he was Eminent Commander in 1877-78. In the years 1885 and 1886 he held the office of Grand Lecturer in the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was an active Mason, and always ready to lend a hand to every good work.

In the Subordinate Commanderies, many a brave and loyal Knight has fallen in the battle of life, and our sincere condolence goes out to those who have had to mourn the departure of tried companions and friends. The loss of such men is a loss to the Order.

And we have to mark bereavements in other Grand Commanderies. Seven of their members have died since our last meeting—men eminent in their councils, and distinguished for their high character and the valuable services they have rendered to the Order. It is fit that we should pay our tribute of love and respect to their memory.

Eminent Sir Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, died in Hartford, October 10, 1894. Of him the Grand Commander of Connecticut speaks in the following terms:

> "His unwearied service in all the Grand Bodies of this jurisdiction for more than thirty years had endeared him to every Mason in the State, and made him favorably known throughout the land. His kindness of heart and encyclopedic knowledge of Masonic history and literature placed him in the position of Mentor to all young officials throughout the jurisdiction. His virtues were of the highest order and worthy of imitation."

Right Eminent Sir Joseph A. Manning, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, of Indiana and Representative of our Grand Commandery died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 26, 1894. He served as Master of his Lodge five years, was exceedingly active in all branches of Masonry, and filled with honor many of its highest offices.

Right Eminent Sir John Frizzell, Past Grand Commander and Past Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, died in Nashville, November 30, 1894. He was held in the highest respect both as a man and a Mason, and his influence was widely felt in the Order; a born leader, to whom his brethren had learned to look for guidance, advice and help.

Em. Sir Milton C. Baldridge, Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery of Alabama, died in Huntsville, Alabama, January 9, 1895. He was a noble man and loyal Knight, and highly esteemed by his associates.

Em. Sir Charles Lewis Fuller, Grand Captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, was born in Columbia, Tennessee, March 12, 1843, and died at his home in Nashville, March 23, 1895. He was made a Master Mason in 1865, and a Knight Templar in 1876. He was a man of marked administrative ability, a true Mason and an upright and honorable citizen.

Sir Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of New York, was born near Belfast, Ireland, October 4, 1815, and died in the city of New York, January 9, 1895. He served the Grand Commandery of the Empire State as its Grand Recorder for nearly a half century, discharging his duties with extraordinary fidelity and ability, and became a recognized authority in matters pertaining to Templar Masonry. He was a man of the tenderest nature, who won the love of all who came in contact with him.

Right Eminent Sir Albert von Haller Carpenter, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin, was born in Middlesex, Vermont, November 1, 1822, and died in Milwaukee, March 9, 1895. He was made a Mason in Montpelier, Vermont, in 1850, and in 1857 he removed to Wisconsin, where for the rest of his life he was active in

every branch of Masonic labor. He was a man of recognized ability, and discharged with fidelity and success all the duties imposed upon him. Better even than his work was the man behind the work; kind, manly and loyal, he gained an unusual hold upon the respect and affection of his fellow men.

Thus year after year we have occasion to mourn the departure of those to whom we have looked up for counsel and support; but our sorrow is not without hope.

"Upon the frontiers of the shadowy land,
We, pilgrims of external sorrow, stand:
What realm lies forward with its happier store
Of forests green and deep,
Of valleys hushed in sleep,
And lakes most peaceful? 'Tis the land of Evermore.

They whom we loved and lost so long ago
Dwell in those cities, far from mortal woe,
Haunt those fresh woodlands, whence sweet carolings soar.
Eternal peace have they;
God wipes their tears away;
They drink that river of life which flows for Evermore.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In conformity with a provision of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution as amended last year, I issued the following order:—

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,
MEDFORD, MASS., Oct. 30, A. D. 1894, A. O. 776.

GENERAL ORDERS,
SERIES 1894–95.
No. 1.

The several Commanderies within this Jurisdiction are assigned for Official Visitation and Inspection, as follows:

To V. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander	Springfield. Old Colony. Saint Omer. William Parkman. Gethsemane.
To Em. Sir William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo	Washington. Worcester County. Saint Bernard. Bristol. Olivet.
To Em. Sir Walter Cutting, Grand Captain-General	Boston. Milford. Hugh de Payens. Palestine. Godfrey de Bouillon.
To Em. Sir George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden	Haverhill. Sutton. Northampton. Natick. Cyprus.
To Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden	Newburyport. Holy Sepulchre. Winslow Lewis. Connecticut Valley. Saint Paul's.
To Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, Grand Standard Bearer	Pilgrim. Beauseant.
To Em. Sir George E. Hilton, Grand Sword Bearer	Calvary. Orange.
To Em. Sir George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer	De Molay. Woonsocket. Narragansett. Cœur de Lion.
To Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer	Jerusalem. Joseph Warren. South Shore. Cambridge.
To Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer	Saint John. Bethany. Berkshire. Trinity.
To Em. Sir Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer	Athol. Bay State. Bethlehem. Saint George.

The Inspecting Officers will report to the Grand Commander on or before October 1, 1895, the condition of the Commanderies assigned to them. The Grand Commander requests the Eminent Commander of each Subordinate Commandery to send a notice of each Conclave to him, and also to the Inspecting Officer assigned to said Commandery during this Templar year.

This Order will be read at the head of each Commandery at the first stated Conclave after its receipt.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

Attest:
B. W. Rowell,
Grand Recorder.

I also reissued, with a few changes, the following order, with a view to uniformity of procedure at the inspection of Commanderies:

Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Office of the R. E. Grand Commander,
Medford, Mass., Oct. 30, A. D. 1894, A.O. 776.

General Orders,
Series 1894–95.
No. 2.

The following instructions are issued for the guidance of the Grand Officers when officially visiting Subordinate Commanderies assigned to them for inspection, and for all others interested:—

1. Attention is called to the following resolution passed at the Semi-annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery in May, 1890, which is hereby promulgated as a part of the laws governing the Order:

> "The Recorder of each Subordinate Commandery shall enter in his records the number of members of the Commandery present in uniform, as well as the number of members present not in uniform, during the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood at each Conclave, and shall report to the Inspecting Officers at the date of the inspection the number of members owning uniforms. The Inspecting Officers will make full returns of these items to the Grand Commander."

2. The Digest of the Grand Commandery provides that—

> "Upon the occasion of all official visits to Subordinate Commanderies the several officers of the Grand Commandery shall appear clothed in appropriate regalia, to the extent of Sword and Belt, Regulation Shoulder Straps, Chapeau, White Gloves and Badge of Office."

The Grand Commander desires that each Inspecting Officer and each member of his Suite conform to the above requirements.

3. The ceremony at the reception of Grand Officers, when visiting a Commandery officially, will be conducted in accordance with the form prescribed in the Knights Templars' Tactics, adopted by the Grand Commandery.

4. Inspecting Officers will examine the records of the Commandery under inspection, and see that they are made full and complete, in proper form and neatly and carefully kept. They will observe that the Charter of the Commandery is present in the Asylum, and that it is well preserved; that the By-Laws of the Commandery, the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Encampment of the United States, are in the Asylum. They will also observe and report as to the proficiency shown in the rendition of the Ritual and attendant ceremonies.

5. The Grand Commander desires that Inspecting Officers will impress upon the minds of members of Subordinate Commanderies the necessity of making due preparation for the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States of America, to be held at Boston, Aug. 27, 1895.

It is desirable that the Inspections of the Commanderies should be held, the present year, *at the earliest practicable dates* in order that the Grand Officers shall be free at the opening of Spring to give their time and attention undistracted by other official duties to the important matters connected with the coming Triennial Conclave, and also that the officers of the several Commanderies shall have ample time to prepare their Commands for such an appearance on that occasion as will reflect credit upon the Knights Templars of the jurisdiction.

6. In order to obtain systematic reports of the strength and standing of the Commanderies, Inspecting Officers will make condensed returns on the accompanying blanks prepared for that pupose, and will accompany their reports with a full and extended account of any other matters of importance that shall come under their observation.

The financial exhibit is not for publication, but for the information of the Grand Commander, so that he may know the real financial condition of the Order. If a Commandery objects to giving its financial statement, that portion of the blanks may be left unfilled.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

ATTEST:
B. W. ROWELL,
Grand Recorder.

THE CHRISTMAS TOAST.

The proper observance of the great Christian festival by the Commanderies is a matter which commends itself to the heart of every Knight Templar as in keeping with the religious origin and spirit of our Order. From the earliest times and throughout the Christian world the anniversaiy of the Nativity has been a day devoted to cheerful festivity and to the kindly interchange of congratulations and good wishes. Recognizing the universal sentiment, the Grand Encampment, at the last Triennial Conclave, adopted the following resolution:

"That the Grand Encampment approves and gives its official sanction to the observance of Christmas day by Knights Templar, either in their individual capacity or as Commanderies, and that annually there be a Christmas toast and response prepared and transmitted to all Grand and Constituent Commanderies owing allegiance to the Grand Encampment.

While life and strength remain to him the management of the matter could not be in better hands than those of the beloved Frater (Eminent Sir Stephen Berry, of Portland, Me.,) to whom the credit is due of originating the beautiful idea, and we, therefore, further recommend that he be charged with the duty of preparing the 'sentiment' annually during the pleasure of the Grand Encampment, and that the expense thereof be paid on the order of the Grand Master."

On the receipt of the annual toast and response in December last, the Grand Commander transmitted them to the Commanderies in the following communication:

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,
MEDFORD, MASS.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 3.
SERIES OF 1894–95.

To all Knights Templars within the jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery.

DEAR FRATERS:

The Committee on Christmas Observance of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America has prepared the following toast:—

To our Most Eminent Grand Master, HUGH MCCURDY: the head of American Templar Masonry, who holds all Templar hearts.

The Grand Master sends the following response:—

To the great heart of Templar Masonry, and to every Templar Mason's heart—one and inseparable.

"'Tis the heart and not the brain
That to the highest doth attain,
And he who followeth love's behest,
Far excelleth all the rest."

The Committee requests "all true Templars and their friends, wherever dispersed, on land or sea, to join in these sentiments, on Tuesday, December 25, A. D. 1894, A. O. 776, at noon, Eastern Standard time."

In testimony of the loyalty of this Grand Commandery to the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, and of our respect and affection for the Grand Master, let every Sir Knight, at the specified time, join with the Grand Commander in sending greetings to Most Eminent Grand Master Hugh McCurdy, wishing him a Merry Christmas and the full enjoyment of peace, health and happiness.

It is ordered that this Notice be read at the head of each Commandery at, and borne upon the notice of, the Stated Conclave next preceding December 25, A. D. 1894, A. O. 776.

Witness my hand and the Seal of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1894, A. O. 776.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

Attest:
B. W. ROWELL,
Grand Recorder.

I am pleased to learn there was a very general gathering of the Knights at their Asylums on Christmas day, and that this special feature of Templar Christmas observance was loyally and lovingly adopted. Many of the Commanderies kindly embraced the Grand Commander in their remembrances, and to their friendly greetings, marked by a personal kindness and knightly courtesy which were most gratefully appreciated, the following response was returned:

May all the beatitudes of this blessed season find a home in the hearts of the members of your Commandery. A happy Christmas to each and all!

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted to the following Commanderies:

To Boston Commandery and De Molay Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, October 29, 1894, for the purpose of escorting the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the occasion of the dedication and consecration of the lot and monument in Mount Hope Cemetery, presented to the Grand Lodge by Brother John H. Collamore.

Berkshire Commandery, to attend in uniform and with its banner, the reception of Palestine Commandery at Madison Square Garden, New York, February 7, 1895. Permission was given by the Grand Commander of the State of New York for the Commandery to enter his jurisdiction.

Pilgrim Commandery, to elect a Prelate at its stated conclave, February 13, 1895.

Washington Commandery, to elect a Senior Warden at its stated conclave, February 20, 1895, due notice to be given to its members.

Cyprus Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform at a Knights Templars' ball in Waverly Hall, Hyde Park, February 20, 1895.

Calvary Commandery and Saint John's Commandery, to appear in uniform at divine service in Grace Church, Providence, Sunday evening, February 24, 1895.

Winslow Lewis Commandery, at its stated conclave, March 21, 1895, to elect officers to fill existing vacancies and any vacancy created by promotion, due notice to be given to its members.

Gethsemane Commandery and Cambridge Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, without music or banners, to attend divine service at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Newton Highlands, Sunday, March 31, 1895.

William Parkman Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, with banners but without music, to attend divine service at the Church of Our Father on the evening of Easter Sunday, April 14, 1895.

Cyprus Commandery, to attend divine service at Christ Church, Hyde Park, on Easter Sunday.

Connecticut Valley Commandery, to attend divine service at All Souls Church, Greenfield, on Easter Sunday.

Hugh de Payens Commandery, to attend divine service in Melrose, on Easter Sunday.

Woonsocket Commandery, to attend divine service in Woonsocket, R. I., on Easter Sunday.

Holy Sepulchre Commandery, to attend divine service in Pawtucket, R. I., on Easter Sunday.

De Molay, Cœur de Lion, Beauseant, Cambridge, Saint Omer and Palestine Commanderies, to join in Easter services with the Tremont Temple Baptist Church at Music Hall, Boston, April 14, 1895.

Haverhill Commandery, to appear in public, with banners and music, to attend divine service at Trinity Church, in Haverhill, on the evening of Ascension Day, May 23, 1895.

Olivet Commandery, to appear in public, with banners and music, to attend divine service at the church of the Holy Name in Swampscott, on Ascension Day, May 23, 1895.

Joseph Warren Commandery, to appear in public, with banners and music, to attend divine service at the Dudley Street Baptist Church on Ascension Day, May 23, 1895.

Pilgrim Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, for the purpose of escorting the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of Grace Universalist Church, at Lowell, May 25, 1895.

Palestine Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, with banners but without music, to attend divine service at the First Universalist Church, Chelsea, on Sunday, May 26, 1895.

Cœur de Lion Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, with banners but without music, for the purpose of attending an "Ascension Service" at St. Thomas' Church, Somerville, on Sunday, May 26, 1895.

Beauseant Commandery, to attend divine service at the Baptist Church, Malden, Sunday evening, May 26, 1895.

De Molay Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, for the purpose of escorting the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the occasion of its visit to Charlestown, June 17, 1895.

Connecticut Valley Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, to attend divine service at St. James' Episcopal Church, Greenfield, on St. John's Day, June 24, 1895.

The observance of Easter and Ascension Day is peculiarly consonant with the religious spirit of our Order, and I am glad that the custom of attending divine service upon these marked days in the Christian calendar is becoming, where circumstances are favorable, more and more prevalent among the Commanderies.

DECISIONS.

One of the duties which devolve upon the Grand Commander is to render decisions upon questions of government, procedure and discipline which arise in the Commanderies, and are referred to him. Some of these questions can be readily determined by reference to the proper authorities by those who are familiar with them ; but it must be confessed that information scattered through two Constitutions and Codes of Statutes, with supplemental decisions, the seeming purport of which is often qualified by later legislation and decisions, found only in the Triennial and Annual Proceedings, is not easily got at by the average seeker, and it is no wonder that an expounder is sometimes in demand. Other questions arise involving matters upon which no decisions have been rendered. It is pleasant to know that a committee has been appointed by the Grand Encampment to revise its Constitution, Code of Statutes, Edicts and Law, and to issue the revision in print to its members with the summons for the coming Triennial Conclave, and action thereon will probably be taken by the Grand Encampment.

I received an inquiry relating to the propriety of sending, in unsealed envelopes, to the members of a Commandery notices giving the name, residence, etc., of a petitioner for the Orders. Believing that the relations existing between a candidate and the Commandery are of a confidential nature and should be guarded, as far as practicable, so that the candidate in case of rejection shall not be subjected to the mortification of its publicity, I held that notifications bearing the name of a candidate for the Orders should be transmitted in sealed envelopes.

In answer to an inquiry relating to the restoration of a member suspended from all the rights and privileges of Knighthood, I found that the Code of Statutes of the Grand Encampment provides that "in either case of suspension or expulsion (from the rights and privileges of Knighthood) by his Commandery, the Knight can be restored to membership only upon petition and unanimous ballot."

I therefore held that in a matter of such importance as the Statutes of the Grand Encampment make it, action should be taken only after due notice to the members of the Commandery, and decided that in restoring to membership a Knight suspended or expelled from the rights and privileges of Knighthood, the name of the petitioner for restoration to membership shall be borne upon the notice of the conclave at which the ballot is to be taken.

The following by-law was brought to my attention :

> "No member shall be entitled to vote at the annual election, or be eligible to any office, whose dues are not paid in full, unless the same shall have been previously remitted."

My decision was that the by-law in the form given is not constitutional, as conflicting with the fundamental principle of Masonic law, that a member cannot be summarily deprived of his rights. Some definite period should be allowed to elapse before delinquency in the payment of dues becomes punishable, and due notice of the time and place of the trial or action in his case must be given to the delinquent, in order that he may have a reasonable opportunity to defend himself.

The customary method of suspending from membership, or of striking from the rolls, as provided in the Statutes of the Grand Encampment, members who are delinquent in the payment of dues, would seem apparently to answer the purpose of the proposed by-law, and I therefore seriously question the expediency of such legislation.

Two Commanderies presented to me the question of the validity of a proposed by-law which provided for the exemption from annual dues of members who had paid dues for a certain term of consecutive years. I found on examination the following decision of the Grand Master, which was confirmed by the Grand Encampment in 1892 :

> "There is no legislation authorizing the release from the payment of all dues on the part of a Subordinate Commandery based upon any length of membership. Section 8, title 19, authorizes it to be done upon the payment of a fixed sum of money, and this seems to be the correct method. Otherwise, the burden of sustaining the Commandery would necessarily fall upon the younger members and, in some instances, cripple the effectiveness of the body."

For my decision in this case I cited the action of the Grand Encampment, and I refer to the matter simply with a view to prevent similar legislation.

The Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws has referred to me for my decision the question of the validity of the following by-law adopted by one of the Commanderies :

> "Any Sir Knight who has been a member of this Commandery for twenty-five consecutive years, and who is clear of all dues and assessments, may, upon the payment of five dollars, become a life member, and thereafter shall be exempt from the annual assessment, but shall be subject to all the rules and requirements of the Order."

The edict of the Grand Encampment just quoted, in its full intent and purpose, evidently covers this case. It prohibits any release from the payment of dues based upon the length of membership, except under the provisions of a duly authorized system of life membership. The by-law in question in explicit terms relieves a member from the payment of dues on the ground of length of membership by the perversion of the true intent of the provision for life membership, the fundamental idea of which is a just and equitable commutation of future dues. The payment of the nominal sum of five dollars for exemption from dues is clearly a violation of the principle of life membership, for it is an inadequate and unjust commutation, and one that will, if permitted, work irreparable injury to the Commanderies. It will release from the payment of dues large numbers of members who neither need nor ask for such exemption, will seriously impair the revenues of the Commanderies and will throw the burden of their maintenance upon the younger members. For these reasons I decided that any by-law is invalid which provides for the exemption of members from the payment of dues on the ground of length of membership, or for the creation of a life membership on the payment of an inadequate sum for the commutation of future dues.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

To fill vacancies in the list of Grand Representatives, I have commissioned the following Em. Sir Knights to represent this Grand Commandery: Oregon, Em. Sir Frank A. Moore, of Salem; Arizona, Em. Sir George J. Roskruge, of Tucson; Montana, Em. Sir Cornelius Hedges, of Helena.

The Grand Commanders of these jurisdictions have commissioned the following Em. Sir Knights as their representatives near this Grand Commandery: Oregon, R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry, of Lynn; Arizona, Em. Sir E. Bentley Young, of Boston; Montana, Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, of Melrose.

FINANCES.

An examination of the finances of this Grand Commandery for the last five years has shown me that the growth of our income has not been proportionate to that of our expenditures for ordinary purposes; in other words, the annual income has not equalled the increasing annual expenditures. For this reason, and on account of the purchase of twenty jewels for our Past Grand Commanders, and other exceptional expenses, we have in five years incurred a debt of $3,000, represented by an outstanding note, provision for the payment of which should be promptly made. The increase in our regular expenses has been a gradual one, such as must naturally be expected in a growing and prosperous body; and I can see no way of making retrenchments in them without detriment to the best interests of the Order, for our revenues have been carefully and judiciously expended and we have received a full equivalent for every outlay.

Under these circumstances no alternative is left us but to increase the revenue of the Grand Commandery, and I recommend that action be taken to secure this result. The slight increase in the tax needed for this purpose will not be perceptibly felt by the Commanderies, for the yearly expenditure of the Grand Commandery amounts, comparatively, to but a moderate sum, and it is of the utmost importance to our Order that its Grand Body should stand on a sound financial basis and should be liberally equipped for the vital service it has to perform. The prosperity and dignity of the Commanderies and of their Grand Commandery are one and indivisible.

TACTICS.

The origin and traditions of Knight Templarism are essentially military, and from the earliest times attention to military exercises and drill has been held to be an indispensable feature of Templar discipline. The movements of Commanderies when on public parade require a knowledge of military evolutions, and must be based upon some system of tactics. Without this proficiency in drill, the appearance of a body of men armed and uniformed, on parade in our streets, would carry with it no small degree of absurdity. I am glad to see that the Commanderies are manifesting great interest in this important matter, no doubt intensified by the approach of the parade at the Triennial Conclave; and it is a laudable pride which prompts them to uphold the honor of the jurisdiction on such an occasion.

Animated by a desire to perfect themselves in Templar drill, several of the Commanderies have sought from me official direction as to the best manual of tactics available for such a purpose. In answer to these inquiries I have transmitted the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,
MEDFORD, MASS., Feb. 8, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR,
SERIES 1894–95.
No. 2.

To all Knights Templars within the jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery:

DEAR FRATERS:

There is a growing demand on the part of the Commanderies for an authorized manual of instruction in tactics, suited to our Order. I find on investigation that a manual of tactics, compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose, was issued in 1887. The edition, which was a small one, is exhausted. Were this book obtainable, it is not fully adapted to the new ritual, and is so limited in its scope that it is doubtful whether it would meet the requirements of the present time.

Under these circumstances, and until some definite action in this regard can be taken by the Grand Commandery, I venture to recommend to the Commanderies the use of "Grant's Tactics and Manual for Knights Templars," which is a recognized authority on the subject and which has been adopted by several of the Grand Commanderies for exclusive use in their jurisdictions.

I deem it proper to make this suggestion, inasmuch as frequent inquiries are directed to me touching this important subject.

I suggest to intending purchasers the desirability of securing copies of the *New Edition (1895)*, just published, the text of which has been revised to conform to the ritual adopted by the Grand Encampment at Denver in 1892.

Yours courteously,

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

It will be seen that in the absence of a satisfactory manual of our own I have not hesitated to recommend the use of Grant's system of Templar tactics until the matter can be definitely determined by the Grand Commandery.

Deeming it of importance to ascertain what works on tactics are in use in the several jurisdictions, I have communicated with the Grand Commanders and, through their courtesy, have collected the following information, which is helpful in reaching a judgment on this subject.

California has adopted Sumner's Tactics.

Illinois has adopted Purrington's Tactics.

Indiana has adopted Ruckle's Tactics.

Michigan has adopted Robinson's Tactics.

New Hampshire has adopted Meyer's Tactics.

Vermont uses a work known as "Common Sense Tactics," and Wisconsin uses the same work, carefully revised in 1894 by a committee appointed for that purpose.

New York and Pennsylvania each uses a manual compiled under its own auspices.

Wyoming has not adopted any system of tactics.

Virginia, in 1894, passed a resolution adopting the tactics of the Grand Encampment of the United States, with the idea that the Grand Encampment at its session in Boston in 1895 would take action with a view to establish a uniform system of tactics throughout the country.

The following Grand Commanderies require the use of Grant's Tactics:

Alabama.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
Colorado.
Connecticut.
Georgia.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine.
Maryland.
Minnesota.
Mississippi.
Missouri.
Montana.
Nebraska.
New Jersey.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Ohio.
South Dakota.
Tennessee.
Texas.
Washington.
West Virginia.

It thus appears that Grant's Tactics have been adopted by the Grand Commanderies of twenty-six states, and I find that the work has received the warm commendation of some of the most competent authorities in our Order.

As it is highly desirable that there should be uniformity in the use of a text-book on this subject throughout the jurisdiction, I recommend that "Grant's Tactics and Manual for Knights Templars" be adopted by the Grand Commandery for use in this jurisdiction until it is otherwise ordered.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE WORK.

In compliance with a constitutional requirement that one of the Orders shall be exemplified at the Semi-Annual Conclave, I have arranged with Joseph Warren Commandery, of Roxbury, Em. Sir E. Bentley Young, Commander, to exemplify the Order of the Red Cross in the afternoon.

THE COMING TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

A period of forty-five years has elapsed since the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States last held its session in Boston. The recurring event may well be said to mark an epoch in the history of the Order in this jurisdiction, and in taking a retrospective view of the growth which we have made in membership and influence, we find abundant reason for grateful remembrance of those who have guided the destinies of our beloved Institution through this long interval, during which our numbers in this jurisdiction have increased from about 500 to over 11,000 Sir Knights. The gathering of Knights Templars in August next means something more than a pageant, or even a festival. The Grand Encampment, for which we entertain a loyal respect and affection, will be with us; and representative Knights from almost every State in the Union will claim from us a cordial recognition. The occasion will have a national character, and it will bring the members of our Order from every part of our country into closer relations of fellowship and sympathy. I am sure that we shall all joyfully embrace the opportunity to show our grateful sense of the courtesies and kindnesses which we, as visitors, have received from other cities under similar circumstances; and I am equally sure that Massachusetts and Rhode Island will rise to the full level of the occasion, and will be true to all the traditions of their ancient hospitality. To the small demands which will be made upon us individually, to meet the expenses incidental to our position, I am confident there will be a prompt and cheerful response. In view of the warm competition which exists among the great cities for the honor of receiving the Grand Encampment, it is probable that many years will pass before such a privilege will be again extended to us.

The work of preparation for the reception of our visitors is being vigorously prosecuted by the Triennial Committee. The various sub-committees are giving careful attention to the special duties assigned them, and the work of arranging all details is progressing in a satisfactory manner. In response to applications from visiting Commanderies, we have already secured accommodations under written contracts for eighteen thousand visitors, including about six thousand ladies. The twelve thousand Knights already provided with quarters represent 29 Grand Commanderies and 178 Commanderies located in almost every section of the country. We of course anticipate still further demands for accommodations. I am exceedingly gratified to be able to state that in procuring quarters for our visitors, the parties with whom we have dealt have shown no disposition to take advantage of the urgency of the situation; prices have been maintained at the ordinary rates, and we have not met with a single instance of extortion. It is also proper to state that immediate attention has been given to all correspondence, and commissions of every kind have been promptly executed. We have extended every courtesy to committees representing Commanderies in all parts of the country and have rendered them all possible assistance in facilitating the transaction of their business.

The call made by the Grand Commandery upon the Commanderies for contributions in its circular of the 12th of June last has received the hearty approval of the Knights throughout the the jurisdiction, and the Commanderies are making their payments with reasonable promptitude.

Sir Knights, it is a good thing for all men to step out, now and then, from the dull routine of ordinary life, to do something noble and grand; something which brings them into broader association with their fellow-men and which makes living in this world sweeter and pleasanter. Why need I say more? We have invited our Brethren, our companions in arms, to visit us, and we have taken upon ourselves the high duty of a generous hospitality. I have no fears of any default on your part. I know you too well for that. When the hosts of Templar chivalry pour over our borders, we shall welcome them with warm hearts and open hands. The proud metropolis of our dear New England will put on its gala attire, and "with banners full high advanced" the stately ranks of Knights, good and true, from North and South, East and West, marching through the streets of our historic city, will keep rythmic step to the music of the Union. This will be something more than a pageant; it will thrill with one throb the national heart as it beats in the bosoms of Knightly representatives of almost every sovereign State of the Union,—men who know our history, and to whom the sight of Faneuil Hall and the Old South Meeting House and Bunker Hill will be a source of patriotic inspiration and a fresh incentive to the performance of every duty that makes for good citizenship.

I am sure that in after years you will look back with pleasure and pride to the manner in which you discharged your duties as hosts of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States in the Triennial Conclave of 1895.

Upon motion of R. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg it was

Voted, That so much of the address as relates to Decisions and Dispensations be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence; so much as relates to the financial condition of the Grand Commandery be referred to a committee of nine, including the Committee on Finance; so much as pertains to a system of Templar tactics be referred to a committee of five, and that the remainder of the address be referred to a committee of three.

In compliance with the foregoing vote the R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following Committees:

Committee on the Financial Condition of the Grand Commandery:—R. E. Sirs Charles C. Hutchinson and Edward P. Chapin, Em. Sirs Charles I. Litchfield, William B. Learned, George M. Carpenter, E. Bentley Young, and the Committee on Finance, consisting of Em. Sirs Arthur G. Pollard, Robert S. Franklin and Frederick H. Spring.

Special Committee on Tactics:—R. E. Sirs Charles C. Fry, Robert H. Chamberlain and James Swords, Em. Sirs Winthrop Messenger and Thomas J. Evans.

Special Committee on the remainder of the Grand Commander's Address:—R. E. Sirs Henry W. Rugg, Caleb Saunders and William H. H. Soule.

The Grand Recorder read the following Communication which was upon vote referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

BEVERLY, May 27, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

The undersigned, Council of Saint George Commandery, K. T., of Beverly, Mass., courteously request in behalf of said Commandery, that the jurisdiction of this Commandery may be definitely defined.

CLARENCE O. HOOD, *Em. Commander,*
SAM'L A. F. WHIPPLE, *Generalissimo,*
C. J. BAKER, *Captain General.*
WM. C. HILL, *Recorder.*

The Committee on the Remainder of the Address of R. E. Grand Commander Charles C. Fry, submitted the following report, which was received and placed on file:

GRAND COMMANDERY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND R. I.
PROVIDENCE, May 28, 1895.

The Committee to whom was referred the remainder of the Annual Address of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, report that his suggestion in regard to the wearing of uniforms in the different Commanderies is one of merit and deserves consideration.

The Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry has administered the affairs of his office with fidelity, and we congratulate him and this Grand Body upon his successful administration.

JAMES SWORDS,
Committee.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

The following report of the Committee on By-Laws was received and its recommendations approved.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Knight Templars of Mass. and R. I.:

The Committee on By-Laws have considered a slight amendment to the By-Laws of Bethlehem Commandery herewith submitted, and recommend that the same be approved by this Grand Commandery.

Courteously submitted,

JOSEPH W. HILL, }
WILLIAM ROBINSON. } *Committee.*

E. Sir James H. Upham offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be, and hereby is, directed to pay each of the members of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the same sum for their services as they were paid the last past year, viz.: $75.00 each.

Voted, That the Trustees of the Grand Fund be, and hereby are, directed to pay to the Grand Treasurer the income of said Grand Fund for the present fiscal year.

The Special Committee on Tactics reported as follows:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 29, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Mass. and R. I.:

Your Special Committee on Tactics, while not thoroughly conversant with the details of any Commandery Tactics, believe that a necessity exists for prompt action, and recommend that for the present, for the use of the Subordinate Commanderies of this Jurisdiction, there be adopted "Grant's Tactics and Manual for Knights Templars," with the exception of the length of the step and number of steps per minute. It is of great importance that the several organizations composing the procession on the opening day of the Triennial Conclave should march with uniformity of step. Your Committee believe that an attempt to comply strictly with

the requirements of any tactics, based upon the present system of Military Drill would result disastrously in regard to the general appearance of the procession, and that no necessity exists for such rapidity of movement. They therefore recommend that the Commanderies of this jurisdiction drill and march, while in the procession of August 27th, with a step of twenty-eight inches in length and a cadence 110 per minute.

They further recommend either the continuance of this Committee or the appointment of a new Committee to further consider the subject of Tactics and to report at the Annual Conclave in October next.

Your Committee also request that the Chairman of the Triennial Committee cause the Commanderies within this jurisdiction to be notified of the action of this Grand Body in regard to uniformity of step.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES C. FRY,
Chairman, for the Committee.

Upon motion, the report was accepted and adopted and the present Committee continued, in accordance with their recommendation.

COMMITTEE OF THE DAY REPORTED.

At 1 o'clock the Committee of the Day reported that a collation was ready to be served in the Banquet Hall, and the Grand Commander ordered an intermission of one hour for refreshments.

At 2 o'clock the Sir Knights were called to order in the Asylum for the transaction of business.

TENDER OF ESCORT.

The communication received from Boston Commandery at the Annual Conclave in October, 1893, tendering an escort to the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the day of the grand parade at the 26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand

Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, to be held in Boston in August, 1895, was, on motion of the Grand Recorder, taken from the files, and on motion it was

Voted, That the communication be referred to the R. Em. Grand Commander, with power.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE REMAINDER OF THE ADDRESS OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER, DELIVERED THIS DAY.

The Committee on the Remainder of the Address of the R. E. Commander then submitteed the following report:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and R. I.:

Your Committee, to whom was referred so much of the address of the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, delivered this day, as was not assigned to other Committees, would herewith report that they find in this remainder of the address no matters calling for specific action. They do find, however, in that portion of the address passing under their review, wholesome sentiment and noble thought felicitously expressed and worthy of commendation, and especially would your Committee call attention to the stirring words of the Grand Commander having reference to the significance of the near approaching Triennial of the Grand Encampment.

It is evident that the occasion will be a notable demonstration, and nothing should be wanting, on the part of the Commanderies and Sir Knights of this jurisdiction, to made it successful in all its features, and in every way creditable to the Grand Body.

Your Committee heartily endorse the Grand Commander's opinion respecting the earnest purpose and generous coöperation which may be expected of all the Sir Knights of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, on an occasion which promises to be conspicuous in the history of the Templar Order.

HENRY W. RUGG,
WILLIAM H. H. SOULE, } *Committee.*

On motion the report was accepted.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE ORDER OF THE RED CROSS.

Joseph Warren Commandery entered the Asylum, and exemplified the Order of the Red Cross in a most pleasing and finished manner; and much satisfaction and praise were expressed by the Sir Knights present.

On motion the thanks of the Grand Commandery were tendered to the officers and members of Joseph Warren Commandery for their efficient rendering of the work.

It was also ordered that the thanks of this Grand Commandery be tendered the Masonic Fraternity of Providence for courtesies extended during this Conclave.

It was also ordered that the thanks of this Grand Commandery be tendered the Committee of the Day for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following report:—

To the Grand Commandery:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred certain matters, reported by Right Eminent Grand Commander Fry in his address, delivered May 24, 1894, report thereon as follows:

DISPENSATIONS.

We find that the dispensations granted were for such purposes as have ever been recognized in this jurisdiction as Masonic occasions, and that the one for which a dispensation was refused was in no sense such an occasion.

We recommend that his action be approved.

1. Respecting his decision that the election by a Commandery of one of its own members to honorary membership, your Committee are of the opinion that if such election be in recognition of eminent services and not for the purpose of exemption from dues, such by-law is, as expressed by him, not in conflict with the Code.

We recommend that the decision be sustained.

2. Respecting his decision, that it should be stated on the notice of a Conclave that action would be taken upon release of jurisdiction over a candidate who had been rejected, we believe it to be correct; further, we think that the names of all candidates for ballot should be borne on the notice of the Conclave at which action is intended. We believe that simply to place the word ballot or balloting on the notice does not fulfil the requirements of the Code relating to business. We also are of the opinion that release of jurisdiction should be granted only upon the application of the Commandery of which the candidate desires to become a member.

Respecting the conflict between our Constitution and the Code of Statutes, as to the limit of time after which a second application from a rejected candidate may be received, our law gives it as four months, the Code makes it six months, custom makes it six months, and we think six months the proper time.

We recommend that our Constitution be so amended as to make it conform to the Code, and we propose an amendment to Article 2, Section 8, by striking out the word "four" in the ninth line of Section 8, on page 13 of the printed Constitution, edition of 1888, and substitute the word "six" in place thereof.

The Committee reported further:

To the Grand Commandery:

The Committee on Jurisprudence have the honor to make report upon a part of the matters treated in the able address of the R. E. Grand Commander, delivered this day.

Respecting the dispensations, we find them to have been granted for good cause, and in accordance with the law and practice of this Jurisdiction, and recommend that the action of the Right Eminent Grand Commander thereon, be approved.

DECISIONS.

1. Respecting notices bearing the names of candidates in unsealed envelopes: Good reasons are stated by the Right Eminent for his decision that such notices should be sealed.

This meets the approval of the Committee and we recommend that it be sustained.

2. Respecting restoration to Templar Rights or Commandery privileges of a member who has been suspended or expelled: We are of the opinion that the Right Eminent rightly decided that such restoration could only be by unanimous ballot, after due notice. This, it seems to the Committee, is necessary to preserve to the Commandery its rights to determine the qualifications of its own membership, and to guard it against the intrusion of one who has been already found unworthy.

We recommend that this decision be approved.

3. Respecting the by-law providing that "no member shall be entitled to vote at the Annual election or be eligible to any office whose dues are not paid in full unless the same shall have been previously remitted:" We think the reasons given by the Right Eminent fully cover the case, and agree with him that such a by-law would be unconstitutional and therefore void.

We recommend that the decision stand.

4 and 5. These decisions practically cover the same point, that is, respecting the validity of a by-law providing that membership for a given number of years shall cause exemption from the payment of dues, or that the payment of a nominal sum in commutation, shall cause such exemption. Such a by-law is, as shown by the Right Eminent, in violation of the Code of Statutes of the Grand Encampment, and the decision of the Right Eminent is correct and ought to stand.

We so recommend.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and its recommendations were approved, with the exception of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. This amendment, in compliance with Constitutional Law, was laid over until the Annual Conclave, when action will be taken thereon.

The business of the Semi-Annual Conclave having been concluded, the Grand Commandery, after prayer by the Rt. Em. Rev. Henry W. Rugg, was declared adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

ATTEST:

B. W. Rowell,
Grand Recorder.

EIGHTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONCLAVE

OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

AND

APPENDANT ORDERS

OF

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

THE Eighty-Ninth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, assembled in the Asylum of William Parkman Commandery K. T., No. 28, in the City of Boston, Mass., Cor. Meridian and Eutaw Sts., E. Boston, Thursday, October 31st, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777 at eleven o'clock, A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

R. E. Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE	Grand Commander.
V. E. Sir EUGENE H. RICHARDS	Deputy Grand Commander.

E. Sir William R. Walker	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir Walter Cutting	Grand Captain General.
E. Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir George L. Shepley	Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir Herbert F. Morse	Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir James H. Upham	Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell	Grand Recorder.
E. Sir Winthrop Messenger	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir George E. Hilton	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir Henry G. Jordan	Grand Warder.
E. Sir Albion F. Welch	Grand Captain of Guards.
E. Sir Freeman C. Hersey	Grand Lecturers.
E. Sir Henry S. Rowe	
E. Sir Charles H. Crane	
E. Sir Henry D. Wilder	Grand Sentinel.

The Committee on Credentials reported that a constitutional number of Subordinates were represented, whereupon the Grand Commander proceeded to open the Grand Commandery in ample form, assisted by the other Grand Officers and members present, the Sir Knights being led in their devotions by the Eminent Grand Prelate, Rev. Thomas E. St. John, after which the R. E. Grand Commander declared the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, duly opened in ample form, and ready for the dispatch of business.

ROLL CALL.

St. John	No. 1
Boston	" 2
Newburyport	" 3
Washington	" 4
Worcester County	" 5
Springfield	" 6
De Molay	" 7
Holy Sepulchre	" 8
Pilgrim	" 9

Palestine	No. 10
Milford	" 11
St. Bernard	" 12
Calvary	" 13
Haverhill	" 14
Old Colony	" 15
Sutton	" 16
Bethany	" 17
Winslow Lewis	" 18
Jerusalem	" 19
Hugh de Payens	" 20
St. Omer	" 21
Berkshire	" 22
Connecticut Valley	" 23
Woonsocket	" 24
Godfrey de Bouillon	" 25
Joseph Warren	" 26
Narragansett	" 27
William Parkman	" 28
Bristol	" 29
South Shore	" 31
Trinity	" 32
Natick	" 33
Cœur de Lion	" 34
Gethsemane	" 35
Olivet	" 36
Athol	" 37
Bay State	" 38
Cyprus	" 39
St. Paul	" 40
Beauseant	" 41
Cambridge	" 42
Bethlehem	" 43
St. George	" 44
Orange	" 45

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

In Grand Commandery,

E. Boston, October 31st, 1895.

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report the following as entitled to seats in this Grand Commandery.

Those marked (*) were recorded as present at this Conclave.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND, COLLATED FROM THE ANNUAL RETURNS OF SEPT. 30, 1895.

St. John's Commandery.

E. Com. George M. Carpenter,*
Gen'l. Horace S. Richardson,*†
Capt. Gen. Charles C. Newhall,*
E. Sir William C. Barker,
E. Sir Rev. Daniel Rounds,
E. Sir Stillman White,
E. Sir Spencer P. Read,
V. E. Sir Rev. Henry W. Rugg,*
E. Sir Albert H. Cushman,
E. Sir Robert E. Dwelly,
R. E. Sir George H. Burnham,*
E. Sir Newton D. Arnold,
E. Sir Walter B. Vincent,*
E. Sir William E. Husband,*
E. Sir George H. Rhodes,
E. Sir Alfred G. Pierce,
E. Sir Joseph O. Earle,
E. Sir George L. Shepley,*
E. Sir John Heathcote,*
E. Sir Darius B. Davis,
E. Sir William H. Perry,
E. Sir Forrest A. Peck,
E. Sir George W. Pettis,
E. Sir Hunter C. White,*
E. Sir Andrew B. Eddy,*
E. Sir Harry P. Smith.

Boston Commandery.

E. Com. Henry H. Litchfield,*
Gen'l. William B. Lawrence,*
Capt. Gen. J. Gilman Waite,*
E. Sir John K. Hall,
E. Sir Wyzeman Marshall,
E. Sir Charles C. Dame,
E. Sir Henry Endicott,
R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence,*
E. Sir Samuel Mason, Jr.,
E. Sir James H. Upham,*
E. Sir J. Francis Lotts,
E. Sir Edwin Wright,
E. Sir Frederick T. Comee,
V. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards,*
E. Sir James M. Gleason,*
E. Sir Eugene A. Holton,*
E. Sir Leonard B. Nichols,*
E. Sir Charles I. Litchfield.*

Newburyport Commandery.

E. Com. Charles F. Worthen,*
E. Sir John E. McCusker,
E. Sir John Swett,
E. Sir John N. Pike,*
E. Sir Orrin J. Gurney,
E. Sir Moses H. Fowler,
E. Sir William P. Sanders,
E. Sir Horace Choate,
E. Sir William R. Johnson,
E. Sir John C. Kimball,*
E. Sir Oliver A. Roberts,
E. Sir John C. Risteen,
E. Sir Green Davis,*
E. Sir John F. Johnson,
E. Sir Moses Brown.

Washington Commandery.

E. Com. George E. Vernon,*
Gen'l. Joseph W. Sampson,
Capt. Gen. Henry C. Stevens, Jr.,
E. Sir William J. Underwood,
E. Sir David Stevens,
E. Sir Robert S. Franklin,*
E. Sir William G. Stevens,
R. E. Sir John P. Sanborn,
E. Sir William H. Cotton,
E. Sir Overton G. Langley,
E. Sir John H. Wetherell,*
E. Sir William W. Sampson,
E. Sir Andrew J. De Blois.

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† Proxy.

Worcester County Commandery.

E. Com. Charles A. Peabody,*
Gen'l. A. Frank Gates,*
Capt. Gen. Phineas L. Rider,
E. Sir George W. Bentley,
E. Sir Henry Goddard,
E. Sir Rev. Thos. E. St. John,*
R. E. Sir Robert H. Chamberlain,*
E. Sir James Tatman,
E. Sir Charles G. Reed,
E. Sir Francis A. Harrington,
E. Sir George B. Buckingham,*
E. Sir Oliver P. Shattuck,
E. Sir George L. Allen,
E. Sir William A. Farnsworth.

Springfield Commandery.

E. Com. Henrie A. Prouty,*
Gen'l. Edwin A. Blodgett,*
Capt. Gen. Samuel D. Sherwood,*
E. Sir William S. Shurtleff,
E. Sir A. H. Kirkham,
E. Sir A. E. Foth,
E. Sir S. B. Spooner,
E. Sir P. S. Bailey,
R. E. Sir E. P. Chapin,*
E. Sir C. C. Spellman,
E. Sir O. K. Merrill,
E. Sir T. T. Davee,
E. Sir E. P. Kendrick,
E. Sir George F. Adams,
E. Sir George A. Spooner.

DeMolay Commandery.

E. Com. William B. Learned,*
Gen'l. Henry K. Dunton,*
Capt. Gen. Edwin B. Holmes,*
E. Sir William F. Davis,*
E. Sir John M. Clark,
E. Sir Charles B. Lancaster,
E. Sir Joseph B. Mason,
E. Sir Fred G. Walbridge,
E. Sir George T. Ambrose,*
E. Sir Henry G. Jordan,*
E. Sir Frank T. Dwinell,
E. Sir William F. Chester,
E. Sir Charles H. Crane,
E. Sir Zacheus Holmes.*

Holy Sepulchre Commandery.

E. Com. Frederick Taylor,
Gen'l. Arthur B. Tyler,
Capt. Gen. S. Willard Thayer,
R. E. Sir Edward L. Freeman,*
E. Sir J. Sewell Read,
E. Sir Henry A. Pierce,*
E. Sir George A. Sweet,*
E. Sir William R. Walker,*
E. Sir Waldo Trescott,
E. Sir James M. Bishop,
E. Sir Clovis H. Bowen,
E. Sir Benjamin G. Perkins,
E. Sir Robert W. M. Horton,
E. Sir John F. Street,
E. Sir George C. Stillman,
E. Sir W. Howard Walker,*
E. Sir Horatio A. Brown,
E. Sir Isaac Gill,
E. Sir Charles E. Harrison.

Pilgrim Commandery.

E. Com. Thomas Walsh,
Gen'l Walter W. Johnson,*
Capt. Gen. Harry Dunlap,
E. Sir Samuel D. Sargent,
R. E. Sir Charles A. Stott,*
E. Sir Charles E. A. Bartlett,
R. E. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson,*
E. Sir John M. Pevey,
E. Sir Arthur G. Pollard,*
E. Sir Solon W. Stevens,
E. Sir Charles F. Young,
E. Sir Charles H. Richardson,
E. Sir Edward J. Noyes,
E. Sir Frank L. Weaver,
E. Sir Charles H. Hobson.

Palestine Commandery.

E. Com. Henry T. Holmes,*
Gen'l. Edward G. Tutein,
Capt. Gen. William Martin,
E. Sir Charles M. Avery,
E. Sir Daniel E. Chase,*
E. Sir William D. Seely,
E. Sir John C. Hall,*
E. Sir James Donaghy,
E. Sir James N. Greenwood,
E. Sir James Tent,
E. Sir Philip G. Ilsley,*
E. Sir George F. Proctor,*
E. Sir William Robinson,*
E. Sir Samuel P. Tenney,
E. Sir John Strahan.

Milford Commandery.

E. Com. Horace E. Whitney,
Gen'l. Charles F. Wilkinson,
Capt. Gen. DeForrest C. Morrison,
E. Sir Edwin F. Whiting,
E. Sir George E. Stacy,*
E. Sir Sullivan C. Sumner,
E. Sir James M. Woods,
E. Sir Julius M. Woods,
E. Sir Daniel Reed,
E. Sir Charles W. Shippee,
E. Sir Alfred A. Burrell,
E. Sir S. Alden Eastman,
E. Sir Artemus B. Edmunds,*
E. Sir George S. Whitney.*

St. Bernard Commandery.

E. Com. J. Foster Bush,
Gen'l. Benj. L. M. Tower,
Capt. Gen. Charles E. Phipps,*
E. Sir P. Adams Ames,*
E. Sir Henry Mulliken,
E. Sir Charles A. Welch,
E. Sir Samuel Wells,
E. Sir Otis E. Weld,
E. Sir John Kent,*
E. Sir George Fred Hurd,
E. Sir H. W. Hartwell,
E. Sir William H. Chessman,*
E. Sir Edward C. Morris,
E. Sir Thomas W. Davis,
E. Sir Thomas S. Spurr,
E. Sir Henry S. Rowe.*

Calvary Commandery.

E. Com. James E. Tillinghast,*
Gen'l. Fred G. Stiles,*
Capt. Gen. Charles C. Mumford,*
E. Sir Levi L. Webster,
E. Sir Charles R. Dennis,
E. Sir Nelson W. Aldrich,
E. Sir Henry C. Field,
E. Sir E. D. Burt,
E. Sir Charles R. Brayton,
E. Sir Charles B. Webster,
E. Sir Clinton D. Sellew,
E. Sir Horace K. Blanchard,
E. Sir Alvord O. Miles,
E. Sir Arthur W. Dennis,*
E. Sir George H. Kenyon,*
E. Sir Cyril A. Babcock,
E. Sir Eugene Stevens,*
E. Sir Albert L. Anthony,
E. Sir Horatio Rogers,
E. Sir Henry R. Barker,
E. Sir Spencer B. Hopkins,
E. Sir Elton A. Cook,
E. Sir Frank S. Congdon,
E. Sir Theodore V. Matteson.

Haverhill Commandery.

E. Com. George E. Mitchell,*
Gen'l. George L. Emerson,*
Capt. Gen. Charles P. Sumner,*
E. Sir Carlos P. Messer,
E. Sir Dexter B. Vickery,
E. Sir Dana J. Flanders,*
E. Sir George V. Ladd,
E. Sir Charles T. Chase,*
E. Sir Charles C. Osgood,*
E. Sir Edward A. Fitts.*

Old Colony Commandery.

E. Com. David V. Poole,
Gen'l. Frank E. Goddard,
Capt. Gen. Charles F. Allen,
E. Sir William W. Whitmarsh,
E. Sir Stephen S. Bradford,
E. Sir Amos S. Stetson,
E. Sir William H. Maine,
E. Sir Silas B. Dickerman,*
E. Sir William H. Davis,
E. Sir Lemuel B. Hatch,
E. Sir Jeremiah T. Richmond,
E. Sir Horatio F. Copeland.

Sutton Commandery.

E. Com. Henry W. Mason,*
Gen'l. William H. Waterman,
Capt. Gen. C. Dunham,*
E. Sir A. H. W. Carpenter,
E. Sir John A. Lee,
E. Sir Gardner T. Sanford,
E. Sir Henry Field, Jr.,
E. Sir James Taylor,
E. Sir James L. Sherman,
E. Sir Ezekiel C. Gardiner,
E. Sir Theodore W. Cole,
E. Sir Isaac N. Marshall,*
E. Sir Charles L. Kirby.

Bethany Commandery.

E. Com. Eben A. Baldwin,*
Gen'l. Benjamin Andrews,
Capt. Gen. Smith M. Decker,
E. Sir Pardon Armington,
E. Sir William H. Jaquith,
E. Sir D. F. Robinson,
R. E. Sir Caleb Saunders,*
E. Sir John Haigh,
E. Sir G. M. Stoddard,
E. Sir Thomas Leyland,
E. Sir H. G. Herrick,
E. Sir W. M. Priest,
E. Sir William Fisher.*

Winslow Lewis Commandery.

E. Com. Thomas G. Pinnock,
Gen'l. Ira Vaughn,
Capt. Gen. Arthur T. Way,
E. Sir J. Albert Blake,*
E. Sir A. Frank Welch,*
E. Sir Dudley A. Massey,*
E. Sir Freeman C. Hersey,*
E. Sir Oliver D. Way,
E. Sir Otis W. Roberts.

Jerusalem Commandery.

E. Com. Joseph G. Edgerly,
Gen'l. Robert D. Gould,
Capt. Gen. George V. Barrett,*
E. Sir E. Dana Bancroft,*
E. Sir J. M. Blanchard,
E. Sir John Burney,
E. Sir G. E. Clifford,
E. Sir D. A. Corey,*
E. Sir S. W. Huntley,
E. Sir Nathaniel Jewett,*
E. Sir J. W. Kimball,*
E. Sir C. A. Morgan,*
E. Sir D. S. Woodworth.

Hugh De Payens Commandery.

E. Com. Edward K. Boardman,*
Gen'l. Herman J. Pettingill,*
Capt. Gen. Harry Hunt,*
E. Sir Thomas Winship,
E. Sir Jeremiah D. Parker,
E. Sir Smith B. Harrington,*
R. E. Sir James Swords,*
E. Sir E. B. Fairchilds,
E. Sir Daniel Norton,*
E. Sir Nathan J. Simonds,
E. Sir Charles L. Davenport,
E. Sir Osgood W. Upham,
E. Sir Winthrop Messenger,*
E. Sir Alonzo H. Smith,
E. Sir Elisha B. Sears.

St. Omer Commandery.

E. Com. James Hill,
Gen'l. William H. Puffer,*
Capt. Gen. Thomas F. Christian,
M. E. Sir Benjamin Dean,
E. Sir F. C. Hersey,*
R. E. Sir William H. H. Soule,*
E. Sir George W. Kingman,*
E. Sir Jerome Smith,
E. Sir Charles J. Noyes,
E. Sir Charles E. Pierce,*
E. Sir Theodore L. Kelly,*
E. Sir Albert H. White,
E. Sir David L. Hodges,
E. Sir Charles J. Miller.*

Berkshire Commandery.

E. Com. George H. Tucker,
Gen'l. H. Neill Wilson,
Capt. Gen. George W. Bailey,
E. Sir H. S. Russell,
E. Sir Irving D. Ferry,
E. Sir Walter Cutting,*
E. Sir Charles E Merrill,
E. Sir William E. Wilcox,*
E. Sir Theodore L. Allen,
E. Sir William T. Petherbridge,*
E. Sir William G. Backus.

Connecticut Valley Commandery.

E. Com. Franklin E. Snow,*
Gen'l. Dana Malone,
Capt. Gen. Eugene B. Blake,
E. Sir Rev. P. Voorhees Finch,
E. Sir William S. Severance,*
E. Sir Charles E. Severance,
E. Sir Bowdoin S. Parker,*
E. Sir Marvin S. Fellows,*
E. Sir Charles H. McClellan,
E. Sir Hiram O. Smith,
E. Sir Richard N. Oakman,
E. Sir Henry L. Miller,*
E. Sir Charles W. Hazelton,
E. Sir Wyatt A. Fowler,
E. Sir Franklin E. Snow.

Woonsocket Commandery.

E. Com. Daniel W. Senior,*
Gen'l. Fred W. Arnold,*
Capt. Gen. A. B. White,*
E. Sir Ira W. Arnold,
E. Sir Moses P. Roberts.
E. Sir Stafford W. Razee,
E. Sir William E. Parker,
E. Sir Edwin Aldrich,
E. Sir Francello G. Jillson,
E. Sir Stephen N. Logee,
E. Sir Amos Sherman,
E. Sir Edward E. Newell,
E. Sir Charles E. Thomas,
E. Sir A. W. Buckland,
E. Sir Seth S. Getchell,
E. Sir George W. Miller.

Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery.

E. Com. John D. Munroe,
Gen'l. John M. Davis,*
Capt. Gen. Dwight E. Cone,*
E. Sir S. Wright Butler,
E. Sir George A. Ballard,
E. Sir A. H. Hartley,*
E. Sir Albert F. Dow,
E. Sir Henry Waring,
E. Sir William Davenport,
E. Sir Robert N. Hathaway,
E. Sir Herbert Field,
E. Sir James E. McCreery,
E. Sir J. C. Mackenzie.

Joseph Warren Commandery.

E. Com. Charles E. Draper,*
Gen'l. Edwin S. Davis,*
Capt. Gen. John C. Ryder,
E. Sir William F. Davis,
E. Sir Samuel Little,
E. Sir John F. Newton,
E. Sir S. A. Bolster,
E. Sir George R. Emerson,
E. Sir Daniel W. Jones,
E. Sir John Carr,

E. Sir Fred H. Spring,*
E. Sir Herbert F. Morse,*
E. Sir William G. Fish,
E. Sir E. Bentley Young.*

Narragansett Commandery.

E. Com. Robert A. Mason,*
Gen'l. Walter S. Legate,
Capt. Gen. Edward H. Babcock,*
E. Sir George G. Stillman,
E. Sir A. N. Lewis,
E. Sir J. A. Babcock,*
E. Sir Alva A. Crandall,
E. Sir James W. Pollette,
E. Sir Rev. John Evans,
E. Sir Albert H. Spicer,*
E. Sir Solomon C. Burdick,
E. Sir. B. Court Bentley,
E. Sir Rev. William H. Gorton,
E. Sir Charles W. Willard.

William Parkman Commandery.

E. Com. William G. Smith,*
Gen'l. Edward G. Graves,*
Capt. Gen. Charles A. Estey,*
E. Sir Albert B. Barrett,
E. Sir Erastus H. Doolittle,
E. Sir William Waters, Jr.,*
E. Sir Albert C. Smith,
E. Sir Frank E. Sullivan,*
E. Sir Thomas Kellough,*
E. Sir Richard Beeching,*
E. Sir James M. Simpson,*
E. Sir Edward T. Pigeon,*
E. Sir Martin M. Hancock,*
E. Sir Charles T. Witt.

Bristol Commandery.

E. Com. Alfred R. Crosby,*
Gen'l. George H. Sykes,
Capt. Gen. Leo A. Heilborn,
E. Sir John L. Kendall,
E. Sir Daniel H. Smith,
E. Sir Thomas G. Sandland,
E. Sir Arthur E. Codding,

E. Sir Peter Nerney,*
E. Sir Edward C. Martin,*
E. Sir James A. Codding,
E. Sir Theodore B. Hazzard,
E. Sir Owen B. Bestor,
E. Sir Elton I. Franklin.

Northampton Commandery.

E. Com. H. R. Chase,
Gen'l. J. A. B. Lee,
Capt. Gen. H. C. Bliss,
E. Sir D. W. Crafts,
E. Sir J. H. Prindle,
E. Sir S. B. Fuller,
E. Sir W. B. Morgan,
E. Sir Joseph Ellsworth,
E. Sir Henry Jones,
E. Sir L. B. Field,
E. Sir S. W. Lee, Jr.,
E. Sir J. A. Sullivan.

South Shore Commandery.

E. Com. Thomas J. Evans,*
Gen'l. Francis A. Bicknell,*
Capt. Gen. Andrew J. Garey,
E. Sir Z. L. Bicknell,*
E. Sir William Humphrey,*
E. Sir William S. Wallace,*
E. Sir Edward W. H. Bass,
E. Sir William Fearing, 2d,*
E. Sir Thomas H. Humphrey,*
E. Sir George Cushing.*

Trinity Commandery.

E. Com. S. A. Holt,*
Gen'l. A. M. Mossman,
Capt. Gen. Amory Maynard,*
E. Sir J. L. Harriman,*
E. Sir L. T. Jefts,
E. Sir George B. Cochran,
E. Sir J. T. Joslin,
E. Sir F. S. Dawes,
E. Sir J. F. Childs,
E. Sir S. W. Hale,

E. Sir J. M. Pettingill,
E. Sir F. O. Welsh,
E. Sir E. P. Miles.*

Natick Commandery.

E. Com. Frank B. Twitchell,*
E. Com. J. J. Van Valkenburgh,*
Gen'l. W. W. Wright,
E. Sir Charles A. Davis,
E. Sir Elbridge F. Perry,
E. Sir Charles H. Child,*
E. Sir Alfred H. Bryant,
E. Sir Charles P. Knowlton,
E. Sir Frank B. Tilton,*
E. Sir Edgar S. Dodge.*
E. Sir William C. Bellam,
E. Sir William E. Rollins,
E. Sir M. C. Cloudman,
E. Sir James Downs.*

Cœur de Lion Commandery.

E. Com. George F. Mullett,
Gen'l. Joseph H. Whiton,*
Capt. Gen. Joel C. Bolan,*
E. Sir William Patterson,
E. Sir John B. Wilson,
E. Sir Joseph W. Hill,*
E. Sir L. Elliott Pierce,
E. Sir Horace E. Boynton,*
E. Sir Charles W. Sawyer,*
E. Sir William T. Rowe,
E. Sir Charles O. Fox.*

Gethsemane Commandery.

E. Com. Frank K. Porter,*
Gen'l. Clarence Tebbetts,*
Capt. Gen. Sam E. Shaw,*
E. Sir J. M. Greenwood,*
E. Sir H. C. Hayden,
E. Sir Moses V. Clark,
E. Sir J. B. Fuller,
E. Sir Henry J. Preston,
E. Sir A. L. Harwood,
E. Sir L. E. Binney,*
E. Sir George T. Coppins,*

E. Sir R. G. Brown,*
E. Sir George Breeden.*

Olivet Commandery.

E. Com. R. E. Hilliard,*
Gen'l. Charles A. Alley,
Capt. Gen. Lewis B. Breer,
E. Sir William D. Pool,*
E. Sir John Shaw,
E. Sir Nathan B. Fletcher,
R. E. Sir George H. Allen,*
R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry,*
E. Sir Charles E. Parsons,
E. Sir J. Herbert Bowen,*
E. Sir John W. Blaney,
E. Sir Robert L. Almy,
E. Sir John M. Vennard,
E. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,*
E. Sir George E. Hilton.*

Athol Commandery.

E. Com. Edmund C. Shepardson,*
Gen'l. Henry W. Harris,
Capt. Gen Frank E. Wing,
E. Sir Vernon O. Taylor,
E. Sir Lucien Lord,
E. Sir William W. Fish,
E. Sir William H. Heustis,
E. Sir George H. Foye,*
E. Sir Othello A. Fay,*
E. Sir George W. Bishop,
E. Sir Henrie C. Fay,
E. Sir Charles H. Forbes,
E. Sir Sidney P. Smith,
E. Sir Charles Crossman.

Bay State Commandery.

E. Com. John A. Jackson,*
Gen'l. Francis E. Shaw,
Capt. Gen. Ira F. Burnham,*
E. Sir Edward Parker,
E. Sir Baalis Sanford,
E. Sir Charles C. Bixby,*
E. Sir Elmer W. Walker,

E. Sir D. Cranston Thompson,
E. Sir Veranus Filoon,*
E. Sir Edward S. Powers,
E. Sir George F. Walker,*
E. Sir David W. Battles.

Cyprus Commandery.

E. Com. George Miles,*
Gen'l. G. Walter Capen,
Capt. Gen. Lawrence M. Gould,
E. Sir Gamaliel Hodges.*
E. Sir Henry S. Bunton,*
E. Sir George F. Lincoln,
E. Sir Stephen B. Balkam,
E. Sir Melville P. Morrell,*
E. Sir Henry N. Bates,
E. Sir George L. Lang,
E. Sir Albert G. Webb.*

St. Paul Commandery.

E. Com. Hobart C. Tower,*
Gen'l. William Blythe,*
Capt. Gen. Edward M. Meekins,
E. Sir Daniel Upton,
E. Sir George F. Miller,
E. Sir Walter S. Carr.

Beauseant Commandery.

E. Com. Fred T. Hawley,*
Gen'l. George L. Griffin,
Capt. Gen. Albert L. Decatur,*
E. Sir Frederic J. Foss,
E. Sir Albert H. Davenport,
E Sir T. Fred Martin,

E. Sir George W. Walker,*
E. Sir Henry D. Wilder,*
E. Sir Jesse Cudworth,*
E. Sir James H. Waite.*

Cambridge Commandery.

E. Com. Charles M. Pear,*
Gen'l. John G. Thorogood,*
Capt. Gen. Francis L. Sawtell,*
E. Sir Charles Harris,*
E. Sir Lafayette G. Blair,*
E. Sir Charles O. Welch.*

Bethlehem Commandery.

E. Com. David S. Presson,
Gen'l. George A. Davis,
Capt. Gen. William A. Homans, Jr.,
E. Sir Edgar S. Taft,*
E. Sir E. Archer Bradley.*

St. George Commandery.

E. Com. Clarence O. Hood,
Gen'l. Samuel A. F. Whipple,
Capt. Gen. Charles J. Baker,
E. Sir John B. Hill,*
E. Sir Edward L. Giddings.

Orange Commandery.

E. Com. G. A. Drake,*
Gen'l. Frederick P. Carruth,*
Capt. Gen. C. A. Smith,*
E. Sir Walter M. Wright,
E. Sir Henry A. Powers.

The Records of the Semi-Annual Conclave having been printed and distributed, the reading thereof was dispensed with.

COMMITTEE OF THE DAY.

The R. E. Grand Commander stated that he had appointed E. Sirs Eugene A. Holton, of No. 2, and

Thomas Kellough, of No. 28, as a Committee of the Day, and that a collation would be served in the Banquet Hall at one o'clock P. M., under their supervision.

REPORT OF THE GRAND RECORDER.

To the R. E. Grand Commander, Officers and Members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

As required by the Constitution of the Grand Commandery, I herewith submit my report as Grand Recorder for the past Templar year.

The proceedings of the last Annual Conclave have been printed and distributed. Those of the Semi-Annual of 1895 have been printed and many of them distributed.

The annual returns of this Grand Commandery, together with the per capita tax, were promptly forwarded to the R. E. Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States and his receipt received for the same.

Returns have been received from all the subordinate Commanderies, and I am enabled to report the following as the result of this most prosperous Templar year:

Knighted	1,339	Re-instated	14
Affiliated	79	A total gain of	1,431
The number dimitted is	105	Suspended	44
Died	163	Expelled	3

Total loss	315
Making present membership	11,499
The net increase in membership is	1,117

For the detailed report of the standing of the Subordinate Commanderies in this jurisdiction I submit the following table:—

EMINENT COMMANDERS AND RECORDERS.

Name of Commandery.	Eminent Commander.	Recorder.
St. John	George M. Carpenter	John T. Tillotson.
Boston	Henry H. Litchfield	Herbert A. Rhoades.
Newburyport	Charles F. Worthen	George H. Stevens.
Washington	George E. Vernon	David Stevens.
Worcester County	Charles A. Peabody	William S. Dadmun.
Springfield	Henrie A. Prouty	George B. Miller.
De Molay	William B. Learned	Elisha G. Woodward.
Holy Sepulchre	Frederick Taylor	William H. Barclay.
Pilgrim	Thomas Walsh	James W. B. Shaw.
Palestine	Henry T. Holmes	Charles S. Beatley.
Milford	Horace E. Whitney	Sullivan C. Sumner.
St. Bernard	J. Foster Bush, M. D	Fred E. Jones.
Calvary	James E. Tillinghast	Charles S. Pettee.
Haverhill	George L. Emerson	H. Parker Williams.
Old Colony	David Vining Poole	Erastus M. Nash.
Sutton	Henry W. Mason	William M. Thorup.
Bethany	Eben A. Baldwin	Herbert W. Field.
Winslow Lewis	Thomas G. Pinnock	William M. Jelly.
Jerusalem	Joseph G. Edgerly	Frank D. Page.
Hugh de Payens	Edward K. Boardman	Colvin W. Sawyer.
St. Omer	James Hill	William Morris.
Berkshire	H. Neil Wilson	William T. Petherbridge.
Connecticut Valley	Dana Malone	John D. Bouker.
Woonsocket	Fred. W. Arnold	Byron I. Cook.
Godfrey de Bouillon	John D. Munroe	Charles S. Ramsay.
Joseph Warren	Charles E. Draper	W. H. Gerrish.
Narragansett	Robert A. Mason	Solomon C. Burdick.
William Parkman	William G. Smith	Edward H. Morse.
Bristol	Alfred R. Crosby	Joseph E. Pond.
Northampton	Henry R. Chase	Charles H. Chase.
South Shore	Francis A. Bicknell	Charles N. Marsh.
Trinity	S. A. Holt	George B. Cochran.
Natick	Frank B. Twitchell	Frederick N. Bassett.
Cœur de Lion	George F. Mullett	Joseph W. Linnell.
Gethsemane	Frank R. Porter	A. C. Jewett.
Olivet	R. Everett Hilliard	William B. Phillips.
Athol	Edmund C. Shepardson	Henrie C. Fay.
Bay State	John A. Jackson	Elmer W. Walker.
Cyprus	George Miles	Frank H. Bates.
St. Paul	Hobart C. Tower	Junius B. Temple.
Beauseant	Frederick T. Hawley	Arthur W. Hutchins.
Cambridge	Charles M. Pear	John D. C. Harries.
Bethlehem	David S. Presson	Wm. Emerson Parsons.
St. George	Clarence O. Hood	William C. Hill.
Orange	George A. Drake	Frank S. Ewing.

Name of Commandery.	Location of Commandery.	Date of Charter.	Time of Meeting.	Date of Annual Conclave.	Knighted.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Suspended.	Dimitted.	Expelled.	Died.	No. of members in 1894.	No. of members in 1895.	Gain.	Amount of dues due the Grand Commandery.	Amount paid to Grand Commandery.	Date and numerical order in which annual returns were received.
St. John	Providence, R. I.	Oct. 7, 1805	1st Monday in each month	1st Monday in Dec	55	4	..	1	1	..	11	545	591	46	$228 25	$228 25	30. Oct. 5, 1895
Boston	Boston, Mass	March 3, 1806	3d Wednesday in each month	3d Wednesday in Oct.	111	11	..	1	6	..	14	783	884	101	484 15	484 15	3. Sep. 20, 1895
Newburyport	Newburyport, Mass	May 12, 1808	3d Thursday in each month	3d Thursday in Sept.	10	..	..	..	....	..	....	143	153	10	52 15	52 15	42. Oct. 17, 1895
Washington	Newport, R. I.	June 7, 1814	3d Wednesday in each month	3d Wednesday in Jan.	8	..	..	1	3	..	3	202	203	1	47 10	39 10	43. Oct. 18, 1895
Worcester County	Worcester, Mass	Dec. 17, 1824	1st Thursday in each month	1st Thursday in Oct.	66	2	..	9	3	..	11	543	588	45	304 15	304 15	31. Oct. 7, 1895
Springfield	Springfield, Mass	June 19, 1826	1st Monday in each month	1st Monday in Nov.	58	3	3	..	8	..	13	570	613	43	265 50	265 50	18. Oct. 2, 1895
De Molay	Boston, Mass	Oct. 10, 1848	4th Wednesday in each month	4th Wednesday in Sept.	91	19	..	..	....	..	9	522	623	101	395 10	395 10	26. Oct. 5, 1895
Holy Sepulchre	Pawtucket, R. I.	Oct. 10, 1849	3d Friday in each month	1st Tuesday in Oct	28	..	..	..	....	..	3	246	271	25	129 30	129 30	24. Oct. 5, 1895
Pilgrim	Lowell, Mass	Oct. 10, 1855	Wednesday after full moon in each month.	Regular conclave in Oct.	36	..	..	3	2	..	5	305	331	26	160 25	160 25	17. Oct. 2, 1895
Palestine	Chelsea, Mass.	Oct. 28, 1859	2d Wednesday in each month	2d Wednesday in Oct.	17	..	1	..	2	..	6	236	246	10	84 80	84 80	13. Sep. 30, 1895
Milford	Milford, Mass	Oct. 28, 1859	4th Monday in each month	4th Monday in Sept.	13	..	3	3	4	..	1	212	220	8	67 60	67 60	27. Oct. 5, 1895
St. Bernard	Boston, Mass	Oct. 28, 1859	2d Wednesday in each month	2d Wednesday in Dec.	4	4	..	..	1	2	2	98	101	3	25 90	25 90	16. Oct. 1, 1895
Calvary	Providence, R. I.	May 22, 1860	1st Tuesday in each month	1st Tuesday in Dec.	26	1	..	..	1	1	6	377	396	19	127 85	127 85	33. Oct. 9, 1895
Haverhill	Haverhill, Mass.	May 13, 1860	2d Tuesday in each month	2d Tuesday in Oct.	20	1	..	1	3	..	3	247	261	14	97 35	97 35	6. Sep. 25, 1895
Old Colony	Abington, Mass.	Oct. 26, 1863	Monday next following full moon	Regular conclave in Sept	22	..	..	..	4	..	2	137	153	16	95 85	95 85	37. Oct. 10, 1895
Sutton	New Bedford, Mass.	May 5, 1864	1st Thursday in each month	1st Thursday in Jan.	17	1	..	..	4	..	5	266	275	9	81 80	81 80	28. Oct. 5, 1895
Bethany	Lawrence, Mass	Oct. 28, 1864	Last Tuesday in each month	Last Tuesday in Sept.	20	..	2	..	2	..	5	249	264	15	97 45	97 45	25. Oct. 5, 1895
Winslow Lewis	Salem, Mass	Mar. 3, 1865	3d Thursday in each month	3d Thursday in Oct.	39	3	..	..	1	..	4	142	179	37	132 10	132 10	32. Oct. 7, 1895
Jerusalem	Fitchburg, Mass	Mar. 8, 1865	3d Thursday in each month	3d Thursday in Sept.	27	3	..	..	6	..	4	228	248	20	124 40	124 40	7. Sep. 25, 1895
Hugh de Payens	Melrose, Mass	Mar. 27, 1865	2d Wednesday in each month	2d Wednesday in Sept.	44	3	..	..	6	..	4	261	298	37	194 05	194 05	36. Oct. 10, 1895
St. Omer	South Boston, Mass	Sept. 30, 1865	3d Monday in each month	3d Monday in Oct.	16	4	1	..	4	..	7	232	242	10	67 60	67 60	10. Sep. 26, 1895
Berkshire	Pittsfield, Mass	Dec. 22, 1865	2d Monday in each month	2d Monday in Oct.	14	..	..	..	2	..	2	130	140	10	68 00	68 00	41. Oct. 16, 1895
Connecticut Valley	Greenfield, Mass	Dec. 22, 1866	1st Wednesday in each month	1st Wednesday in Oct.	11	..	..	..	1	..	3	148	155	7	56 40	56 40	40. Oct. 15, 1895
Woonsocket	Woonsocket, R. I.	Jan. 31, 1867	2d Tuesday in each month	2d Tuesday in Oct.	19	..	..	..	....	..	1	165	183	18	61 25	61 25	14. Oct. 1, 1895
Godfrey de Bouillon	Fall River, Mass	Oct. 13, 1868	3d Wednesday in each month	3d Wednesday in Oct.	17	..	..	..	....	..	6	231	242	11	84 55	84 55	29. Oct. 5, 1895
Joseph Warren	Roxbury, Mass	Jan. 1, 1869	1st Monday in each month	1st Monday in June.	67	5	3	3	1	..	3	223	291	68	268 15	268 15	5. Sep. 25, 1895
Narragansett	Westerly, R. I.	May 12, 1869	2d Monday in each month	2d Monday in Jan.	12	..	..	..	1	..	2	114	123	9	58 70	58 70	19. Oct. 2, 1895
William Parkman	East Boston, Mass	May 12, 1870	2d Thursday in each month	2d Thursday in Oct.	44	..	..	..	3	..	7	224	258	34	188 20	188 20	38. Oct. 11, 1895
Bristol	North Attleboro, Mass	May 28, 1870	Friday on or before full moon	Friday on or before full moon in Dec.	13	1	..	..	....	..	3	161	172	11	65 05	65 05	44. Oct. 19, 1895
Northampton	Northampton, Mass	June 2, 1870	2d Monday in each month	2d Monday in Oct.	29	..	..	8	1	..	....	117	137	20	126 50	126 50	45. Oct. 19, 1895
South Shore	East Weymouth, Mass	June 9, 1870	Monday on or before the full moon	Regular conclave in Sept	22	..	..	..	5	..	....	180	197	17	102 00	102 00	34. Oct. 9, 1895
Trinity	Hudson, Mass.	April 8, 1871	Wednesday after full moon	Regular conclave in Sept	9	..	..	..	1	..	3	169	174	5	49 45	49 45	35. Oct. 10, 1895
Natick	Natick, Mass	April 12, 1871	2d Monday in each month	2d Monday in Sept.	21	4	..	..	2	..	....	146	169	23	97 45	97 45	39. Oct. 11, 1895
Cœur de Lion	Charlestown, Mass	Oct. 14, 1871	3d Tuesday in each month	3d Tuesday in Nov.	49	1	..	3	2	..	2	278	321	43	206 65	206 65	4. Sep. 23, 1895
Gethsemane	Newtonville, Mass.	May 20, 1872	4th Tuesday in each month	4th Tuesday in June.	55	2	..	3	9	..	....	170	215	45	245 50	245 50	23. Oct. 4, 1895
Olivet	Lynn, Mass	Mar. 13, 1873	1st Wednesday in each month	1st Wednesday in April.	28	..	..	..	2	..	....	214	240	26	127 70	127 70	22. Oct. 4, 1895
Athol	Athol, Mass.	June 7, 1873	1st Wednesday in each month	1st Wednesday in Sept.	12	..	..	..	1	..	....	110	121	11	54 50	54 50	2. Sep. 19, 1895
Bay State	Brockton, Mass.	Sept. 13, 1873	3d Monday in each month	3d Monday in Oct.	48	1	..	..	5	..	5	255	294	39	209 75	209 75	15. Oct. 1, 1895
Cyprus	Hyde Park, Mass	Oct. 31, 1873	4th Thursday in each month	4th Thursday in May.	26	1	1	..	1	..	3	160	184	24	117 00	117 00	11. Sep. 28, 1895
St. Paul	North Adams, Mass	Jan. 19, 1882	2d Friday in each month	2d Friday in April.	13	..	..	3	....	..	....	88	98	10	61 90	61 90	20. Oct. 3, 1895
Beauseant	Malden, Mass	Oct. 20, 1886	4th Monday in each month	4th Monday in Sept.	33	2	..	5	3	..	1	217	243	26	147 85	147 85	9. Sep. 26, 1895
Cambridge	Cambridge, Mass	May 28, 1890	1st Wednesday in each month	1st Wednesday in June.	36	3	..	..	2	..	2	125	160	35	154 50	154 50	1. Aug. 6, 1895
Bethlehem	Gloucester, Mass	Oct. 29, 1890	2d Monday in each month	2d Monday in Oct.	16	..	..	..	....	..	1	61	76	15	72 05	72 05	8. Sep. 26, 1895
St. George	Beverly, Mass.	Oct. 18, 1892	2d Thursday in each month	2d Thursday in Oct.	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	73	81	8	48 65	48 65	21. Oct. 3, 1895
Orange	Orange, Mass	Oct. 26, 1893	Last Friday in each month	Last Friday in Sept.	7	..	..	..	1	..	....	79	85	6	36 95	36 95	12. Sep. 30, 1895
					1339	79	14	44	108	3	163	10382	11499	1117	$5,971 40	$5,963 40	

I have received dues to the amount of................	$6,024 40
Received for diplomas.	709 00
" " constitutions...........	10 75
" " certificates..........................	23 25
Making total receipts............................	$6,767 40

I have on hand for sale the following property of this Grand Commandery:—

183 Diplomas at...........	$1 00
17 Constitutions at................................	1 00
86 " ".....	75
200 " "...........	25

The archives of the Grand Commandery have been increased by the proceedings of Sister Grand Commanderies, and are in excellent condition.

The average membership in the Subordinate Commanderies in this jurisdiction is now 256.

Boston Commandery still leads the Commanderies of the world in membership, with 884 members.

The death rate has been 1 in 71 or an increase of .02 over last year.

For statistics relating to Sister Grand Commanderies I would most respectfully refer you to the following tables:—

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Grand Commandery of	Year.	Date of Organization.	Date of Annual Conclave.	Date Printed Proceedings were Received.
Alabama....	1895	Nov. 29, 1860.	May 9, 1895.	Oct. 18, 1895.
Arizona......	1894	Nov. 16, 1893.	Nov. 14, 1894.	May 27, 1895.
Arkansas..................	1895	Mar. 23, 1872.	April 16, 1895.	May 9, 1895.
California......	1895	Aug. 10, 1858.	April 18, 1895.	July 5, 1895.
Colorado....	1895	Mar. 14, 1876.	June 4, 1895.	July 23, 1895.
Connecticut...............	1895	Sept. 13, 1827.	March 19, 1895.	May 22, 1895.
Florida....................	....	....	Aug. 1, 1895.	....
Georgia....................	1895	April 25, 1860.	April 17, 1895.	June 24, 1895.
Illinois.....	1894	Oct. 27, 1857.	Oct. 23, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.
Indiana....................	1895	May 16, 1864.	April 17, 1895.	May 9, 1895.
Iowa........................	1895	June 6, 1864.	July 9, 1895.	Sept. 4, 1895.
Kansas.....	1895	Dec. 29, 1868.	May 14, 1895.	June 6, 1895.
Kentucky..................	1895	Oct. 15, 1847.	May 15, 1895.	July 23, 1895.
Louisiana......	1895	Feb. 12, 1864.	Feb. 15, 1895.	May 24, 1895.
Maine.....	1895	May 5, 1852.	May 9, 1895.	Oct. 3, 1895.
Maryland..................	1894	Jan. 23, 1871.	Nov. 27, 1894.	Feb. 19, 1895.
Mass. and Rhode Island.....	1895	May 6, 1805.	Oct. 31, 1895.	....
Michigan.	1895	April 7, 1857.	May 21, 1895.	June 22, 1895.
Minnesota..................	1895	Oct. 23, 1865.	June 24, 1895.	July 29, 1895.
Mississippi................	1895	Jan. 21, 1857.	Feb. 12, 1895.	May 8, 1895.
Missouri...................	1895	May 22, 1860.	April 23, 1895.	June 24, 1895.
Montana	1894	May 14, 1888.	Sept. 18, 1894.	Nov. 20, 1894.
Nebraska......	1895	Dec. 27, 1871.	April 23, 1895.	Sept. 12, 1895.
New Hampshire............	1895	June 13, 1826.	Sept. 24, 1895.	....
New Jersey................	1895	Feb. 14, 1860.	May 14, 1895.	June 15, 1895.
New York..................	1895	June 18, 1814.	Sept. 10, 1895.	....
North Carolina............	1895	May 10, 1881.	May 14, 1895.	June 5, 1895.
North Dakota..............	1895	June 16, 1890.	June 21, 1895.	....
Ohio........................	1895	Oct. 24, 1843.	Oct. 4, 1895.	....
Oregon.....................	1894	April 13, 1887.	Oct. 9, 1894.	Dec. 7, 1894.
Pennsylvania..............	1895	April 12, 1854	May 28, 1895.	Nov. 7, 1895.
South Dakota..............	1895	May 14, 1884.	June 18, 1895.	Aug. 10, 1895.
Tennessee......	1895	Oct. 12, 1859.	May 8, 1895.	May 24, 1895.
Texas......................	1895	Jan. 18, 1855.	April 17, 1895.	June 29, 1895.
Vermont....................	1895	June 17, 1824.	June 11, 1895.	July 9, 1895.
Virginia.......	1894	Nov. 27, 1823.	Nov. 15, 1894.	Jan. 2, 1895.
Washington.....	1894	June 2, 1887.	Sept. 10, 1894.	Dec. 29, 1894.
West Virginia..............	1895	Feb. 25, 1874.	May 8, 1895.	Aug. 23, 1895.
Wisconsin....	1895	Oct. 20, 1859.	Oct. 8, 1895.	....
Wyoming....................	1895	March 8, 1888.	May 8, 1895.	July 5, 1895.
Grand Encampment U. S....	1895	June 21, 1816.	....	....
Canada......................	1895	Oct. 9, 1855.	Aug. 23, 1895.	....
England and Wales.........	1894	....	....	....
Ireland.........	....	....	....	....
Scotland...........	....	....	....	....
Victoria, Australia..........	1895	....	May 31, 1895.	Aug. 7, 1895.

STATISTICAL TABLE.

Grand Commandery of	Year.	Number Knighted.	Number Affiliated.	Number Restored.	Number Dimitted.	Number Suspended.	Number Expelled.	Number Died.	Number of Subordinates.	Number of Members.	Gain over last Report.	Average Membership to each Commandery.	Numerical Standing.
Alabama	1895	33	7	4	8	18	....	9	10	376	9	37	34
Arizona	1894	8	3	....	....	1	....	3	3	103	7	34	39
Arkansas	1895	38	7	1	12	17	1	12	12	545	4	45	30
California	1895	145	55	11	53	47	....	42	35	2,887	69	82	12
Colorado	1895	69	23	6	35	8	....	16	24	1,648	39	68	21
Connecticut	1895	158	8	1	10	4	....	41	11	2,214	111	201	15
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Georgia	1895	73	2	....	25	4	2	12	10	679	32	68	28
Illinois	1894	492	62	21	215	161	3	114	64	9,109	82	142	4
Indiana	1895	194	53	12	74	48	3	49	37	3,394	85	92	9
Iowa	1895	238	68	18	148	73	5	40	56	4,173	58	74	7
Kansas	1895	240	29	9	91	71	1	40	42	3,176	75	75	10
Kentucky	1895	108	25	4	23	30	....	40	25	1,911	43	76	18
Louisiana	1895	30	....	....	3	3	....	7	4	311	17	78	37
Maine	1895	230	20	3	46	13	....	46	19	2,904	148	153	11
Maryland	1894	64	8	2	14	8	....	12	9	997	41	111	25
Mass. and Rhode Island	1895	1339	79	14	105	44	3	163	45	11,499	1117	256	1
Michigan	1895	416	117	6	118	60	3	80	44	5,373	278	122	6
Minnesota	1895	145	68	3	72	65	....	24	25	2,335	55	93	14
Mississippi	1895	60	3	2	5	20	1	9	12	430	30	36	31
Missouri	1895	195	54	9	136	126	....	42	58	4,030	46	69	8
Montana	1894	18	3	2	9	8	....	2	8	337	3	42	36
Nebraska	1895	81	34	6	44	57	1	19	23	1,656	....	72	20
New Hampshire	1895	194	23	1	45	4	....	35	10	1,993	140	199	17
New Jersey	1895	90	16	....	31	27	....	22	16	1,681	26	105	19
New York	1895	857	80	50	120	382	5	158	58	10,610	323	197	3
North Carolina	1895	39	4	....	11	10	1	9	12	362	12	30	35
North Dakota	1895	47	4	....	2	9	....	3	7	406	37	58	32
Ohio	1895	586	184	46	208	133	6	121	54	7,914	348	147	5
Oregon	1894	15	5	....	2	....	....	3	6	383	15	64	33
Pennsylvania	1895	660	151	....	144	185	4	129	73	10,943	349	150	2
South Dakota	1895	51	5	1	22	12	....	6	11	793	18	72	26
Tennessee	1895	53	16	2	30	44	....	26	15	1,065	29	71	24
Texas	1895	210	33	4	71	43	4	26	31	2,080	103	67	16
Vermont	1895	116	4	2	16	12	....	20	10	1,396	74	139	22
Virginia	1894	139	19	4	....	27	1	17	21	1,365	117	65	23
Washington	1894	61	32	....	8	6	....	13	9	584	64	65	29
West Virginia	1895	88	37	4	47	15	1	11	11	781	55	71	27
Wisconsin	1895	201	42	5	58	31	....	28	26	2,848	131	115	13
Wyoming	1895	28	11	1	8	....	....	3	5	250	29	50	38
Grand Encampment U. S.	1892	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,653	....	....	..
Totals in United States	....	7809	1394	254	2069	1826	45	1452	951	107,994	4069	....	..
Canada	1895	159	9	4	35	24	....	18	34	1,368	95	40	..
England and Wales	1894	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	3,000	....	28	..
Ireland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	1,300	....	31	..
Scotland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	525	....	26	..
Victoria, Australia	1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	80	....	20	..
Total in the World	....	7968	1403	259	2104	1850	45	1470	1159	114,267	4164	....	..

The present membership of the United States is now 107,974, and in the world 114,148.

The sources of gain have been:

Knighted	7,809	Restored	254
Affiliated	1,394	Making a total of	9,457

The losses have been:

Dimitted	2,069	Suspended	1,826
Expelled	45	Died	1,452

A net gain of.... 4,069

Fraternally submitted,

B. W. Rowell

Grand Recorder.

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

IN GRAND COMMANDERY,

BOSTON, October 31st, 1895.

The following is a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of James H. Upham as Grand Treasurer for the past year.

1894.		RECEIPTS.		
Oct.	25.	Balance cash on deposits as per report		$3,037 37
	31.	Received interest on deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co	$2 80	
Nov.	19.	Received Bunker Hill National Bank of Charlestown for note discounted	3,000 00	
	27.	Received R. E. S. C. Lawrence, check paid him Nov. 19, 1894, same being returned.	100 00	
Dec.	1.	Received interest on deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co	4 82	
	31.	Received interest on deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co	2 85	

1895.

Jan.	31.	Received interest on deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	2 47	
Feb.	28.	Received interest on deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	1 26	
March	30.	Received interest on deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	77	
May	3.	" " Grand Recorder	445 50	
	21.	Borrowed of James H. Upham	152 20	
	23.	" " R. E. Grand Commander	1,000 00	
June	1.	Received of Bunker Hill National Bank (for note of this date, $5,000), the note given Nov. 19, 1894, for $3,000 and check on Second National Bank for	2,000 00	
July	1.	Received interest for deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	1 92	
May	31.	Received interest for deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	71	
July	31.	Received interest for deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	1 97	
Aug.	30.	Received interest for deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	1 70	
Sept.	30.	Received interest for deposit in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co.	1 59	
Oct.	3.	Received of Grand Recorder	2,831 50	
	4.	" " Trustees of The Grand Fund, income of said Fund	651 75	
	19.	Received of Grand Recorder	3,490 40	
				$13,694 21
		Total receipts		$16,731 58

1894. EXPENDITURES.

Nov.	9.	Paid Grand Recorder salary $250, postage and expressages $89	339 00
	19.	Paid Olivet Com'd'y expenses to Providence, exemplification of work	40 66
	19.	Paid T. D. Cook & Co. for collation Oct. 25	300 00
	19.	Paid Grand Lodge of Massachusetts rent of rooms Oct. 25	25 00
	19.	Paid Davis & Young, cigars at collation Oct. 25	24 00

1894.

Nov.	19.	Paid E. B. Stillings & Co., three bills for printing	38 90
	19.	Paid Grand Treasurer's salary for 1893-4.	100 00
	19.	Paid R.·. E.·. S. C. Lawrence as per vote of Oct. 30, 1889	100 00
	19.	Paid R.·. E.·. H. W. Rugg, Committee on Foreign Correspondence Oct. 25, 1894	75 00
	19.	Paid Sir P. Voorhees Finch, Committee on Foreign Correspondence Oct. 25, 1894	75 00
	20.	Paid National Exchange Bank note of May 17, 1894	3,000 00
	27.	Paid J. H. Daniels & Son, printing portrait of R.·. E.·. C. C. Fry	26 25
	27.	Paid J. H. Daniels & Son, printing 208 diplomas	104 00
	28.	Paid Grand R. A. Chapter of Masaachusetts rent of rooms No. 28 School street to Dec. 1, 1894	137 50
Dec.	6.	Paid Godfrey Jepson for jewel for Grand Lecturer	18 00
	8.	Paid C. M. A. Twitchell & Co., for printing	5 10

1895.

Jan.	3.	Paid Dorchester M. F. Ins. Co., policy of insurance $22.08, less return premium $5.52	16 56
	12.	Paid E. B. Stillings & Co. for printing	21 50
	12.	Paid E. L. Freeman & Son for Annual Proceedings	706 00
Feb.	11.	Paid Treasurer of Trustees of the Grand Fund 1-10 income 1893-94	394 60
	25.	Paid J. H. Daniels & Son, 202 diplomas	101 00
April	11.	Paid Sir W. Messenger, G. Sword Bearer, expenses at inspections	11 57
	11.	Paid V.·. E.·. Eugene H. Richards, Dept. Grand Commander, expenses at inspections	49 60
	29.	Paid Sir G. H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer, expenses at inspections	45 10
May	3.	Paid Grand Recorder six months salary, $300, expressage, $19.00, postage, $18.50	337 50
	11.	Paid E. B. Stillings & Co., printing and book binding	92 75

1895.

May	15.	Paid Sir Freeman C. Hersey, G. Lecturer, expenses at inspections	46 25
	21.	Paid Grand Recorder of Grand Encampment of U. S. A., annual dues	519 20
	24.	Paid J. H. Upham, money borrowed May 21, 1895	152 20
	25.	Paid J. H. Daniels & Son, 204 diplomas	102 00
	28.	Paid L. A. Tillinghast Co., for collation, May 23	237 00
	28.	Paid Sir Richard Chadwick, for services, May 28	5 00
	28.	Paid James M. Anthony, for cigars, May 28	20 00
June	3.	Paid interest Bunker Hill National Bank, on note, November 17, 1894	32 50
	5.	Paid Joseph Warren Com'd'y, expenses to Providence and return	82 50
	5.	Paid Sir Charles H. Crane, G. Lecturer, expenses at inspections	44 28
	6.	Paid Treasurer of Trustees of Freemason's Hall, Providence, use of rooms	30 00
	6.	Paid Sir Henry D. Wilder, Grand Sentinel, for services, November, 1894, and May, 1895	10 00
	7.	Paid R.·. E.·. Sir S. C. Lawrence, loan of May 23, 1895	1,000 00
	18.	Paid Sir H. F. Morse, G. Junior Warden, expenses at inspection	51 55
July	16.	Paid Freeman & Vinton, Policy of Insurance on Banner to June 10, 1896	7 50
	20.	Paid Sir G. L. Shepley, G. Senior Warden, expenses at inspections	70 15
	25.	Paid J. L. Fairbanks & Co., for Letter Book	5 00
	25.	Paid E. B. Stillings & Co., printing, electrotyping, envelopes, engraving	106 35
Aug.	15.	Paid J. H. Daniels & Son, 202 diplomas	101 00
	15.	" " ' for storage of Plate of Diplomas	1 00
Sept.	25.	Paid J. H. Daniels & Son, printing portrait of Grand Commander (for Proceedings,)	45 00
Oct.	3.	Paid Sir W. R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo, expenses at inspections	14 50
	3.	Paid Grand Recorder, six months salary, $300.00, expressage and postage, $23.27.	323 27

1895.

Oct.	3.	Paid Grand R. A. Chapter of Mass., rent of room No. 28 School street, to Dec. 1, 1895	229 17	
	4.	Paid Bunker Hill National Bank, interest on note, the note given June 1, 1894, for $5,000 being renewed for 20 days	34 16	
	18.	Paid Sir George E. Hilton, G. Sword Bearer, expenses at inspections	47 00	
	24.	Paid Bunker Hill National Bank for note given Oct. 4, 1895	5,000 00	
	24.	Paid Bunker Hill National Bank, interest on note given Oct. 4, 1895	6 66	
	25.	Paid Mrs. D. V. Chapman donation as per vote, Oct. 27, 1892	100 00	
				$14,607 83
		Balance cash deposited in State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., as per cashier's certificate		$2,123 75

There will be due the Grand Fund 1-10 of income the past year $679.02.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. UPHAM,

Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Treasurer also has in his keeping four Past R. E. G. Commander's Jewels and also the Banner of the Grand Commandery.

REPORT OF THE GRAND FUND OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY, K. T., OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

The Trustees of the Grand Fund respectfully submit the following itemized statement of the income of the Grand Fund received during the fiscal year ending with October 1, 1895, with the debit and credit account of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN CARR, *Treasurer, in account with the Trustees of the Grand Fund of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:*

1894.		Dr.	
Nov.	2.	Dividend of Suffolk Savings Bank to October, 1894	$25 24
		Dividend of Home Savings Bank to October, 1894	18 22
	5.	Dividend of Warren Institution for Savings to October, 1894	20 36

1895.		
Jan. 22.	Dividend of North End Savings Bank to January, 1895	32 00
22.	Provident Institution for Savings to January, 1895	24 00
Feb. 1.	Interest due this date on Boston & Maine Reg. Imp. Bond, $3,000.00	60 00
11.	Cash from James H. Upham, 1-10 of income of Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island for last fiscal year ending October, 1894	394 60
April 1.	Dividend on 15 shares of Mount Vernon National Bank at 2 per cent	30 00
1.	Dividend on 34 shares Market National Bank at 2 per cent	68 00
2.	Coupons due April 1st, on $2,000 bonds, Fitchburg R. R. Co., at 2 per cent	40 00
2.	Coupons due April 1st, on $3,000 bonds, Boston & Lowell R. R. Co., at 2 per cent	60 00
July 12.	Dividend of North End Savings Bank to July, 1895.	32 00
12.	Dividend of Suffolk Savings Bank to April, 1895, 1½ per cent	19 31
16.	Dividend of Home Savings Bank to April, 1895	21 84
18.	Dividend of Provident Institution for Savings to July, 1895	32 00
24.	Dividend of Warren Institution for Savings to April 1895	20 78
Aug. 1.	Interest due this date on $3,000 Boston & Maine Reg. Bond	60 00
Oct. 1.	Dividend on 15 shares Mount Vernon National Bank.	30 00
1.	Dividend on 34 shares Market National Bank	68 00
1.	Coupons due this date on $2,000 bonds, Fitchburg R. R. Co	40 00
1.	Coupons due this date on $3,000 bonds, Boston & Lowell R. R. Co	60 00
	Total	$1,156 35

Cr.

1894.		
Nov. 2.	Deposit in Suffolk Savings Bank	$25 24
2.	Deposit in Home Savings Bank	18 22
5.	Deposit in Warren Institution for Savings	20 36
1895.		
Jan. 22.	Cash paid Old Colony Trust Company for rent of box.	10 00
Feb. 1.	Cash paid to Coolidge & Ellison for premium on Fidelity & Casualty Co. bond for the Treasurer, $20,000, as per vote of the Trustees	100 00
July 12.	Deposit in Suffolk Savings Bank	19 31
16.	Deposit in Home Savings Bank	21 84
24.	Deposit in Warren Institution for Savings	20 78
Oct. 4.	Cash paid to James H. Upham, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery, the income of the Grand Fund for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1895	651 75
4.	Deposit in the Home Savings Bank	268 85
	Total	$1,156 35

The Grand Fund consists of the following property:

15 shares Mount Vernon National Bank at par	$1.500 00
34 shares Market National Bank at par	3,400 00
Deposit in North End Savings Bank	1,600 00
Deposit in Suffolk Savings Bank	1,307 21
Deposit in Home Savings Bank	1,546 17
Deposit in Provident Institution for Savings	1,600 00
Deposit in Warren Institution for Savings	1,060 02
Registered bond, Boston & Maine R. R. Co., at 4 per cent	3,000 00
3 coupon bonds, $1,000 each, of the Boston & Lowell R. R. Co., at 4 per cent	3,000 00
2 coupon bonds, $1,000 each, of the Fitchburg R. R. Co., at 4 per cent	2,000 00
Total	$20,013 40

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN CARR,
Treasurer.

Boston, October 28, 1895.

Examined and found correct,

ARTHUR G. POLLARD,
ROBT. S. FRANKLIN,
FRED'K H. SPRING,
Committee on Finance.

The Grand Fund is increased by the payment thereto of the 1-10 of the income of the Grand Commandery for the year ending October 1, 1894, $394 60.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
JOHN CARR,
JAMES H. UPHAM.
Trustees of the Grand Fund.

On motion the several reports were accepted and referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

BOSTON, October 31st, 1895.

Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Mass. and R. I.:

The Committee on Finance beg leave to report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Recorder, Grand Treasurer and Trustees of the Grand Fund, and find the same correct, all payments being sustained by proper vouchers. They have also examined the property in the hands of the Grand Recorder and find the same as stated in his report. They have also examined the stock and other securities held by the Trustees of the Grand Fund, and find them correct and in accordance with their report.

The receipts of the Grand Recorder have been as follows:

From Returns of Subordinate Commanderies	$6,024 40
" Sale of Diplomas	709 00
" " Certificates	23 25
" " Constitutions	10 75
	$6,767 40

Which amount has been paid the Grand Treasurer, and his receipts duly rendered therefor.

The receipts of the Grand Treasurer have been as follows:

From balance old account	$3,037 37
" Grand Recorder	6,767 40
" Trustees of the Grand Fund	651 75
" Notes discounted at Bunker Hill National Bank	5,000 00
" J. H. Upham, loan	152 20
" Samuel C. Lawrence, loan	1,000 00
" Interest on Bank Balances	22 86
" R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence (amount allowed for contingent expenses and returned by him)	100 00
	$16,731 58

His disbursements have been as follows:

Paid Trustees of the Grand Fund	$394 60
Paid Salaries	1,115 00
" Grand Encampment Dues	519 20
" Rents	421 67
" Inspections	380 00
" Collations	581 00
" Diplomas	408 00
" Printed Proceedings	778 25
" Printing and Stationery	269 60
" Donation	100 00
" Insurance	24 06
" Postage and Expressage	89 77
" Jewel	18 00
" Special Conclave at Orange	60 00
" Exemplifications (2 years)	123 16
" R. E. Grand Commander, contingent expenses (refunded)	100 00
" Interest	73 32
	$5,455 63
" Sundry notes and loans	9,152 20
Cash on hand, balance to new account	2,123 75
	$16,731 58

The disbursements the present year include $1,154.83 for expenses incurred during the year ending October 25, 1894.

Your Committee would recommend that the salary of the Grand Treasurer be $100, and that of the Grand Recorder $600, for ensuing financial year.

Courteously submitted,

ARTHUR G. POLLARD,
FRED'K H. SPRING,
ROBT. S. FRANKLIN,
Finance Committee.

The report was upon motion accepted and approved.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER.

Sir Knights of the Grand Commandery:

The close of the eighty-ninth year of its existence finds this Grand Commandery in the enjoyment of great prosperity, with the promise of increased usefulness and honor in the advancing years. After a term of official experience which has necessarily brought me into nearer contact than ever before with the subordinate bodies of the jurisdiction, and into a better knowledge of their interior work, I can bear sincere testimony to their zeal and devotion and to the value of the influences, moral and social, which go out from them; and I am more and more impressed with the importance of the place which Templarism occupies as an auxiliary branch of the great and beneficent Institution of Masonry. An organization like this, which holds up before its members a high ideal of justice and honor, kindness and courtesy, and all those gentler graces and charities which sweeten and ennoble human intercourse, has no occasion to apologize for its existence; its daily record is its best justification. For myself, who have been a Mason for forty-one years, during thirty-nine of which I have been a member of the Order of Knights Templars, I acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude the debt I owe to the beloved Institution of Freemasonry. In its halls I have spent some of the happiest hours I have ever known, and the warmest friendships of my life have been contracted among its members. Alas, how many of these friends have gone before me! I can still see through the mists of time "the old familiar faces:" Moore, Robinson, Lewis, Gardner, Dame, Titus, Parkman, Doyle, Van Slyck—where shall I stop?—noble men, wise counsellors, loyal and true Masons! To consort with such men was a liberal education, and to have shared their friendship is now a most precious remembrance.

Such is Masonry to those who love it, and you will pardon me for this involuntary tribute to an Institution to which I am bound both by present ties and by tender and sacred memories which go far into the past.

NECROLOGY.

Through the favor of a kind Providence, no loss by death has occurred in this body since the last conclave. The Grand Encampment has had occasion to mourn the death of three valued and distinguished members:

R. E. Sir James Sorley was born in Edinburg, Scotland, September 28, 1820. He emigrated to this country and resided for several years in Mobile, Alabama. In 1851 he moved to Texas. He was an active Mason, and assisted in the organization of the Grand Commandery of Texas, of which, in 1858, he was Grand Commander. In 1856 he was Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

He was a man of high character, and easily won the respect and confidence of his associates.

He died at his home in Galveston, Texas, May 2, 1895.

R. E. Sir Cyrus Walgrave Eaton was born in Bloomington, Vermont, September 21, 1837, and removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1869. "He took an active interest in public affairs, and held several official positions, including that of Mayor for several terms."

He was made a Master Mason in Orleans Lodge at Barton, Vt., August 5, 1865, and was created a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 26, Cedar Rapids, in 1875. He was its Eminent Commander in 1882, and was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa in 1890. He was a zealous and devoted Mason, most exemplary in all the relations of life.

He died at his home in Cedar Rapids, May 12, 1895.

R. E. Sir William Bryan Isaacs, Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, died at his home in Richmond, Virginia, June 9, 1895.

He was made a Master Mason in 1842, and at once became an active and influential member of the Order; was Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of his State, and at the time of his death was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

He was a man of most gracious and winning personality; happily endowed by nature with those qualities which secure to their possessor the respect and love of men. His death was deeply lamented by all who knew him, and he has left a vacancy long to be deplored in the ranks of the representative Masons of the country.

"Not upon us, or ours, the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought;
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel;
The good die not!

God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What He has given;
They live on earth in thought and deed as truly
As in His Heaven."

I submit herewith the memorials issued by the Grand Encampment, calling the attention of the Sir Knights at large to the bereavements it has suffered.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF MOST EMINENT GRAND COMMANDER,
CORUNNA, MICHIGAN, May 15, 1895.

To all Sir Knights of Our Obedience:

"Dead! dead! now slowly, softly tread,
List to thy heart and bow thy head,
Beside you death doth calmly stand,
Before you heavenly realms expand."

Again we stand in the shadow of the great mystery—a great mystery that has never yet been solved. Another life of love is now a blessed memory, a lingering strain of music; and on May 2d inst., at his home in Galveston, Texas,

SIR JAMES SORLEY,

Past Grand Captain-General of this Grand Body, was called to the higher life. His pilgrimage is finished. He has no part or lot in all that is done beneath the sun. No more for him the voice of love, the song of gladness, the load of care, the cup of sorrow. Not for him the beauty of Spring, the splendor of Summer, the glory of Autumn, the uncrowned majesty of Winter. Flowers will spring from his grave; storms will beat upon it; morning will greet it with her earliest light; night crown it with stars, and the earth, rolling in her great orb in infinite space, will bear his dust with hers, till time shall be no more.

His life work is ended, but he had fought the good fight, kept the faith, and has gone to receive the reward which lies at the end of the Christian's race. The chief feature of his character was its purity and unbending integrity; he lived and died an honest man—the noblest work of God. Sorrow for such an one is an affection we cherish and brood over in solitude; we would not wipe out from our recollection, if we could, the memories of our departed Frater. The love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song—there is a recollection of the dead to which we turn, even from the charm of the living.

"Let me mingle tears with thee,
Mourning for him who mourned for me."

The Grand Commanderies, and Commanderies subordinate to the Grand Encampment Knights Templar, will cause this circular to be read at the head of their lines at the first Conclave after its receipt, and make due record thereof.

HUGH McCURDY,
Grand Master.

Attest: WILLIAM B. ISAACS,
Grand Recorder.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF MOST EMINENT GRAND MASTER,
CORUNNA, MICHIGAN, June 14, 1895.

To all Knights Templar of Our Obedience:

"Not dead, not sleeping, not even gone,
But present still,
And awaiting for the coming hour
Of God's sweet will."

Sunday morning, June the 9th, 1895, at his home in the city of Richmond, Virginia, the loved and loving husband, father, friend, brother,

WILLIAM BRYAN ISAACS,

Grand Recorder of this Grand Body, laid aside the Cross for his Crown of rejoicing, and his deeds of life are to us a sacred heritage. He had passed on life's highway three score and ten when he fell into that dreamless sleep that kissed his eyelids down, and he passed to that white world, whose crystal promises glitter in every sky, that human eye hath not seen, neither hath ear heard, nor has it entered into the heart of man to conceive of its beauty.

Language can give but a feeble portrait of his merits as husband, father, friend and brother.

He embodied in an eminent degree that broad charity which characterizes the great brotherhood he loved and adorned.

The courtly dignity of our departed frater; his personal appearance, and the suavity of his manners, was a noted characteristic of the man, who in all the relations of life was a model gentleman, while the kind and genial side of his nature bound his friends to him with "hooks of steel."

Sir Isaacs was made a Master Mason in 1842, and at once took an active interest in Freemasonry; was Past Grand Commander of his State, and at the time of his death Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

Of him it may be said, as it is said of Ben Adhem in those enduring lines:

> "I pray thee, then
> Write me as one that loved his fellow-men,
> The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
> It came again with a great wakening light,
> And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
> And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

And as the angel in the Book of God wrote Ben Adhem's name, so let the bright records of Christian chivalry write that of William Bryan Isaacs—he loved his fellow-men.

The Grand Commanderies, and Commanderies subordinate to the Grand Encampment Knights Templar, will cause this circular to be read at the head of their lines at the first Conclave after its receipt, and make due record thereof.

HUGH McCURDY,
Grand Master.

Attest: WM. B. ISAACS, JR.
Grand Recorder.

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted to the following Commanderies:

Cœur de Lion Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, for the purpose of participating on the 17th of June, 1895, with King Solomon's Lodge A. F. & A. Masons in the celebration of the centennial of the erection of the monument raised in memory of our loved and honored Grand Master, Joseph Warren, and those who with him fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Joseph Warren Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, for the purpose of escorting King Solomon's Lodge A. F. & A. M., June 17, 1895, on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of a monument to General Joseph Warren.

Orange Commandery, to appear in public, in full Templar uniform, with banners but without music, to attend divine service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Orange, on Sunday, June 23, 1895.

South Shore Commandery, to appear in public, in full Templar uniform, with banners but without music, to escort Orphans' Hope Lodge A. F. & A. M., and to attend divine service on Sunday, June 23, 1895.

Worcester County Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, in Worcester, on Monday, June 24, 1895, for the purpose of observing St. John's Day.

Bay State Commandery, to parade in full Templar uniform, with banners and music, for the purpose of making a pilgrimage to Plymouth on June 24, 1895.

Sutton Commandery, in lieu of its stated conclave on July 4, 1895, to hold a special conclave on July 11, 1895, with authority to receive and refer petitions and to transact other regular business.

Old Colony Commandery, its Asylum having been damaged by fire, to work the Orders of the Temple and Malta in the Asylum of Bay State Commandery, Brockton, on Monday evening, July 22, 1895.

Narragansett Commandery, to appear in public in full Templar uniform, to attend divine service at the First Baptist Church, in Westerly, Sunday evening, July 28, 1895, upon the invitation of the Rev. John Evans, Past Commander of the Commandery.

South Shore Commandery, to change the time for holding the annual stated conclave from Monday, September 2, 1895, Labor Day, to Monday, September 9, 1895.

Dispensations have in some instances been given to Commanderies to receive and refer petitions for the Orders and to ballot upon them before the expiration of four weeks, with the requirement that proper notice of such action should be given to the members ; but all requests to allow petitions to be balloted upon at the same conclave at which they are received I have deemed incompatible with the good of the Order, and have felt constrained to refuse.

To avoid the necessity of granting special dispensations, I issued the following order :

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, AND THE APPENDANT
ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,
MEDFORD, MASS., July 1, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

GENERAL ORDERS,
Series of 1894-95, No. 3.

To the Eminent Commanders, Officers and Sir Knights within the Jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery.

EM. AND DEAR FRATERS :—You are hereby notified that a general dispensation is hereby issued to all the Commanderies within this jurisdiction to parade, in full Templar uniform with music and banners, within the jurisdiction, from August 24th to August 31st inclusive.

It is ordered that this notice be read at the head of each Commandery at the first stated Conclave after its receipt.

Given under my hand, and attested with the seal of the Grand Commandery this first day of July, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

Attest : B. W. ROWELL,
Grand Recorder.

it appears that in membership this jurisdiction outranks all others. A number of the bodies are accumulating permanent funds which are increasing from year to year, and which furnish one of the best assurances of future prosperity. The few Commanderies which through unfortunate circumstances have in the near past shown weakness in this or that direction have put new heart into their work with correspondingly gratifying results. I am sure that since my long connection with Templarism I have never known a time when the prosperity of the Order in this jurisdiction stood on a sounder basis or when a finer spirit pervaded its whole membership.

The following table presents a summary of the reports of the inspecting officers of the past year :

Name of Commandery,	Number of the Commandery.	Name and Rank of Inspecting Officers.	Date of Inspection.	Order Conferred.	Number of Members Present.	Number of Members Present in Uniform.	Number of Visitors Present.	Number of Members Owning Uniforms.	Number of Active Members.	Number of Honorary Members.	Number of Candidates Worked on Evening of Inspection.
St. John	1	Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer	April 1, 1895	Red Cross	90	45	23	260	558	....	1
Boston	2	Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General	Feb. 20, 1895	Temple and Malta	154	95	104	425	804	16	13
Newburyport	3	Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden	March 21, 1895	Temple	40	33	7	120	139	4	1
Washington	4	William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo	Jan. 12, 1895	Temple	45	37	6	140	198	....	1
Worcester County	5	William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo	Jan. 31, 1895	Temple	118	70	12	....	543	....	2
Springfield	6	Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander	Dec. 17, 1894	Temple and Malta	185	66	26	....	460	13	2
De Molay	7	George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer	Jan. 23, 1895	Temple	121	81	72	400	532	13	7
Holy Sepulchre	8	Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden	March 15, 1895	Temple	65	40	8	162	241	....	1
Pilgrim	9	Winthrop Messenger, Grand Standard Bearer	Dec. 19, 1894	Temple	53	30	6	200	305	2	2
Palestine	10	Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General	April 10, 1895	Red Cross	65	48	56	165	239	13	4
Milford	11	Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General	April 22, 1895	Temple	67	43	7	142	210	1	1
St. Bernard	12	William R Walker, Grand Generalissimo	May 8, 1895	Malta	34	34	9	101	101	....	1
Calvary	13	George E. Hilton, Grand Sword Bearer	April 2, 1895	Temple	107	73	28	230	389	....	1
Haverhill	14	George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden	March 12, 1895	Red Cross	37	32	4	230	245	6	2
Old Colony	15	Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander	Jan. 14, 1895	Red Cross	47	40	8	110	126	6	5
Sutton	16	George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden	March 14, 1895	Red Cross	43	27	7	140	260	....	3
Bethany	17	Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer	Feb. 26, 1895	Temple	74	45	36	164	248	....	1
Winslow Lewis	18	Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden	Feb. 21, 1895	Red Cross	63	50	20	127	147	7	8
Jerusalem	19	Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer	Dec. 13, 1894	Temple	112	97	15	150	223	12	10
Hugh de Payens	20	Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General	Feb. 13, 1895	Temple	109	79	34	139	265	3	4
St. Omer	21	Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander	Jan. 21, 1895	Red Cross	44	34	46	147	230	3	2
Berkshire	22	Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer	May 13, 1895	Temple	50	48	2	100	130	....	1
Connecticut Valley	23	Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden	March 5, 1895	Red Cross	36	22	3	104	150	....	5
Woonsocket	24	George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer	Jan. 8, 1895	Red Cross	55	23	6	80	....	....	2
Godfrey de Bouillon	25	Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General	March 20, 1895	Temple	60	37	15	115	231	....	1
Joseph Warren	26	Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer	March 4, 1895	Temple	92	55	62	....	229	10	14
Narragansett	27	George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer	April 22, 1895	Temple	28	21	1	75	114	....	1
William Parkman	28	Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander	Feb. 14, 1895	Red Cross	54	36	52	184	227	13	9
Bristol	29	William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo	May 3, 1895	Temple	54	38	11	100	177	1	2
Northampton	30	Hunter C. White, Acting Grand Senior Warden	May 13, 1895	Temple and Malta	44	27	6	75	131	3	2
South Shore	31	Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer	Dec. 10, 1894	Red Cross	55	35	9	125	....	....	6
Trinity	32	Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer	May 15, 1895	Red Cross	75	47	4	100	172	....	1
Natick	33	George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden	March 11, 1895	Red Cross	51	37	30	109	157	2	1
Cœur de Lion	34	George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer	Feb. 19, 1895	Red Cross	67	44	28	150	277	14	11
Gethsemane	35	Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander	Feb. 26, 1895	Red Cross	72	50	50	83	173	4	8
Olivet	36	William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo	Jan. 16, 1895	Red Cross	66	50	15	165	221	3	1
Athol	37	Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer	Feb. 20, 1895	Temple and Malta	38	27	....	90	118	1	3
Bay State	38	Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer	Jan. 21, 1895	Red Cross	80	50	10	200	238	10	3
Cyprus	39	George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden	Feb. 28, 1895	Red Cross	105	47	11	120	180	....	2
St. Paul	40	Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden	June 14, 1895	Temple	36	27	....	80	95	1	1
Beauseant	41	Winthrop Messenger, Grand Standard Bearer	Jan. 28, 1895	Red Cross	68	56	38	156	219	5	13
Cambridge	42	Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer	May 3, 1895	Temple	69	47	87	86	149	6	5
Bethlehem	43	Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer	Jan. 14, 1895	Red Cross	38	38	5	59	60	....	3
St. George	44	Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer	May 9, 1895	Red Cross	32	28	35	70	75	1	1
Orange	45	George E. Hilton, Grand Sword Bearer	April 30, 1895	Temple and Malta	45	31	8	48	79	....	3

The following commissions have been issued to Representatives of this Grand Commandery near other Grand Commanderies:

Arkansas	E. Sir William M. Mellette	Fort Smith, Ark.
Connecticut	R. E. Sir Henry Woodward.	Middletown, Conn.
Georgia	R. E. Sir Joseph K. Orr	Columbus, Ga.
Indiana	E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby	Knightstown, Ind.
Iowa	E. Sir William F. Fidler	Davenport, Ia.
Kansas	E. Sir James S. Collins	Topeka, Kan.
Louisiana	E. Sir Algernon S. Badger	New Orleans, La.
Maryland	R. E. Sir Charles McDonald, Jr.	Baltimore, Md.
Maine	R. E. Sir John W. Ballou	Bath, Me.
Minnesota,	E. Sir A. T. Stebbins	Rochester, Minn.
Nebraska	E. Sir Eben K. Long	Omaha, Neb.
New Hampshire	E. Sir George P. Cleaves	Concord, N. H.
New Jersey	E. Sir William H. Sebring	Plainfield, N. J.
New York	E. Sir Clinton F. Page	Binghampton, N. Y.
North Carolina	Sir Knight George H. King	Charlotte, N. C.
North Dakota	V. E. Sir William T. Perkins	Bismark, N. D.
Ohio	E. Sir John W. Chamberlain	Tiffin, O.
Tennessee	E. Sir Charles H. Eastman	Nashville, Tenn.
Texas	E. Sir John C. Kidd	Houston, Tex.
Virginia	R. E. Sir James P. Corbin	Fredericksburg, Va.
Wisconsin	E. Sir Oliver Libbey	Green Bay, Wis.

The following commissions have been received for Representatives of other Grand Commanderies near the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

Arizona	E. Sir E. Bentley Young	Boston, Mass.
Arkansas	E. Sir William B. Learned	Roxbury, Mass.
New Hampshire	R. E. Sir Nelson W. Aldrich	Providence, R. I.
New Jersey	E. Sir William R. Walker.	Pawtucket, R. I.
New York	R. E. Sir George H. Allen	Lynn, Mass.
Maine	E. Sir Freeman C. Hersey	Boston, Mass.
Oregon	R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry	Lynn, Mass.
South Dakota	E. Sir George E. Hilton	Lynn, Mass.
Tennessee	E. Sir Charles H. Crane	Somerville, Mass.
Texas	E. Sir J. Albert Blake	Haverhill, Mass.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

The matter of Life Membership is one of great importance to the Commanderies. The principle upon which it is founded should be thoroughly understood, as it does not always seem to be. Its true intent is a just and equitable commutation of future annual dues.

The article of the by-laws establishing a proper system of life membership should provide, (1) for the payment of an equitable fee therefor; (2) the creation of a Permanent Fund and that its principal shall never be expended; (3) the establishment of a Board of Trustees to hold and manage the fund; (4) regulations for the proper investment of the fund and the safe keeping of its securities; (5) that additions to the fund by gift, legacy or otherwise, shall become a permanent part thereof; (6) that the annual net income of the fund less necessary expenses and premiums paid on new investments, shall be paid into the treasury of the Commandery for its support; (7) that in the section of the by-laws providing for the amendment thereof, a clause be inserted which will render it difficult to amend the article relating to the Permanent Fund, thereby preventing any hasty action such as will imperil the safety or integrity of the fund.

Such is an outline of the provisions under which life membership should be established. The experience of Masonic Bodies shows that with such safeguards life membership has proved a success, and, without them, a disastrous failure. Two things are absolutely necessary: an adequate fee for the privilege of life membership, and the secure investment of receipts in a permanent fund.

One of our Commanderies in the establishment of a life membership failed to comply with either of these essentials. The fee is inadequate and the receipts have been expended. There is but one remedy for such a state of affairs. Provision should at once be made in the by-laws for an increase of the fee and the permanent funding of receipts from that source. The Commandery should also, as soon as practicable, contribute to the permanent fund the amount of fees improperly diverted from it.

Assuming that the annual fee of a Commandery is adequate to its support, the fee for life membership, on an investment basis of four per cent per annum, should not be less than fifteen times the annual fee.

In Boston Commandery a system of life membership with a permanent fund was established during my commandership, in 1874. The plan has worked admirably, and the fund now amounts to $29,711.60, yielding an annual income of $1,156.00 to the treasury of the Commandery. Similar results have been reached in other Commanderies. I have gone into this matter with some detail, for I am sure that our bodies can have no better guarantee of future prosperity than in the existence of a permanent fund.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Pending the Grand Parade in August last I received inquiries from several Commanderies touching the propriety of their carrying the American flag in the procession. I could see no possible objection to the display of the flag by the Commanderies, and, on the other hand, it seemed to me eminently fitting that an organization like ours, semi-military in its character, and on that occasion representing every state in the Union, should march under the national ensign. I therefore approved the use of the flag, and for the information of the Commanderies issued the following circular:

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, AND THE APPENDANT
ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE R. E. GRAND COMMANDER,
MEDFORD, MASS., July 24, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR,
Series 1894-95. No. 4.

To all Knights Templars within the Jurisdiction of this Grand Commandery.

DEAR FRATERS:—The question has come to me from several Commanderies, whether the carrying of the American flag by the Commanderies in the coming Triennial parade is permissible.

In answer to the inquiry, I would state that I can see no possible objection to such a proceeding. On the contrary, as the occasion is, in a certain sense, a national one, there would seem to be an eminent fitness in the display of the national colors, and permission is given accordingly.

It is ordered that this circular letter be read at the head of each Commandery at the first stated Conclave after its reception.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, this first day of July, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

Attest: B. W. ROWELL,
Grand Recorder.

For myself I should like to see the American flag a part of the equipment of every Commandery. Of course, in the expression of these opinions there is not the slightest taint of political feeling, for the flag is the emblem of the Nation and has nothing whatever to do with politics.

As there seems to be a very general desire to use the National colors, I recommend that the Commanderies be authorized to carry the American flag on their parades and to display it in their Asylums.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

After the fire in the Masonic Temple, September 7th, by which the Grand Commandery was made temporarily homeless, the Board of Directors of the Masonic Hall in Cambridge kindly tendered the use of their apartments to the Grand Commandery and to the Commanderies which had suffered by the fire. The courtesy was most gratefully appreciated and acknowledged, but arrangements had already been made for the use of the Masonic apartments in East Boston for this Annual Conclave.

THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

The recent Triennial Conclave held in this city, with all the stirring incidents which attended it, has left behind it impressions which will never fade from our memories. The presence of the Grand Encampment awoke to new life that feeling of loyal attachment which the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction have always entertained for the great governing body of the Order; and in the magnificent array of Templar chivalry, as the imposing column passed through the streets of the city, we proudly realized, as never before, the strength and dignity of the Order, and the high character of its membership; for fine as was the parade, the steady march of the column and the rare precision of military movement, in nothing did it excite more general admiration than in its personnel—presenting to the view some of the noblest types of American manhood; never was ideal republican citizenship better or more fully represented.

The presence of so large a body of visitors necessarily entailed a great amount of labor upon the committee—service most cheerfully rendered—and made heavy demands upon the resources of the city for the proper accommodation of our guests. Every needful arrangement was successfully carried out, and I think we may say that neither the Grand Commandery nor the Subordinate bodies failed in the duties of a generous hospitality. The warmest thanks of this Grand Body are due to its Commanderies for their prompt and liberal response to its call for contributions to the Triennial Fund; for their enthusiastic interest in the success of the event; for their full ranks and excellent military bearing on the occasion of the parade, and especially for the courtesies and civilities which they extended individually and as bodies to the visiting Knights. Nor can we too gratefully recognize the friendly interest taken by the citizens of Boston in our visitors, to whom they extended a thousand attentions which are always deeply appreciated by strangers. All these kindnesses were deeply felt and most gratefully acknowledged by our guests, and indeed we have every assurance that our visitors left us with the most favorable impressions of the warmth and sincerity of a New England welcome. It could not be otherwise; the Knights Templars of the whole Union are one in heart and purpose, and in whatever part of this broad land they meet, there they find a cordial greeting and a home.

I am sure that intimate contact with that great host of Knights Templars from other States, the constant interchange of courtesies and kindnesses, and the enthusiasm which is always kindled by fellowship with those who are enlisted in the same cause, have given us new inspiration and a fresh access of the true Templar spirit; and we may hope to realize from the occasion other benefits we have not foreseen. Apart from these considerations, I heartily congratulate this Grand Commandery and the Subordinate bodies upon the happy impulse which led them to invite the Grand Encampment to hold their session in Boston, and upon the success which has attended their efforts to give the visiting Sir Knights a reception worthy of the loyalty and hospitality of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The duty they owed to themselves and the guests who honored them with their presence has been well and nobly performed.

The pageant has passed; the festal halls are closed and the lights extinguished; but the glow of feeling, the memory of the kindly faces and pleasant words of old friends and of friends newly found—these will remain with us, a present joy and "a possession forever!"

As Chairman of the Triennial Committee I present a report of its proceedings:

BOSTON, October 31, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery:

The Committee on the Triennial Conclave respectfully submit an account of their proceedings subsequent to the report rendered at the semi-annual conclave of the Grand Commandery.

The committee were very busily engaged during the spring and summer months in the several departments of labor assigned to its members. It was determined at the start that no effort should be spared to make the event worthy of this Grand Commandery and its honored guests; but liberal as were the views of the Committee as to the scale of preparation, the lapse of time developed the necessity for its continual enlargement. Not only suitable quarters had to be secured for the daily increasing host of intending visitors, but ample provision made for their reception and entertainment. There were constant calls for information from all parts of the country, and countless matters had to be attended to which had not presented themselves to the minds of the sub-committees till they came to a full comprehension of the demands of such an occasion. We can state, however, that the plans for the entertainment of our visitors were matured in ample season, and that every feature of the programme as announced was promptly and successfully carried out.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to enter upon a full detail of the work involved in the reception and entertainment of so great a multitude, nor do they wish to magnify their labors, they were labors of love throughout, and we can now cordially congratulate the Grand Commendery upon the result. We have the most gratifying assurances from every quarter that the members of the Grand Encampment and the visiting Sir Knights and their ladies were deeply impressed by the warmth and sincerity of the welcome they received in Boston; that they thoroughly enjoyed their visit; and that they left us with the kindest sentiments towards the Sir Knights of this jurisdiction.

The financial duties of the Committee were conducted under a careful system, appropriations and expenditures were rigidly scrutinized, and I am satisfied that full value was obtained for every dollar expended.

We are happy also to state that in the list of expenditures covering the whole period, no charge has been made for the entertainment of the Triennial Committee—all such expenses were met from private sources.

The accounts of the Sub-Committees and of the Treasurer of the Triennial Committee have been audited and found correct, and the report of the Finance Committee, giving a classified statement of the receipts and expenditures, has been approved by the Triennial Committee. The reports of several sub-committees, of the Treasurer of the Triennial Committee, and of the Finance Committee, with the duly approved vouchers for all expenditures, and also the records of the proceedings of the Triennial Committee, are lodged in the Archives of the Grand Commandery, under the charge of the Grand Recorder, for reference.

We give the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Triennial Committee:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions from 45 Commanderies, as per list appended.....	$49,300 00
Profits realized from the Official Souvenir and receipts from other sources...	29,787 23
Total..	$79,087 23

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of the Grand Parade, Receptions and Entertainment of the Grand Encampment, visiting Sir Knights and Ladies..	$67,026 40
Balance in bank.............................	$12,060 83

The following are the payments made by the several Commanderies:

NAME OF COMMANDERY.	Members.	Contribution Asked.	Amount Paid.
St. John	545	$2,725 00	$2,725 00
Boston	783	3,915 00	3,915 00
Newburyport	143	715 00	715 00
Washington	202	1,010 00	750 00
Worcester County	543	2,715 00	2,715 00
Springfield	570	2,850 00	2,850 00
De Molay	522	2,610 00	2,610 00
Holy Sepulchre	246	1,230 00	1,230 00
Pilgrim	305	1,525 00	1,525 00
Palestine	236	1,180 00	1,180 00
Milford	212	1,060 00	1,060 00
St. Bernard	98	490 00	490 00
Calvary	377	1,885 00	1,885 00
Haverhill	247	1,235 00	1,235 00
Old Colony	137	685 00	685 00
Sutton	266	1,330 00	705 00
Bethany	249	1,245 00	1,245 00
Winslow Lewis	142	710 00	710 00
Jerusalem	228	1,140 00	1,140 00
Hugh de Payens	261	1,305 00	1,305 00
St Omer	231	1,155 00	1,155 00
Berkshire	130	650 00	650 00
Connecticut Valley	148	740 00	405 00
Woonsocket	165	825 00	825 00
Godfrey de Bouillon	231	1,150 00	1,150 00
Joseph Warren	223	1,115 00	1,115 00
Narragansett	114	570 00	570 00
William Parkman	224	1,120 00	1,120 00
Bristol	161	805 00	805 00
Northampton	117	585 00	300 00
South Shore	180	900 00	900 00
Trinity	169	845 00	845 00
Natick	148	740 00	740 00
Cœur de Lion	273	1,365 00	1,365 00
Gethsemane	170	850 00	850 00
Olivet	214	1,070 00	1,070 00
Athol	110	550 00	550 00
Bay State	257	1,285 00	1,285 00
Cyprus	160	800 00	800 00
St. Paul	88	440 00	440 00
Beauseant	217	1,085 00	1,085 00
Cambridge	125	625 00	625 00
Bethlehem	61	305 00	305 00
St. George	73	365 00	365 00
Orange	79	395 00	395 00

We submit herewith the following report of the Executive Committee made to the Triennial Committee, recommending the adoption of certain votes contained therein:

BOSTON, Oct. 26, 1895.

To the Triennial Committee:

It appears by the report of the Finance Committee that there is an unexpended balance of $12,060.83 in the treasury, and the Executive Committee recommend the adoption of the following votes:

Voted, That a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the contribution asked of the several Commanderies by the Grand Commandery be passed to their credit respectively, and that all sums then standing to their credit in excess of the required contribution aforesaid be refunded to them for their use.

Voted, that any balance left after the payments made to the Commanderies under the preceding vote and after the payment of any outstanding claims and any indebtedness hereafter incurred by the Executive Committee of the Triennial Committee, shall be paid into the treasury of the Grand Commandery for its use.

Voted, that the existence of the Triennial Committee be continued until its work is fully completed, and that the Executive Committee be authorized to use its discretion in the completion of the work.

Voted, that the furniture, as per list attached, purchased for $578.69, to equip the headquarters of the Triennial Committee be presented to the Grand Commandery for its use at its headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

By Samuel C. Lawrence,

Chairman.

These votes were unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the Triennial Committee, and the Committee recommended that its action be ratified and confirmed by the Grand Commandery, and its recommendation adopted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE,

By Samuel C. Lawrence,

Chairman.

CONCLUSION.

Sir Knights, I have thus touched upon the topics which I deemed most worthy of your attention. In concluding my address, I wish to thank you for the generous support you have given me throughout my term of office, and for the kindly relations which, by your favor, have been established between us. I tender to you individually my best wishes for your future happiness. In all that concerns the welfare of this Grand Commandery I shall feel an unabated interest, and my prayer will go out for its continued prosperity and that of the noble Order of Knights Templars of which it is a part.

Since the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery, Washington and Northampton Commanderies have paid into the treasury of the Triennial Committee the balances required to complete their full contributions for the Triennial Fund.

R. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg offered the following which was unanimously agreed to:

That so much of the address of the Grand Commander as relates to decisions and dispensations, including the subject of life membership, be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

That so much of the address as relates to the American flag be referred to a special committee of three.

That so much as relates to the Triennial Conclave and the report of the Triennial Committee, and the remainder of the address be referred to a special committee of three.

That so much as relates to a petition for a dispensation to establish a new Commandery at Hyannis, Mass., be referred to a special committee of three.

The R. E. Grand Commander appointed the following committees:

On American Flag.—Em. Sirs J. Albert Blake, John B. Hill and Rufus G. Brown.

On Triennial Conclave and Remainder of Address.—R. E. Sirs Henry W. Rugg, Charles C. Hutchinson and Em. Sir William G. Smith.

Petition for Commandery at Hyannis.—R. E. Sirs Charles A. Stott, Chas. C. Fry and Em. Sir E. Bentley Young.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Committee on Correspondence through R. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg reported in print, and copies of the report were distributed to the members present.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

The Committee on By-Laws submitted the following which was accepted and the recommendations approved:

Boston, Oct. 31st, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

Your Committee on By-Laws have considered an amendment to the by-laws of Olivet Commandery of Lynn, herewith presented, which, with a few slight amendments to make the same conform to the regulations of the Order, said amendments being noted on said copy, we recommend the same be approved by this Grand body. We also recommend the approval of an amendment to the by-laws of St. Omer Commandery, herewith presented.

Your committee have also received what purports to be an amended copy of the by-laws of Cœur de Lion Commandery, but as the amendments are not specified or the copy certified to by signature of the Recorder or the seal of the Commandery, your committee respectfully recommend that the same be returned to the Commandery that the amendments may be specified and properly certified.

Courteously submitted,

JOSEPH W. HILL,
CHARLES HARRIS,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GRAND COMMANDERY.

Boston, October 31, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

The Committee on the Financial Condition of the Grand Commandery respectfully report that they have examined its accounts for the period of five years, from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, and find that the expenditures for the term have exceeded the receipts. As a result of their investigation they fully concur in the following statement made by the Grand Commander in his last report:

"The increase in our regular expenses has been a gradual one, such as must naturally be expected in a growing and prosperous body; and I can see no way of making retrenchments in them without detriment to the best interests of the Order, for our revenues have been carefully and judiciously expended and we have received a full equivalent for every outlay."

Your committee can come to no other conclusion than that steps should at once be taken to increase the annual revenue of the grand body, and they therefore recommend that the following amendment to the constitution be adopted:

That the words of Section 7 of Article II of the Constitution be stricken out and the following words substituted:

Sec. 7. Every subordinate commandery, on or before the tenth day of October, annually, shall make to the Grand Recorder of this Grand Commandery a return of the roll of its officers and members and of all candidates for the Orders, accepted or rejected, and pay to this Grand Commandery five dollars for every Knight created, and twenty-five cents for every member returned; and from the sum thus collected shall be paid the assessment of five cents for every member, levied by the Grand Encampment.

Courteously submitted,

CHAS. C. HUTCHINSON,
EDW'D P. CHAPIN,
ARTHUR G. POLLARD,
ROBT. S. FRANKLIN,
CHARLES I. LITCHFIELD,
WILLIAM B. LEARNED,
FRED. H. SPRING,
E. BENTLEY YOUNG,
Committee.

The report of the Committee was accepted and the Amendment to the Constitution contained therein adopted by a unanimous vote, the result of the vote as reported by the tellers being 186 in the affirmative and 0 in the negative.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TACTICS.

The Special Committee on Tactics report that at the Semi-Annual Conclave, in May last, the recommendation of this committee that "Grant's Tactics and Manual for Knights Templars," with the exception of the length of the step and number of steps per minute, be adopted for the present use of the Subordinate Commanderies of this jurisdiction, was accepted. The length of step was fixed at 28 inches with a cadence of 110 per minute.

Your committee find that Grant's Tactics have been adopted by a large number of Grand and Subordinate Commanderies to their satisfaction. They therefore for the future use of the Subordinate Commanderies of this jurisdiction renew the recommendation made at the Semi-Annual Conclave in May last, with the further exception that in street parades the formation of present and past officers shall be left to the discretion of the Subordinate Commanders.

The report was accepted and its recommendations adopted.

The Committee of the Day at this time reported that refreshments had been prepared and were ready in the Banquet Hall. The R. E. Grand Commander ordered an intermission until 2.30 P. M.

AT REFRESHMENT.

The hour of 2.30 having arrived the Sir Knights were called to order in the Asylum and the business of the session proceeded with.

The following Amendment to the Constitution offered at the Semi-Annual Conclave in May last was taken from the table for action and was unanimously adopted:

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, OFFERED AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL CONCLAVE, MAY, 1895.

Amend Article 2, Section 8, by striking out the word "Four" in the ninth line of Section 8 on page 13 of the printed Constitution, Edition of 1888, and substitute the word "Six" in place thereof.

The Section as amended will then read as follows :—

SECTION 8. No Subordinate Commandery shall confer the Orders of Knighthood for a less sum than Thirty Dollars, nor on any person who shall not have regularly received the several degrees of E. A., F. C., M. M., M. M M., P. M., M. E. M. and R. A. M.; and no candidate for the Orders shall be balloted for, until he shall have stood proposed at least four weeks, unless by written permission of the R. E. Grand Commander. If a candidate be rejected, no new petition for the Orders shall be presented until after the expiration of Six Months from the time of such rejection. The Orders shall be conferred in the following succession, viz.:

1 Knight of the Red Cross.
2 Knight Templar.
3 Knight of Malta.

TWENTY-SEVENTH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

On motion of R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry, a committee consisting of R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry and E. Sirs Benjamin W. Rowell and Eugene A. Holton were appointed with full power to make all the necessary arrangements for the comfort of the officers and members of the Grand Commandery, at the Twenty-seventh Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1898.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REMAINDER OF ADDRESS OF R. E. SIR SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

EAST BOSTON, October 31, 1895.

The Committee to whom was referred the Remainder of the Address delivered this day by R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, would herewith report that they have given careful attention to such portions of the Address as come properly under their review, and they have noted with satisfaction the wise counsels and timely suggestions therein set forth. The views expressed by the Grand Commander, as related to the growth and prosperity of the Templar Order, and to the distinguishing principles of the institution, can but have the endorsement of all thoughtful members. It is only along the lines thus clearly marked out that real progress can be made, insuring results which will most exalt the Order and enlarge its scope of benign service.

A considerable portion of the Address brought to the attention of your Committee has reference to the successful Triennial Meeting of the Grand

Encampment in Boston in August last. The report of the Triennial Committee, as presented by its Chairman, the R. E. Grand Commander, comes thus under their notice and review.

As pertaining to this part of their report your Committee desire to express the feeling which they believe is shared by all the Sir Knights of the jurisdiction, viz.: that the Triennial occasion fully justified the high hopes which were entertained concerning that important gathering, and was every way creditable to this Grand Body. It was a notable demonstration, successful in all its features, and it can but have had an influence to increase the good reputation of the Templar Order. The attendance of many thousands of Sir Knights and visitors, the grand parade of the Templar hosts, the numerous occasions of goodly fellowship and cheerful hospitality, the celebrations and receptions, all gave character to the Triennial gathering in Boston, and put upon it the stamp of a rare attractiveness. As members of this Grand Commandery we may congratulate ourselves upon the results, while we should also recognize the sympathy and favor shown to our Order and to the occasion by the general public. Well may this Body cherish a grateful sense of obligation to the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and other prominent officials of the State and City, whose presence and approving words were most welcome; and at the same time acknowledge the general interest which was of so sympathetic a nature as shown on the day of the parade and thoughout the eventful week. We should be wanting in an appreciation of the many varied forces which contributed to the gratifying results of the Triennial occasion, did we not include the general sympathy and kindly feeling of the people of Boston and the vicinity, who seemed to realize that in some sense they were hosts as well as the members of the Templar organization.

But it must be remembered that there was definite work required to ensure the success attained. There was a demand for thought, study, and diligent attention to many essential details, in order that due preparation might be made for the great gathering. Fortunate was this Grand Commandery in having subordinate Commanderies so responsive to its appeals. These bodies gladly answered the calls which were sent forth, making contribution to such an extent that twenty per cent. of their offerings was returned to them, after all expenses had been met. Fortunate, indeed, was the Grand Commandery that it was not obliged to appeal for any outside financial help, but was able to rely with entire confidence upon the contributions of its own constituency, which, as already stated, so considerably exceeded the sum required to meet the needed expenditure. Fortunate, also, was the Grand Commandery of this jurisdiction, in having a general Committee so interested and so competent. By frequent meetings of the Committee, by the faithful work of Sub-Committees, the various arrangements pertaining to the great celebration were seasonably made and to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. But more especially favored was this Grand Body, and the Triennial Committee, by having for the Chairman of its Committee, a distinguished Sir Knight who brought to the administrative duties of his important office so much of varied ability and untiring energy. His leadership was unquestioned; his tact and skill in dealing with the various questions and issues presented, were often proven, and his generous expenditure of time, thought, and money, to ensure the desired results which were so fully obtained, should at least be mentioned in this connection to show that his associates on the Committee and the Templars of this jurisdiction are not insensible of his valuable services and generous gifts.

Your Committee rejoice that the Triennial occasion thus brought under review by the address of the Grand Commander, and by the accompanying report of the Triennial Committee, can be regarded with so much of satisfaction by the members of this Grand Body. The Triennial of 1895 has gone into history as an abiding witness of the zeal and hospitality of the Sir Knights of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Your Committee offer the appended resolution.

Courteously submitted,

HENRY W. RUGG,
CHAS. C. HUTCHINSON,
WM. G. SMITH.

Resolved, That the doings of the Triennial Committee, including the votes submitted by the Committee in its report this day presented, be ratified and confirmed; and that the recommendation for the continuance of the Committee be adopted.

The report was accepted and the resolution heartily endorsed.

REGULATION UNIFORM AND INSIGNIA.

Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce moved:

"That a committee of three be appointed to revise the regulations concerning Uniforms, with instructions and authority to report in print at the Semi-Annual Conclave in May next, such amendments to said regulations as in their opinion will be conducive to their improvement, also to make them conform to the regulations of the Grand Encampment of the United States in the matter of insignia."

The motion being put and carried, the R. E. Grand Commander appointed as the Committee Em. Sirs Charles E. Pierce, James M. Gleason and Winthrop Messenger.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN FLAG.

The Committee on that portion of the R. E. Grand Commander's address relating to the American Flag submitted the following:

In Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Annual Address relating to the use of the American Flag, would respectfully report that they have given the matter careful consideration, and fully concur in the recommendation as made by the R. E. Grand Commander, and recommend that the Subordinate Commanderies be authorized to display the American Flag on parade and in their Asylums.

Fraternally,
J. ALBERT BLAKE,
JOHN B. HILL,
RUFUS G. BROWN,
Committee.

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

On motion the Committee on the Revision of the Regulations concerning Uniforms were instructed to embody in their report, regulations relative to size and style of American Flags.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that on the matter of Jurisdiction of St. George Commandery, they were at this time unable to agree, and requested leave to report at the Semi-Annual Conclave in May next, which was granted.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SISTER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

The following Representatives of other Grand Commanderies near the Grand Commandery were reported as being present, and were cordially welcomed.

Arizona	E. Sir E. Bentley Young.
Arkansas	E. Sir William B. Learned.
California	R. E. Sir James Swords.
Colorado	E. Sir Smith B. Harrington.
Connecticut	E. Sir Arthur W. Dennis.
Georgia	E. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Indiana	E. Sir James H. Upham.
Iowa	E. Sir George H. Kenyon,
Louisiana	E. Sir George E. Stacy,
Maryland	R. E. Sir George H. Burnham.
Maine	E. Sir Freeman C. Hersey.
Minnesota	R. E. Sir Charles A. Stott.
Mississippi	E. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell.
Missouri	R. E. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.
Nebraska	R. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg.
New Jersey	V. E. Sir William R. Walker.
New York	R. E. Sir George H. Allen.
North Carolina	R. E. Sir Edward L. Freeman.
North Dakota	E. Sir Charles E. Pierce.
Ohio	R. E. Sir Caleb Saunders.
Oregon	R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry.
Pennsylvania	E. Sir Arthur G. Pollard.
South Dakota	E. Sir George E. Hilton.
Tennessee	E. Sir Charles H. Crane.
Texas	E. Sir J. Albert Blake.
Vermont	R. E. Sir Robert H. Chamberlain.
Wisconsin	R. E. Sir Edward P. Chapin.
Wyoming	E. Sir Eugene A. Holton.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on Credentials reported as follows:

The whole number present		212
Consisting of Grand Officers	12	
Past Grand Officers	14	
Em. Commanders	26	
Generalissimos	17	
Captain Generals	15	
Past Commanders	122	
Proxies	6	212

Respectfully submitted,
EDWARD T. PIGEON,
LAFAYETTE G. BLAIR,
Committee.

The report was accepted and approved.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, the R. E. Grand Commander appointed as a committee to receive, sort and count the ballots, R. E. Sirs George H. Allen, James Swords and Em. Sir George Cushing, and a second committee consisting of R. E. Sir Edward L. Freeman and Em. Sirs James M. Gleason and Edgar S. Taft.

The committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported the whole number of votes cast for R. E. Grand Commander was 174, of which V. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards had 126, and was elected.

All the R. E. Past Grand Commanders present were appointed a committee to inform the Sir Knight of his election and escort him to the Asylum. V. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards upon his presentation cordially thanked the Em. Sir Knights for the honor conferred and accepted the office.

The Grand Commander-elect was then duly installed into office, and the election proceeded with, and resulted in the election of

E. Sir William R. Walker	Deputy Grand Commander.
E. Sir Walter Cutting	Grand Generalissimo.
E. Sir George L. Shepley.	Grand Captain General.
E. Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John	Grand Prelate.
E. Sir Herbert F. Morse	Grand Senior Warden.
E. Sir Winthrop Messenger	Grand Junior Warden.
E. Sir James H. Upham	Grand Treasurer.
E. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell	Grand Recorder.
R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence	Trustee of Grand Fund for 3 years.

The R. E. Grand Commander Eugene H. Richards then announced the following appointed officers and committees:

E. Sir George E. Hilton	Grand Standard Bearer.
E. Sir Henry G. Jordan	Grand Sword Bearer.
E. Sir Freeman C. Hersey	Grand Warder.
E. Sir Dana J. Flanders	Grand Captain of Guards.
E. Sir Henry S. Rowe	Grand Lecturers.
E. Sir Albert H. White	
E. Sir Edmund P. Kendrick	
E. Sir Arthur E. Codding	
E. Sir J. Frank Child	Grand Sentinel.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg, E. Sir Thomas E. St. John.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

R. E. Sirs George H. Burnham, Charles A. Stott, Robert H. Chamberlain.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

E. Sirs Arthur G. Pollard, Robert S. Franklin, Frederick H. Spring.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

E. Sirs Benjamin W. Rowell, George Cushing, Charles W. Sawyer.

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS.

E. Sirs Bowdoin S. Parker, E. Bentley Young, Charles A. Peabody.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

E. Sirs Lafayette G. Blair, James M. Blanchard,
Rufus G. Brown.

R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence then installed the remaining officers, assisted by R. E. Sirs James Swords and William H. H. Soule, and the Official Proclamation was made by the Acting Grand Warder.

THANKS.

On motion the thanks of the Grand Commandery were tendered to the Committee of the Day, for the satisfactory discharge of the duties assigned them, and to the Fraternity of East Boston for the use of their beautiful Asylum for this Conclave.

R. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards then presented to R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence the regulation Past Grand Commander's Jewel, the recipient responding in a most feeling manner.

The business of the Conclave being concluded, the R. E. Grand Commander expressed his thanks for the attention of the Em. Sir Knights in attendance. The Grand Commandery was then declared adjourned after uniting in their devotions, with Em. Sir James H. Upham, Acting Grand Prelate.

A true record of the official acts and doings of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at its Conclaves held during the year.

Attest:

B. W. Rowell,
Grand Recorder.

NECROLOGY, 1894-95.

In Memoriam.

St. John's Commandery.

Sir Lyman H. Eddy,
Sir Henry J. Alfreds,
Sir William C. Hammond,
Sir John S. Rogers,
Sir Frank L. Forsyth,
Sir Leonard Covington,
Sir Sylvester J. Chace,
Sir Alden F. Sprague,
Sir John B. Wade,
Sir Charles H. Gurney,
Sir Henry J. Burbank.

Boston Commandery.

Sir George E. Hersey,
Sir Benjamin Howe,
Sir William Boyce,
Sir Henry M. Kopf,
Sir Seth Dewing,
Sir Isaac H. Russell,
Sir Henry G. Thomas,
Sir Thomas H. Capper,
Sir William H. Thomes,
Sir Charles F. Atwood,
Sir Alpheus B. Alger,
Sir George W. Appleton,
Sir George H. Weeks,
Sir George D. Hall.

Washington Commandery.

Sir Charles Pinard,
Sir Nathan H. Gould,
Sir Ashael A. Hunt.

Springfield Commandery.

Sir Charles M. Emmons,
Sir I. N. Weston,
Sir F. C. Pray,
Sir F. W. Buffington,
Sir C. O. Russell,
Sir J. R. Sealey,
Sir J. C. Colton,
Sir M. V. B. Edgerly,
Sir William S. Bemis,
Sir S. S. Bumstead,
Sir C. W. Corss,
Sir J. P. Woodworth,
Sir L. B. Walkley.

DeMolay Commandery.

Sir James H. Mills,
Sir Caleb Eaton,
Sir William C. Coolidge,
Sir Edgar M. Platt,
Sir William A. Hammett,
Sir Elisha G. Tucker,
Sir Fred H. Woodcock,
Sir W. W. Sias,
Sir J. J. Kimball.

Holy Sepulchre Commandery.

Sir James Whittle,
Sir George H. Fowler,
Sir George C. Gammon.

Worcester County Commandery.

Sir Edward H. Eaton,
Sir Alfred D. Warren,

Sir Samuel Winslow,
Sir William D. Mascroft,
Sir John A. Bassett,
Sir Charles D. Morse,
Sir S. Warren Stockwell,
Sir Royal K. Makepeace,
Sir George M. Lourie,
Sir John Peckham,
Sir Iver Johnson.

Cœur de Lion Commandery.

Sir Everett A. Stevens,
Sir George W. Durell.

Pilgrim Commandery.

Sir Luther Richards,
Sir Edwin Lamson,
Sir Charles Coburn,
Sir Stephen W. Huse,
Sir John H. Sheppard.

Palestine Commandery.

Sir John A. Irving,
Sir Edwin Roberts,
Sir Lee K. Allen,
Sir James L. Knowles,
Sir Charles T. Gay,
Sir Sylvander J. Upton.

Milford Commandery.

Sir William B. Hale.

St. Bernard Commandery.

Sir William W. McKim,
Sir Benjamin Hurd.

Calvary Commandery.

Sir Thomas W. Hedley,
Sir Samuel G. Stiness,
Sir Henry M. Rawson,
Sir Rensalaer A. Cooper,
Sir Thomas Phillips,
Sir Thomas W. Gorton.

Haverhill Commandery.

Sir W. S. Peabody,
Sir David D. Chase,
Sir Samuel S. Hills.

Old Colony Commandery.

Sir Frederick S. Strong,
Sir Samuel L. Seaver.

Sutton Commandery.

Sir Alexander R. Holmes,
Sir James C. Hitch,
Sir James C. Stafford,
Sir Leonard B. Ellis,
Sir Ansel Tripp.

Bethany Commandery.

Sir Sidney A. Wright,
Sir Richard Webb,
Sir James Walton,
Sir George N. Austin,
Sir Asa F. Sawyer.

Winslow Lewis Commandery.

Sir Elbridge Rust,
Sir Stephen W. Power,
Sir Charles H. Tibbets,
Sir William H. Kendall.

Jerusalem Commandery.

Sir Albert L. Fessenden,
Sir Daniel Needham,
Sir Thomas Cotton,
Sir Joseph S. Wilson.

Hugh De Payens Commandery.

Sir Nathan Green,
Sir Joseph McIntyre,
Sir Otis Little,
Sir Lorin L. Fuller.

St. Omer Commandery.

Sir Benjamin O. Dana,
Sir Horatio Gore,
Sir George S. Worcester,
Sir James Amery,
Sir Alonzo G. Ham,
Sir Samuel S. Frizzel,
Sir Jabez H. Sears.

Berkshire Commandery.

Sir Jabez L. Peck,
Sir Arthur Smith.

Connecticut Valley Commandery.

Sir Frank W. Williams,
Sir Charles Keith,
Sir Thomas N. Austin.

Woonsocket Commandery.

Sir Frank E. Leaon.

Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery.

Sir George A. Borden,
Sir Charles E. Gifford,
Sir Albert H. Gee,
Sir Benjamin C. Phillips,
Sir Robert F. Smithiers,
Sir Charles F. Tripp.

Joseph Warren Commandery.

Sir John C. Warren,
Sir Robert A. Green,
Sir Elbridge G. Scott.

Narragansett Commandery.

Sir Albert R. Champlin,
Sir William R. Palmer.

William Parkman Commandery.

Sir Herman B. Menslage,
Sir Edward Robbins,
Sir William Hamlin,
Sir Seth C. Ames,
Sir Augustus D. Jaquith,
Sir Joseph Johnson,
Sir Hezekiah Mayo.

Bristol Commandery.

Sir Edwin A. Robinson,
Sir George W. Crane,
Sir Henry F. Day.

Trinity Commandery.

Sir Edwin F. Longley,
Sir William J. Dooks,
Sir George W. Poor.

Bay State Commandery.

Sir Frederick W. Packard,
Sir Henry S. French,
Sir William B. Wood, Jr.,
Sir Albert M. Niles,
Sir William H. Burgess.

Cyprus Commandery.

Sir Alonzo B. Wentworth,
Sir John B. Batchelder,
Sir Henry C. Stark.

Beauseant Commandery.

Sir Henry C. Gray.

Cambridge Commandery.

Sir Daniel R. Sortwell,
Sir Horace E. Chamberlin.

Bethlehem Commandery.

Sir Joseph Manning.

St. George Commandery.

Sir Edwin A. Southwick.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

AND APPENDANT ORDERS

Of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

OCTOBER 31, 1895.

SIR EUGENE H. RICHARDS, BOSTON, MASS.,
R. E. Grand Commander.

SIR WILLIAM R. WALKER, PAWTUCKET, R. I.,
V. E. Deputy Grand Commander.

SIR WALTER CUTTING, PITTSFIELD, MASS.,
Em. Grand Generalissimo.

SIR GEORGE L. SHEPLEY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Em. Grand Captain General.

SIR REV. THOMAS E. ST. JOHN, HAVERHILL, MASS.,
Em. Grand Prelate.

SIR HERBERT F. MORSE, ROXBURY, MASS.,
Em. Grand Senior Warden.

SIR WINTHROP MESSENGER, MELROSE, MASS.,
Em. Grand Junior Warden.

SIR JAMES H. UPHAM, DORCHESTER, MASS.,
Em. Grand Treasurer.

SIR BENJAMIN W. ROWELL, LYNN, MASS.,
Em. Grand Recorder.

SIR GEORGE E. HILTON, LYNN, MASS.,
Em. Grand Standard Bearer.

SIR HENRY G. JORDAN, BOSTON, MASS.,
Em. Grand Sword Bearer.

Sir FREEMAN C. HERSEY, Boston, Mass.,
Em. Grand Warder.

Sir DANA J. FLANDERS, Malden, Mass.,
Em. Grand Captain of Guards.

Sir HENRY S. ROWE, Boston, Mass.,
Sir ALBERT H. WHITE, South Boston, Mass.,
Sir EDMUND P. KENDRICK, Springfield, Mass.,
Sir ARTHUR B. CODDING, North Attleboro, Mass.,
Em. Grand Lecturers.

Sir J. FRANK CHILD, Marlboro, Mass.,
Em. Grand Sentinel.

COMMITTEES.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

R. E. Sir Rev. Henry W. Rugg, E. Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John.

JURISPRUDENCE.

R. E. Sirs George H. Burnham, Charles A. Stott,
Robert H. Chamberlain.

FINANCE.

E. Sirs Arthur G. Pollard, Robert S. Franklin,
Frederick H. Spring.

BY-LAWS.

E. Sirs E. Bentley Young, Charles H. Peabody,
Bowdoin S. Parker.

PRINTING.

E. Sirs Benjamin W. Rowell, George Cushing,
Charles W. Sawyer.

CREDENTIALS.

E. Sirs Lafayette G. Blair, James M. Blanchard,
Rufus G. Brown.

TRUSTEES OF THE GRAND FUND.

R. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards, R. E. Sir George H. Burnham,
R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, E. Sir John Carr,
E. Sir James H. Upham.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND COMMANDERIES NEAR THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Grand Commandery of	Representative.	Residence.
Alabama	E. Sir D. Frank Robinson	Lawrence, Mass.
Arizona	E. Sir E. Bentley Young	Boston, Mass.
Arkansas	E. Sir William B. Learned	Roxbury, Mass.
California	R. E. Sir James Swords	Boston, Mass.
Colorado	E. Sir Smith B. Harrington	Wollaston Heights, Mass.
Connecticut	E. Sir Arthur W. Dennis	Providence, R. I.
Georgia	E. Sir Henry G. Jordan	Boston, Mass.
Illinois	E. Sir Newton D. Arnold	Providence, R. I.
Indiana	E. Sir James H. Upham	Dorchester, Mass.
Iowa	E. Sir George H. Kenyon	Providence, R. I.
Kansas	M. E. Sir Benjamin Dean	South Boston, Mass.
Kentucky	E. Sir Wyzeman Marshall	Boston, Mass.
Louisiana	E. Sir George E. Stacy	Milford, Mass.
Maryland	R. E. Sir George H. Burnham	Providence, R. I.
Maine	E. Sir Freeman C. Hersey	Boston, Mass.
Minnesota	R. E. Sir Charles A. Stott	Lowell, Mass.
Mississippi	E. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell	Lynn, Mass.
Missouri	R. E. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson	Lowell, Mass.
Nebraska	R. E. Sir Henry W. Rugg	Providence, R. I.
New Hampshire	R. E. Sir Nelson W. Aldrich	Providence, R. I.
New Jersey	V. E. Sir William R. Walker	Pawtucket, R. I.
New York	R. E. Sir George H. Allen	Lynn, Mass.
North Carolina	R. E. Sir Edward L. Freeman	Central Falls, R. I.
North Dakota	E. Sir Charles E. Pierce	South Boston, Mass.
Ohio	R. E. Sir Caleb Saunders	Lawrence, Mass.
Oregon	R. E. Sir Charles C. Fry	Lynn, Mass.
Pennsylvania	E. Sir Arthur G. Pollard	Lowell, Mass.
South Dakota	E. Sir George E. Hilton	Lynn, Mass.
Tennessee	E. Sir Charles H. Crane	Somerville, Mass.
Texas	E. Sir J. Albert Blake	Haverhill, Mass.
Vermont	R. E. Sir Robert H. Chamberlain	Worcester, Mass.
Virginia	E Sir Charles C. Spellman	Springfield, Mass.
Washington	E. Sir Samuel B. Spooner	Springfield, Mass.
West Virginia	E. Sir Clinton D. Sellew	Providence, R. I.
Wisconsin	R. E. Sir Edward P. Chapin	Springfield, Mass.
Wyoming	E. Sir Eugene A. Holton	Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS GRAND COMMANDERY NEAR ORHER GRAND COMMANDERIES.

Grand Commandery of	Representatives.	Residence.
Alabama	E. Sir Eldorado Knight	Selma, Ala.
Arizona		
Arkansas	R. E. Sir William M. Mellette	Fort Smith, Ark.
California	E. Sir Charles F. Lott	Oroville, Cal.
Colorado	R. E. Sir James P. Maxwell	Denver, Col.
Connecticut	R. E. Sir Henry Woodward	Middletown, Conn.
Georgia	E. Sir Joseph K. Orr	Columbia, Ga.
Illinois	R. E. Sir Phil. W. Barclay	Cairo, Ill.
Indiana	E. Sir Leonidas P. Newby	Knightstown, Ind.
Iowa	E. Sir Wilbur F. Fidlar	Davenport, Iowa.
Kansas	E. Sir James S. Collins	Topeka, Kansas.
Kentucky	E Sir Henry G. Sandifer	Danville, Ky.
Louisiana	E. Sir Algernon S. Badger	New Orleans, La.
Maryland	R. E. Sir Charles McDonald, Jr	Baltimore, Md.
Maine	R. E. Sir John W. Ballou	Bath, Me.
Minnesota	E. Sir D. H. Montfort	St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi	E. Sir B. A. Vaughn	Columbus, Miss.
Missouri	E. Sir Reuben Barney	Chillicothe, Mo.
Nebraska	E. Sir Eben K. Long	Omaha, Neb.
New Hampshire	E. Sir George P. Cleaves	Concord, N. H.
New Jersey	E. Sir William H. Sebring	Plainfield, N. J.
New York	E. Sir Clinton F. Paige	Binghampton, N. Y.
North Carolina	E. Sir George H. King	Charlotte, N. C.
North Dakota	E. Sir William T. Perkins	Bismarck, N. D.
Ohio	E. Sir John W. Chamberlain	Tiffin, Ohio.
Oregon	E. Sir F. A. Moore	Salem, Or.
Pennsylvania	M. E. Sir John P. S. Gobin	Lebanon, Pa.
South Dakota	E. Sir John H. Babcock	Mitchell, S. D.
Tennessee	E. Sir Charles H. Eastman	Nashville, Tenn.
Texas	E. Sir John C. Kidd	Houston, Texas.
Vermont	E. Sir William H S. Whitcomb	Burlington, Vt.
Virginia	R. E. Sir James P. Corbin	Fredericksburg, Va.
Washington	E. Sir Horace W. Tyler	Spokane, Wash.
West Virginia	E. Sir Hugh Sterling	Wheeling, W. Va.
Wisconsin	E. Sir Oliver Libbey	Green Bay, Wis.
Wyoming	E. Sir William H. Smith	Rawlins, Wyo.

MAINE ENCAMPMENT, PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHARTER, MARCH 18, 1821.

PAST COMMANDERS.

[While under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.]

Sir Rev. Solomon Sias,
Sir Thomas S. Bowles,
Sir Joseph M. Gerrish.
Sir Samuel Fessenden.

Maine Encampment ceased to be under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, October 10, 1849. In 1854 it was removed from Portland to Gardner, where it is now located.

VILLAGE ENCAMPMENT, GREENWICH, MASS.

CHARTER, JUNE 16, 1825.

PAST COMMANDERS.

*Sir Rev. Ezekiel L. Bascom, 1825.
Sir Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D. D., 1826.
*Sir John Warner, 1827.
*Sir Rev. Joshua Flagg, 1828.

The last recorded Assembly of this Encampment was held April 14, 1829. Its charter was declared forfeited by a vote of the Grand Encampment, at a Special Assembly, held February 28, 1838. The records were finally restored to the Grand Recorder, November 13, 1876, and are now in the archives of the Grand Commandery.

RECAPITULATIONS.

The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is composed of

Grand Officers (Sentinel excluded)...	16
Past Grand Officers (permanent members, excluding present Grand Officers)......	16
Past Commanders of Subordinate Commanderies (permanent members not included in enumeration of past or present Grand Officers, or present Commander)......	452
Commanders, Generalissimos and Captains-General of Subordinate Commanderies......	135
Total......	619

Whole number of Knights affiliated with Subordinate Commanderies, including the above, September 30, 1895	11,499
Created, year ending September 30, 1894......	1,339
Affiliated, " " "	83
Dimitted, " " "	105
Suspended, " " "	44
Expelled, " " "	3
Died, " " "	163
Total gain of members over 1894......	1,117

Grand Commandery of Knights Templars,

AND THE

APPENDANT ORDERS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

Office of the R. E. Grand Commander,
Boston, Mass., Nov. 1, A. D. 1895, A. O. 777.

General Orders,
Series 1895-96
No. 1.

The several Commanderies within this Jurisdiction are assigned for official Visitation and Inspection as follows :—

To Em. Sir William R. Walker, Deputy Grand Commander,	Springfield. De Molay. Palestine. Milford, Old Colony.
To Em. Sir Walter Cutting, Em. Grand Generalissimo,	Newburyport. Worcester County. Pilgrim. Haverhill. Sutton.
To Em. Sir George L. Shepley, Em. Grand Captain General,	Boston. Washington. Jerusalem. St. Omer. Bay State.
To Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, Em. Grand Senior Warden,	Woonsocket. Narragansett. Bristol. So. Shore. Trinity.
To Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, Em. Grand Junior Warden,	Saint Bernard. Calvary. Winslow Lewis. Olivet. Orange.

To Em. Sir George E. Hilton,
Em. Grand Standard Bearer, { Saint Johns.
Hugh de Payens.

To Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan,
Em. Grand Sword Bearer, { Joseph Warren.
Cambridge.

To Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe,
Em. Grand Lecturer, { Godfrey de Bouillon.
William Parkman.
Natick.
Cœur de Lion.

To Em. Sir Albert H. White,
Em. Grand Lecturer, { Bethany.
Gethsemane.
Cyprus.
Beauseant.

To Em. Sir Edmund P. Kendrick,
Em. Grand Lecturer, { Berkshire.
Conn. Valley.
Northampton.
Saint Paul.

To Em. Sir Arthur E. Codding,
Em. Grand Lecturer, { Holy Sepulchre.
Athol.
Bethlehem.
Saint George.

The Inspecting Officers will report to the Grand Commander on or before October 1, 1896, the condition of the Commanderies assigned to them. The Grand Commander requests the Eminent Commander of each Subordinate Commandery to send a notice of each Conclave to him, and also to the Inspecting Officer assigned to said Commandery during this Templar year.

This Order will be read at the head of each Commandery at the first stated Conclave after its receipt.

EUGENE H. RICHARDS,

Grand Commander.

Attest:

B. W. Rowell,

Grand Recorder.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, 1895–98.

Elected and Appointed August 27 and 28, 1895.

M.·. E.·. Grand Master.

W. La Rue Thomas..............................Maysville, Ky.

R.·. E.·. Deputy Grand Master.

Reuben Hedly Lloyd..............................San Francisco, Cal.

V.·. E.·. Grand Generalissimo.

Henry B. Stoddard..............................Bryan, Texas.

V.·. E.·. Grand Captain General.

George M. Moulton..............................Chicago, Ill.

V.·. E.·. Grand Senior Warden.

Rev. Henry W. Rugg, D. D......................Providence, R. I.

V.·. E.·. Grand Junior Warden.

William B. Melish.... ....Cincinnati, Ohio.

V.·. E.·. Grand Treasurer.

H. Wales Lines..................................Meriden, Conn.

V.·. E.·. Grand Recorder.

William H. Mayo.................. ... .St. Louis, Mo.

V.·. E.·. Grand Prelate.

Rev. Cornelius Twing..........................New York, N. Y.

V.·. E.·. Grand Standard Bearer.

Thomas O. Morris.......................... .....Nashville, Tenn.

V.·. E.·. Grand Sword Bearer.

Edgar S. Dudley................................Nebraska.

V.·. E.·. Grand Warder.

Joseph A. Locke...... .... Portland, Me.

V.·. E.·. Grand Captain of the Guard.

Frank H. Thomas................................Washington, D. C.

GRAND RECORDERS.

GRAND COMMANDERY.	GRAND RECORDERS.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Wm. B. Phillips	Birmingham.
Arizona	Douglas Snyder.	Tucson.
Arkansas	James A. Henry	Little Rock.
California.	Thomas H. Caswell	San Francisco.
Colorado	Ed. C. Parmelee	Denver.
Connecticut	Eli C. Birdsey.	Meriden.
Georgia	Samuel P. Hamilton	Savannah.
Illinois	Gilbert W. Barnard	Chicago.
Indiana	William H. Smythe	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Alf. Wingate	Des Moines.
Kansas	A. M. Callahan.	Topeka.
Kentucky.	L. D. Croninger	Covington.
Louisiana.	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Maryland	John H. Miller	Baltimore.
Massachusetts and R. I.	B. W. Rowell	28 School St., Boston.
Michigan	John A. Gerow	Detroit.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery	St. Paul.
Misissippi	J. L. Power	Jackson.
Missouri	William H. Mayo	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Wm. R. Bowen	Omaha.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Charles Bechtel	Trenton.
New York	J. F. Shafer	Albany.
North Carolina	Horace H. Munson	Wilmington.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson.	Fargo.
Ohio	John N. Bell	Dayton.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Mont. H. Smith	Philadelphia.
South Dakota	Geo. A. Pettigrew	Flandreau.
Tennessee	Wilbur F. Foster	Nashville.
Texas	Robert Brewster	Houston.
Vermont	Warren G. Reynolds	Burlington.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs, Jr.	Richmond.
Washington	Yancey C. Blalock	Walla Walla.
West Virginia	R. C. Dunnington.,	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	J. W. Laflin	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.	John C. Baird	Cheyenne.
Grand Encampment	William H. Mayo	St. Louis, Mo.
Great Britain	Alexander S. Hill	London, Eng.
Canada	Daniel Spry	Barrie, Ont.
Victoria	J. O. Neumann	Melbourne.

COMMITTEES ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAND COMMANDERY.	FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.		NEXT ANNUAL CONCLAVE.	
	Chairman.	Address.	Place.	Date.
Alabama	George F. Moore	Montgomery		
Arizona	Archibald J. Sampson.	Phœnix	Prescott	Nov. 13, 1895.
Arkansas.	Fred. J. H. Rickon	Little Rock	Little Rock	April 21, 1896.
California	William A. Davies	San Francisco	San Francisco.	April 23, 1896.
Colorado	Harper M. Orahood	Denver	Denver	June 2, 1896.
Connecticut	Eli C. Birdsey	Meriden	Bridgeport	Mar. 17, 1896.
Georgia.	Roland B. Hall	Macon	Columbus	April 15, 1896.
Illinois	John C. Smith	Chicago	Chicago	Oct. —, 1896.
Indiana	Nicholas R. Ruckle.	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	April 15, 1896.
Iowa	J. C. W. Coxe.	Washington	Templar Park.	July —, 1896.
Kansas	Andrew M. Callahan	Topeka	Lawrence	May 12, 1896.
Kentucky	Charles R. Woodruff	Louisville	Richmond	May 20, 1896.
Louisiana.	John Q. A. Fellows	New Orleans	New Orleans	Feb. 14, 1896.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland		
Maryland	F. J. S. Gorgas	Baltimore	Baltimore	Nov. 26, 1895.
Mass. and R. I.	Henry W. Rugg Thos. E. St. John,	Providence, R. I. Haverhill	Boston	May —, 1896.
Michigan	John A. Gerow	Detroit	Grand Rapids	May 19, 1896.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery.	St. Paul	Stillwater.	June 24, 1896.
Mississippi	E. Geo. De Lap	Natchez.	Jackson.	Feb. 19, 1896.
Missouri	William H. Mayo	St. Louis	Springfield	April 21, 1896.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena	Helena	Sept. 15, 1895.
Nebraska.	William J. Whitmarsh.	Omaha	Omaha	April —, 1896.
N. Hampshire.	Albert S. Wait	Newport	Concord.	Sept. —, 1896
New Jersey	Charles Bechtel	Trenton	Trenton	May 12, 1896.
New York	Jesse B. Anthony	Utica	Niagara Falls	Sept. —, 1896.
No. Carolina	John C. Chase	Wilmington.	New Berne	May 12, 1896.
North Dakota.	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo	Fargo.	June —, 1896.
Ohio	Enoch T. Carson	Cincinnati	Columbus	Oct. —, 1896.
Oregon	John M. Hodson	Portland	Albany	Oct. —, 1896.
Pennsylvania.	Lee S. Smith	Pittsburg	Reading	May —, 1896.
South Dakota.	Samuel H. Jumper	Aberdeen	Huron	June 12, 1896.
Tennessee	Wilbur F. Foster	Nashville	Jackson	May —, 1896.
Texas.	Robert M. Elgin	Houston	San Antonio	April —, 1896.
Vermont	Kittredge Haskins	Brattleboro	Burlington	June 9, 1896.
Virginia	William B. Isaacs	Richmond.	Richmond.	Subject to call.
Washington	Yancey C. Blalock	Walla Walla	Seattle	June —, 1896.
West Virginia	A. B. White	Parkersburg	Charleston	May 13, 1896.
Wisconsin	William C. Swain	Milwaukee		
Wyoming	John C. Baird	Cheyenne.	Rawlins.	May 13, 1896.
Gr. Encamp't.			Pittsburgh	—— —, 1898.
Canada	Henry Robertson	Collingwood,	St. John	Aug. —, 1896.

Supplemental Report

OF THE

Triennial Committee

OF THE

Grand Commandery of Knights Templars

OF

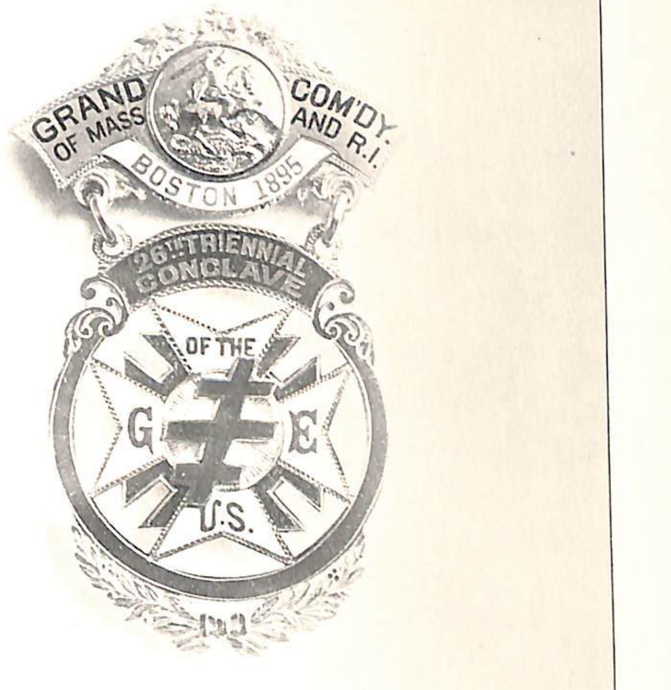
Massachusetts and Rhode Island

FOR THE

26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights
Templar of the United States, held in Boston,
Mass., August 27th-30th, 1895.

✠ ✠ ✠

Boston, November 12th, 1895.


GRAND
OF MASS
COM'DY.
AND R.I.
BOSTON 1895
26TH TRIENNIAL
CONCLAVE
OF THE
G
E
U.S.

TRIENNIAL BADGE
of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Report of the Triennial Committee.

To the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

As a matter of strict official duty we deem it proper to place upon permanent record, in addition to the report we have already rendered, a report in detail of the proceedings and events connected with the 26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, held in Boston, August 27th, 1895; for we may be sure that the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction will recur to these incidents, perhaps the most stirring in their annals, with an interest increasing with the lapse of time.

In response to an invitation issued March 25th, 1892, by Sir Eugene A. Holton, Eminent Commander of Boston Commandery, a meeting of the Councils of the Commanderies in Boston and its vicinity was held, April 1st, to consider the expediency of inviting the Grand Encampment to hold its Triennial Conclave of 1895 in the city of Boston. The matter was favorably discussed, and it was decided to call a meeting on the 15th of April ensuing, at which the Commander of every Commandery in the jurisdiction should be invited to be present and join in the deliberations. At the meeting thus called it was voted to recommend to the several Commanderies the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of   Commandery that the Triennial Conclave for the year 1895 should be held in Boston.

Resolved, That we believe that by the earnest coöperation of the commanderies in this jurisdiction the Grand Encampment can be induced to hold said Triennial Conclave in Boston.

Resolved, That all the commanderies in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island be invited to lend their aid, support and influence to this undertaking.

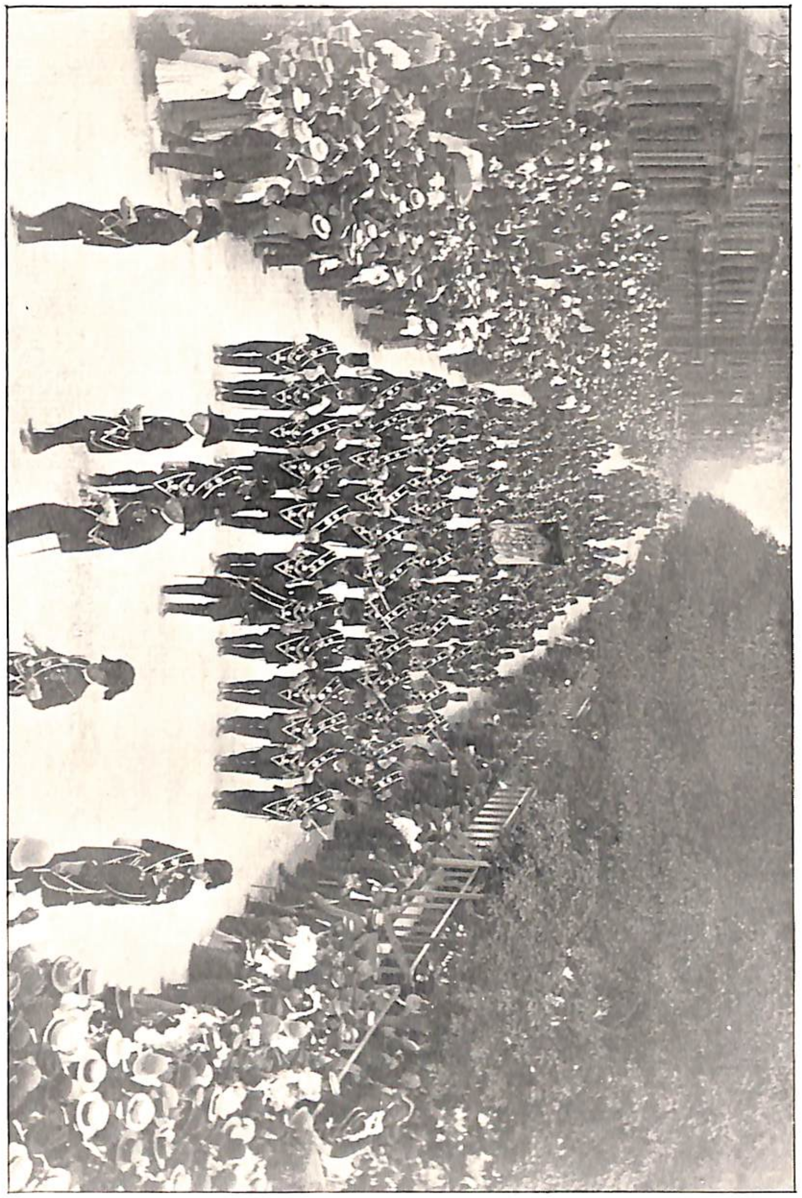
These resolutions were adopted by thirty-two commanderies in season for presentation to the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at its semi-annual conclave held May 25th, 1892, which heartily endorsed the action of the commanderies and voted to invite the Grand Encampment of the United States to hold its Triennial Conclave of 1895 in Boston, and a committee of twenty was appointed to use all honorable efforts to induce the Grand Body to accept the invitation so unanimously tendered.

At the Triennial Conclave in Denver, August 9th, 1892, the Committee on the Place of Meeting submitted the following report:

"The Committee to whom was referred the duty of selecting the next place of meeting for the Grand Encampment, beg leave to report that after having carefully considered the claims of the various cities, all of which tendered generous hospitalities, are of the opinion that, in view of the fact that the Grand Encampment has not met in the East for over forty years, that section of our country is entitled to consideration; and we therefore recommend that the city of Boston be selected as the place of meeting of the Twenty-Sixth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States."

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at its Annual Conclave, held October 27th, 1892, authorized the Grand Commander to appoint a committee to make proper arrangements "for the reception of the Grand Encampment and such visiting commanderies as may honor



View of the Procession, Commonwealth Avenue the jurisdiction with their presence on the occasion of the 26th Triennial Conclave."

A committee of forty-three members was accordingly appointed at the next conclave, May 25th, 1893. The committee was enlarged from time to time, and finally consisted of the following members, representing every commandery in the jurisdiction.

TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

✠

Chairman.

R. Em. Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander.

Vice-Chairmen.

R. Em. Sir CHARLES C. FRY,
Past Grand Commander.
R. Em. Sir CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON,
Past Grand Commander.

Honorary Vice-Chairman.

V. Em. Sir HENRY W. RUGG,
Past Grand Commander,
and Junior Grand Warden of the Grand
Encampment of the U. S.

Secretary.

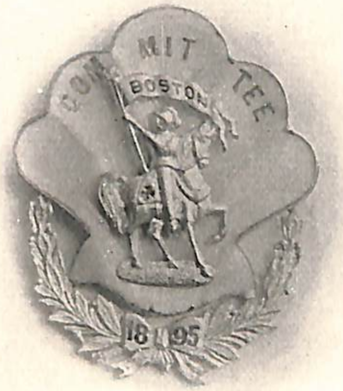
Em. Sir BENJAMIN W. ROWELL,
Grand Recorder.

Corresponding Secretary.

Sir WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE,
Captain General, Boston Commandery.

Treasurer.

Sir DANIEL W. LAWRENCE,
Boston Commandery.



BADGE OF THE TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

Grand Officers.

V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir William R. Walker, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Walter Cutting, *Grand Captain General.*
Em. Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John, *Grand Prelate.*
Em. Sir George L. Shepley, *Grand Senior Warden.*
Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, *Grand Junior Warden.*
Em. Sir James H. Upham, *Grand Treasurer.*
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, *Grand Standard Bearer.*
Em. Sir George E. Hilton, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, *Grand Warder.*
Em. Sir Albion F. Welch, *Grand Captain of Guards.*
Em. Sir George H. Kenyon, *Grand Lecturer.*
Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, *Grand Lecturer.*
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, *Grand Lecturer.*
Em. Sir Charles H. Crane, *Grand Lecturer.*
Em. Sir Henry D. Wilder, *Grand Sentinel.*

Past Grand Commanders.

M. Em. Sir Benjamin Dean, *Past Grand Master.*
R. Em. Sir Charles A. Stott.
R. Em. Sir Nelson W. Aldrich.
R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.
R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.
R. Em. Sir Edward P. Chapin.
R. Em. Sir George H. Allen.
R. Em. Sir Edward L. Freeman.
R. Em. Sir James Swords.
R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.
R. Em. Sir Robt. H. Chamberlain.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.

Members of the Grand Commandery.

Em. Sir George H. Rhodes, *P.C.*, St. John's Commandery.
Em. Sir Hunter C. White, *P.C.*, St. John's Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles I. Litchfield, *Comdr.*, Boston Commandery.
Em. Sir James M. Gleason, *P.C.*, Boston Commandery.
Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, *P.C.*, Boston Commandery.
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols, *P.C.*, Boston Commandery.
Em. Sir Orin J. Gurney, *Comdr.*, Newburyport Commandery.
Em. Sir Oliver A. Roberts, *P.C.*, Newburyport Commandery.
Em. Sir Green Davis, *P.C.*, Newburyport Commandery.

Em. Sir John H. Wetherell, *P.C.*, Washington Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles A. Peabody, *Comdr.*, Worcester County Commandery.
Em. Sir George B. Buckingham, *P.C.*, Worcester County Commandery.
Em. Sir Samuel B. Spooner, *P.C.*, Springfield Commandery.
Em. Sir Orthello K. Merrill, *P.C.*, Springfield Commandery.
Em. Sir Edmund P. Kendrick, *P.C.*, Springfield Commandery.
Em. Sir William B. Learned, *Comdr.*, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir Edwin B. Holmes, *Capt. Genl.*, DeMolay Commandery.
Em. Sir Frank T. Dwinell, *P.C.*, DeMolay Commandery.
Em. Sir Arthur G. Pollard, *P.C.*, Pilgrim Commandery.
Em. Sir William Robinson, *P.C.*, Palestine Commandery.
Em. Sir Samuel P. Tenney, *P.C.*, Palestine Commandery.
Em. Sir Artemus B. Edmunds, *P.C.*, Milford Commandery.
Em. Sir J. Foster Bush, *Comdr.*, St. Bernard Commandery.
Em. Sir Samuel Wells, *P.C.*, St. Bernard Commandery.
Em. Sir Otis E. Weld, *P.C.*, St. Bernard Commandery.
Em. Sir Arthur W. Dennis, *P.C.*, Calvary Commandery.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders, *P.C.*, Haverhill Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles C. Osgood, *P.C.*, Haverhill Commandery.
Em. Sir Jeremiah T. Richmond, *P.C.*, Old Colony Commandery.
Em. Sir James Taylor, *P.C.*, Sutton Commandery.
Em. Sir Isaac N. Marshall, *P.C.*, Sutton Commandery.
Em. Sir D. Frank Robinson, *P.C.*, Bethany Commandery.
Em. Sir J. Albert Blake, *P.C.*, Winslow Lewis Commandery.
Em. Sir David A. Corey, *Comdr.*, Jerusalem Commandery.
Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington, *P.C.*, Hugh de Payens Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce, *P.C.*, St. Omer Commandery.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelly, *P.C.*, St. Omer Commandery.
Em. Sir Hiram O. Smith, *P.C.*, Connecticut Valley Commandery.
Em. Sir Seth S. Getchell, *P.C.*, Woonsocket Commandery.
Em. Sir Alfred H. Hartley, *P.C.*, Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery.
Em. Sir E. Bentley Young, *Comdr.*, Joseph Warren Commandery.
Em. Sir John Carr, *P.C.*, Joseph Warren Commandery.
Em. Sir B. Court Bentley, *P.C.*, Narragansett Commandery.
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough, *P.C.*, William Parkman Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles T. Witt, *P.C.*, William Parkman Commandery.
Em. Sir Owen B. Bestor, *P.C.*, Bristol Commandery.
Em. Sir Lemuel B. Field, *P.C.*, Northampton Commandery.

Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans, *Comdr.*, South Shore Commandery.
Em. Sir Zachariah L. Bicknell, *P.C.*, South Shore Commandery.
Em. Sir George Cushing, *P.C.*, South Shore Commandery.
Em. Sir J. Frank Child, *P.C.*, Trinity Commandery.
Em. Sir James Downs, *P.C.*, Natick Commandery.
Em. Sir William T. Rowe, *P.C.*, Cœur de Lion Commandery.
Em. Sir Lewis E. Binney, *P.C.*, Gethsemane Commandery.
Em. Sir George T. Coppins, *P.C.*, Gethsemane Commandery.
Em. Sir George W. Bishop, *P.C.*, Athol Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles C. Bixby, *P.C.*, Bay State Commandery.
Em. Sir Henry N. Bates, *P.C.*, Cyprus Commandery.
Em. Sir George L. Lang, *P.C.*, Cyprus Commandery.
Em. Sir Walter S. Carr, *P.C.*, St. Paul Commandery.
Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss, *P.C.*, Beauseant Commandery.
Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin, *P.C.*, Beauseant Commandery.
Em. Sir Charles Harris, *P.C.*, Cambridge Commandery.
Em. Sir Edwin A. Bradley, *P.C.*, Bethlehem Commandery.
Em. Sir Edward L. Giddings, *P.C.*, St. George Commandery.
Em. Sir Walter M. Wright, *P.C.*, Orange Commandery.

Sir Knights.

Sir J. Gilman Waite, Boston Commandery.
Sir Herbert A. Rhoades, Boston Commandery.
Sir John H. Collamore, Boston Commandery.
Sir George W. Storer, Boston Commandery.
Sir Albert L. Richardson, Boston Commandery.
Sir Thomas M. Carter, Boston Commandery.
Sir Albert T. Whiting, Boston Commandery.
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet, Boston Commandery.
Sir Joseph W. Work, Boston Commandery.
Sir Roland H. Boutwell, Boston Commandery.
Sir Henry G. Fay, Boston Commandery.
Sir John S. Damrell, Boston Commandery.
Sir J. Arthur Jacobs, Boston Commandery.
Sir J. Stover Jacobs, Boston Commandery.
Sir Sereno D. Nickerson, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir John Mack, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir Horace E. Marion, DeMolay Commandery.

Sir Albert Geiger, DeMolay Commandery.
Sir Charles E. Phipps, St. Bernard Commandery.
Sir Joseph L. White, St. Omer Commandery.
Sir Archibald T. Davison, St. Omer Commandery.
Sir Seranus Bowen, Joseph Warren Commandery.
Sir Edward Weston Nichols, Cœur de Lion Commandery.
Sir Frederick B. Carpenter, Beauseant Commandery.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell, *Secretary.*
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.
Em. Sir J. Albert Blake.
Sir Edwin B. Holmes.
Sir Daniel W. Lawrence.

Finance.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell, *Secretary.*
R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.
Em. Sir Walter Cutting.
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Em. Sir Charles Harris.
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe.

Hotels.

R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, *Chairman.*
Sir Albert L. Richardson, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Em. Sir William T. Rowe.
Sir Joseph W. Work.

Transportation.

Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders, *Chairman.*
Sir George W. Storer, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Isaac N. Marshall.
Sir Joseph L. White.
Em. Sir George L. Lang.
Em. Sir George W. Bishop.
Em. Sir George H. Rhodes.

Auditing.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.

Badges.

Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
Em. Sir Hunter C. White.
Em. Sir Arthur G. Pollard.

Publications.

Sir Edwin B. Holmes, *Chairman.*
Sir Charles E. Phipps, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
R. Em. Sir James Swords.
Em. Sir Charles Harris.
Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington.

Printing.

Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell, *Chairman.*
Sir Albert L. Richardson, *Secretary.*
R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelly.
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.

Horses and Horse Equipments.

Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir Chas. E. Pierce, *Secretary.*
R. Em. Sir George H. Allen.
Em. Sir George Cushing.

Music.

Em. Sir James M. Gleason, *Chairman.*
Sir Thomas M. Carter, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss.

Carriages.

Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols, *Chairman.*
Sir Herbert A. Rhoades, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Charles H. Crane.

Halls and Decorations.

Em. Sir J. Albert Blake, *Chairman.*
Sir J. Gilman Waite, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Frank T. Dwinell.
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.
Sir William B. Lawrence.

Press.

Sir Albert L. Richardson, *Chairman.*
Sir Joseph W. Work, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce.

Excursions.

Em. Sir Charles T. Witt, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir William Robinson, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Em. Sir George Cushing.

Exhibition Drill.

Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, *Chairman.*
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir George H. Rhodes.
Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin.
Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans.

Theaters.

Sir Daniel W. Lawrence, *Chairman.*
Sir Joseph L. White, *Secretary.*
Sir Roland H. Boutwell.

Medical Staff.

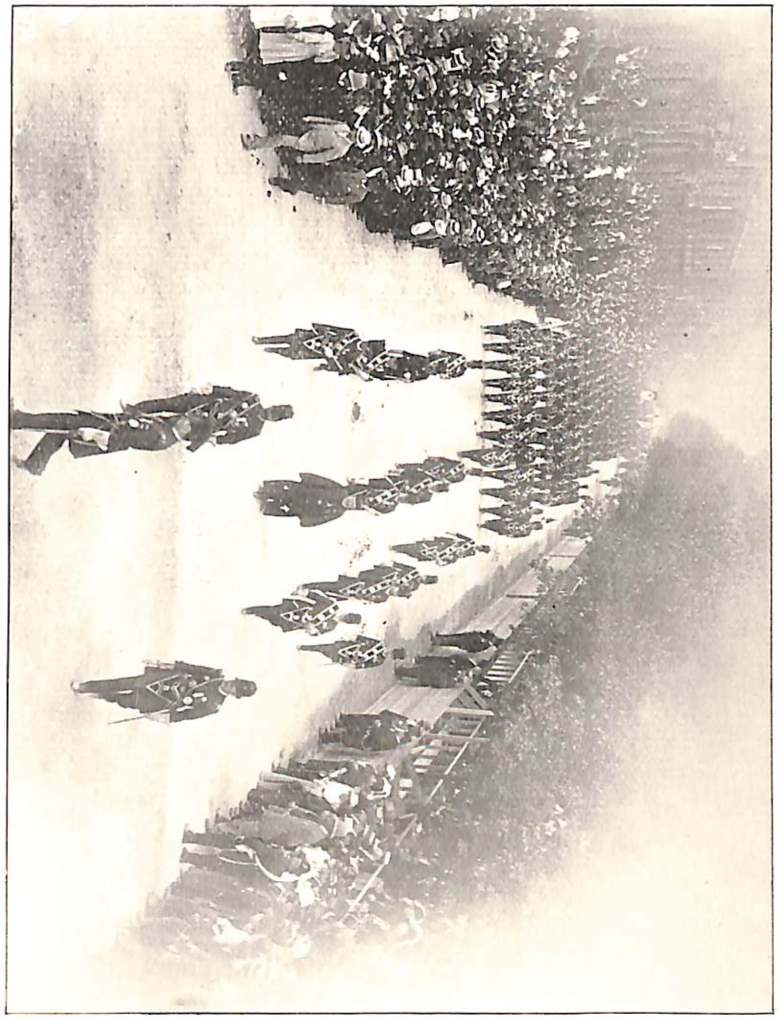
Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, M. D., *Chairman.*
Em. Sir J. Foster Bush, M. D., *Secretary.*
Em. Sir George H. Kenyon, M. D.
Sir Horace E. Marion, M. D.
Sir Archibald T. Davison, M. D.

Headquarters of the Grand Commandery, at Hotel Brunswick.

V. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards, *Chairman.*
Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, *Secretary.*
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe.

Committee, Masonic Temple.

R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, *Chairman.*
Sir Henry G. Fay, *Secretary.*
Sir Sereno D. Nickerson.
Em. Sir Oliver A. Roberts.
Sir John H. Collamore.



View of the Procession, Commonwealth Avenue.

Banquet at the Vendome.

Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan,
Chairman.
Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce,
Secretary.
Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe.

Reception at Mechanics Building.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence,
Chairman.
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,
Secretary.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson,
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.
Em. Sir J. Albert Blake.
Sir Edwin B. Holmes.
Sir Daniel W. Lawrence.

Banquet at Mechanics Hall.

Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
R Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.

Grand Stands.

Sir Albert Geiger, *Chairman.*
Sir J. Arthur Jacobs, *Secretary.*
Sir John S. Damrell.
Sir J. Stover Jacobs.
Sir John Mack.

Reception Committee.

R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry,
Chairman.
Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell,
Secretary.
V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards.
Em. Sir William R. Walker.
Em Sir Walter Cutting.
Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan.
Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.
R. Em. Sir James Swords.
R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.
Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Em. Sir George E. Hilton.
Em. Sir Albion F. Welch.
Em. Sir Charles H. Crane.
Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols
Em. Sir Arthur G. Pollard.
Em. Sir Samuel P. Tenney.
Em. Sir Arthur W. Dennis.
Em. Sir Charles C. Osgood.
Em. Sir J. Albert Blake.
Em. Sir David A. Corey.

Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington.
Em. Sir Frank F. Preble.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelly.
Em. Sir Charles T. Witt.
Em. Sir William T. Rowe.
Em. Sir Lewis E. Binney.
Em. Sir George T. Coppins.
Em. Sir Charles C. Bixby.
Em. Sir Henry N. Bates.
Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss.
Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin.
Em. Sir Charles Harris.
Em. Sir George H. Rhodes.
Em. Sir Edwin Wright.
Em. Sir W. Howard Walker.
Em. Sir Otis E. Weld.
Em. Sir Horace E. Whitney.
Em. Sir Frank C. Hersey.
Em. Sir Albert H. White.
Em. Sir Solomon A. Bolster.
Em. Sir Bowdoin S. Parker.
Em. Sir Daniel W. Jones.
Em. Sir Richard Beeching.
Em. Sir Zachariah L. Bicknell.
Em. Sir James Downs.
Em. Sir George T. Ambrose.
Em. Sir George Breeden.
Em. Sir Charles O. Fox.
Em. Sir J. Herbert Bowen.
Em. Sir George F. Proctor.
Em. Sir George F. Walker.
Em. Sir George W. Walker.
Em. Sir Edwin A Bradley.
Em. Sir Melville P. Morrell.
Em. Sir Charles I. Litchfield.
Sir Henry H. Litchfield.
Sir William B. Lawrence.

Em. Sir William B. Learned.
Sir Henry R. Dunton.
Sir Edwin B. Holmes.
Em. Sir Henry T. Holmes.
Sir Edward G. Tutein.
Sir William Martin.
Em. Sir J. Foster Bush.
Sir Benjamin L. M. Tower.
Sir Charles E. Phipps.
Em. Sir Thomas G. Pinnock.
Sir Ira Vaughn.
Sir Arthur T. Way.
Em. Sir Elisha B. Sears.
Sir Edward K. Boardman.
Sir Heman J. Pettengill.
Em. Sir James Hill.
Sir William H. Puffer.
Sir Thomas F. Christian.
Em. Sir E. Bentley Young.
Sir Charles E. Draper.
Sir Edwin S. Davis.
Em. Sir William G. Smith.
Sir Edward G. Graves.
Sir Charles A. Estey.
Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans.
Sir Francis A. Bicknell.
Sir Andrew J. Garey.
Em. Sir George F. Mullett.
Em. Sir Frank K. Porter.
Sir Clarence Tebbetts.
Sir Samuel Shaw.
Em. Sir R. Everett Hilliard.
Sir Charles A. Alley.
Sir Lewis B. Breer.
Em. Sir George Miles.
Sir G. Walter Capen.
Sir Lawrence M. Gould.
Em. Sir Jesse Cudworth.

Sir Frederick T. Hawley,
Sir George L. Griffin.
Em. Sir Charles O. Welch.
Sir Charles M. Pear.
Sir John G. Thorogood.
Em. Sir Clarence O. Hood.
Sir Samuel A. F. Whipple.
Sir Charles I. Baker.
Sir Daniel W. Lawrence.
Sir J. Gilman Waite.
Sir Albert L. Richardson.
Sir Albert T. Whiting.
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet.
Sir Henry G. Fay.
Sir Roland H. Boutwell.
Sir Josiah T. Dyer.
Sir Augustus Ridgeway.
Sir John H. Bowker.
Sir Rosewell B. Lawrence.
Sir William H. Pattee.
Sir William C. Ulman.
Sir James A. Davis,
Sir Samuel I. Coy.
Sir J. Alba Davis.
Sir Albert A. Folsom.
Sir Jacob Fottler.
Sir Sidney M. Hedges.
Sir Samuel F. Hubbard.
Sir John H. Lakin.
Sir J. Henry Norcross.
Sir John H. North.
Sir Thomas J. Olys.

Sir James D. Ronimus.
Sir Henry N. Sawyer.
Sir Thomas F. Temple.
Sir Anthony Cunio.
Sir Seranus Bowen.
Sir Frank W. Mead.
Sir James H. Freeland.
Sir Horace W. Stickney.
Sir Henry N. Fisher.
Sir Albert A. Sutherland.
Sir William A. Waterhouse.
Sir Samuel W. Creech.
Sir Charles M. Avery.
Sir John W. Chapman.
Sir Frank C. Hyde.
Sir Theophilus H. Smith.
Sir Richard Briggs.
Sir William G. Shillaber.
Sir Levi S. Gould.
Sir George H. Towle.
Sir Dudley S. McDonald.
Sir Moses C. Plummer.
Sir Edward H. Wise.
Sir Martin M. Simmon.
Sir Arthur F. Kellough.
Sir Joseph A. Verge.
Sir Joseph Gahm.
Sir Henry S. Milton.
Sir Harry H. Hunt.
Sir Thomas W. Hough.
Sir Arthur H. Newman.
Sir John H. Studley.

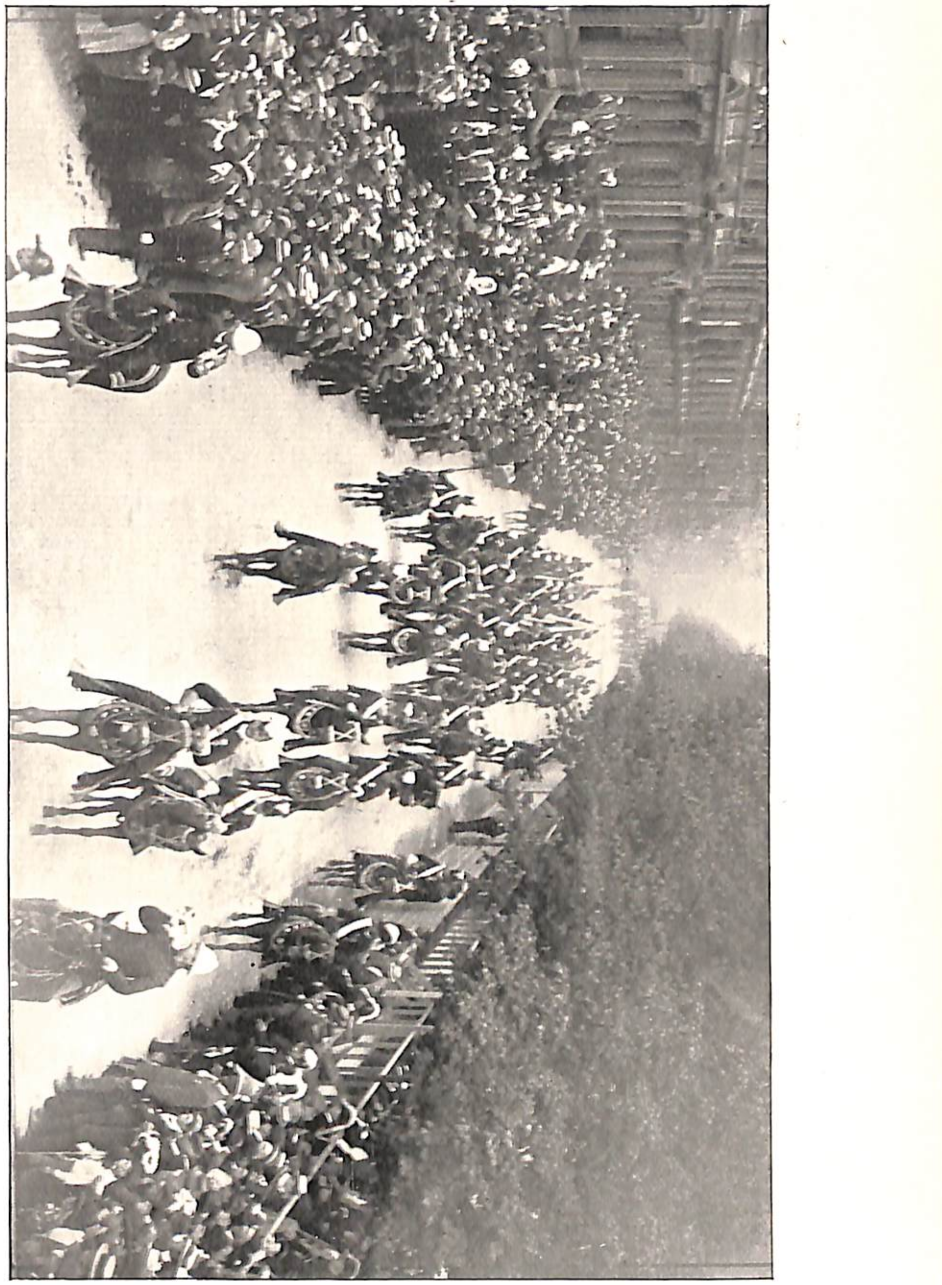
Sir John H. Studley, Jr.

The Triennial Committee was promptly organized and entered at once upon its duties. Headquarters were established in the offices of the Grand Commandery at 28 School street, and after May 1st, 1894, several adjacent rooms were secured to meet the demands of the increasing business. For the week preceding the Triennial Conclave, and during its continuance, we were fortunate in being able to secure large rooms in the Old Public Library Building on Boylston street, near the Masonic Temple, for the use of a number of committees who then required ampler quarters for the accommodation of the crowd of callers.

It was early seen that the committee must work to definite ends. After mature deliberation, plans were adopted, covering the general features of the programme for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Encampment and visiting Sir Knights. Sub-committees were appointed for special departments of service, and the business of preparation was properly systemized. All the meetings of the committees were fully attended, and lively interest was always manifested in the furtherance of the work.

It was well understood from the first that a large sum of money would be needed to meet the requirements of the undertaking, for it was determined from the beginning that arrangements should be made on a scale befitting the dignity and liberality of the Knights Templars of the jurisdiction. Various methods for raising the necessary funds were discussed, and, on the recommendation of the committee, the Grand Commandery at the semi-annual conclave held in Providence, May 24th, 1894, unanimously adopted the following vote:

> "*Voted*, That in order to meet the expenses to be incurred in the proper reception of the Knights Templars of the United States at the Triennial Conclave, to be held in Boston next year, it will be necessary for every commandery in this jurisdiction to contribute, and each commandery is hereby earnestly requested to contribute, into the general fund for the Triennial Reception Committee for its use a sum of money equal to a contribution of five dollars ($5) by each member."



View of the Procession, Commonwealth Avenue.

To the call thus made upon them the commanderies responded in a most generous spirit, contributing the sum of $50,940. From advertisements inserted in the Official Souvenir, and from other similar sources, an additional amount of $29,787.23 was realized, making the total sum received $80,727.23. And here we may say that the financial methods of the committee were carefully systemized and safeguarded. All requests for appropriations from the sub-committees were referred to the finance committee, and on its recommendations only were appropriations made by the general committee. All contracts were carefully scrutinized, and it is believed that in all cases the committee realized a full return for the money expended, a dollar's worth for every dollar; and it is pleasant to state that in their dealings with contracting parties the committees were met in a spirit of fairness and liberality. The feelings of the entire community seemed to be in sympathy with the efforts made to bring the occasion up to the fullest measure of success.

Such in brief was the nature of the early preparations made to meet the demands of the coming event. No reference, however, has been made to the large sums, amounting in the aggregate to more than one hundred thousand dollars, raised and expended by the eighteen Commanderies located in Boston and its vicinity, for the purposes of entertainment; nor to the very considerable sums raised by the other twenty-seven Commanderies in the jurisdiction and devoted to the hospitable entertainment of our visitors in Boston and at home.

FUNCTIONS AND WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

✠

Executive Committee.

The chairman and the two vice-chairmen of the Triennial Committee, and the chairmen of the eleven sub-committees first appointed, constituted the Executive Committee with power to act in the intervals between the sessions of the Triennial Committee in all cases of emergency, subject, however, to the final approval of the Triennial Committee.

Financial and Auditing Committees.

Upon the Finance Committee, R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Chairman, devolved the duty of passing upon all requests for appropriations, their approval being required before the requests could reach the General Committee for its action; of approving all bills before their payment, and, in fine, of a general oversight of the finances.

All the accounts with the duly approved vouchers were audited by the Auditing Committee, R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Chairman.

Committee on Hotels.

The Committee on Hotels, R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, Chairman, was organized immediately after its appointment, and at once entered upon the performance of its duties. During the period of the eighteen months preceding the Triennial, two members of the Committee, Sir Knights Albert L. Richardson, its Secretary, and Joseph W. Work, were in constant attendance at its headquarters, 28 School street, and from first to last the Chairman and other members of the Committee contributed freely of their time and attention to the work in hand. Circulars with blank returns were sent to the proprietors of hotels, asking for information as to the number of rooms available during the Triennial week, the number of people who could be accommodated, and the rate per day. No effort was spared to obtain comfortable and desirable quarters for the visiting Knights and their ladies.

It was soon found that the accommodations afforded by the hotels of the city, ample as they are under ordinary circumstances, would not meet the demand of the vast influx of visitors, and the Committee put themselves in communication with private parties who had houses or rooms to let during the session of the Grand Encampment. As many as possible of the public and private halls and rooms of large size in the city were also early secured with a view to their use by the Commanderies as headquarters.

The invitations to visit Boston during the Conclave, sent by the Triennial Committee to all the Commanderies in the country, resulted in a large correspondence, which increased with the approach of the Triennial Conclave. Delegations were received from Commanderies looking for quarters, and every facility was extended to them in furtherance of their purpose. The comfort of such committees was carefully looked after, and we feel sure that none of the duties of hospitality were forgotten.

Members of the Committee accompanied the delegations and assisted in their selections of quarters. No contract was made until the rooms with their furnishings had been carefully inspected, and in every case where an agreement was reached a printed form of contract, furnished by the

Committee, was filled out and signed by both parties. We are glad to be able to state that the rates charged were in all cases reasonable, and in no instance was there an attempt at extortion. There was a general expression of satisfaction on the part of the Commanderies with the character of the accommodations furnished them.

The Hotel Committee can be justly congratulated upon the success of their long-extended labors. During the time of the utmost pressure for accommodations, and up to the last moment, the surplus of rooms placed at their disposal would have accommodated three thousand more visitors: to this extent the Committee always kept ahead of the demand. The records of the Committee show that accommodations were provided for 25,516 visitors under duly signed contracts. It is to be remembered that in addition to the unparalleled number thus provided for, a large number of Sir Knights obtained quarters without the intervention of the Committee.

Committee on Transportation.

The Committee on Transportation, Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders, chairman, made arrangements at an early date with the several Passenger Associations of the country, for reduced and satisfactory rates of transportation for the visiting Knights, and obtained such liberal allowances of time for the limits of the tickets, as would enable the Sir Knights to combine with their pilgrimages visits to the various interesting and historical places with which New England abounds. They also secured from the railroad and steamship lines centering in Boston, such favorable excursion rates to prominent and desirable points as would enable our friends to visit the places with the least expenditure of time and money.

Such information as the Committee obtained was embodied

Washington Street, in Advance of the Procession.

in a circular under date of March 11, 1895, and mailed to every Grand and subordinate Commandery in the United States. Information and suggestions regarding the transportation of baggage, and offers of assistance in connection with transportation matters were also cordially tendered.

Accompanying the circular, was a map of Boston, prepared by the Committee, upon which was delineated the principal streets and electric car lines, together with the location of the various stations and wharves where the transportation lines land and receive passengers—and the locations by street numbers of every organization which had at that date selected its quarters.

During the few days previous to the Triennial, while the various bodies were arriving, and until its close, the Committee were constantly on duty in connection with the Reception Committee, furnishing information as to the arrival of organizations and rendering such assistance as was needed in the line of their duty.

The Committee made arrangements for the presence at their headquarters at the Hotel Vendome, during the entire week, of agents of the various railroads, who greatly facilitated the transaction of all kinds of business connected with transportation. These headquarters were also used as a bureau of general information.

As an interesting fact, the Committee state that the official returns of the various steam railroads show that the number of people they carried into and out of Boston on the day of the grand parade was 337,163. The returns of the electric lines show they carried 782,433 passengers, making a grand total of 1,119,596 passengers—the largest number ever reported for a single day. It is pleasant to recall the fact that in handling this vast number, no serious mishap occurred, and not a single passenger was injured.

Committee on Horses and Horse Equipments.

The Committee on Horses and Horse Equipments, Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, Chairman, found that it would devolve upon them to furnish horses and equipments to all such officers as applied for them, including the aids of the Chief Marshal, the Chiefs of the thirteen divisions and members of their staffs, officers of grand commanderies, guidons, trumpeters, etc. Besides the call thus made upon them, the Committee had to provide five mounted commanderies with horses, and most of them with equipments.

By careful canvassing and advertising the Committee were able to provide 425 horses suitable for the purposes of parade, thus filling all the requisitions made upon them. Finding it impossible to hire a full supply of equipments, the Committee bought a hundred saddles and bridles to meet the deficiency. More than one-third of the officers furnished their own mounts and equipments, with the exception to a large extent of housings, which the Committee supplied.

It is estimated that there were over seven hundred mounted Sir Knights in the procession.

Committee on Music.

The Committee on Music, Em. Sir James M. Gleason, Chairman, and Sir Thomas M. Carter, Secretary, assisted all parties desiring it in procuring music for the various purposes of the Triennial week, and rendered valuable service in this behalf. They supplied a large number of commanderies with military bands, drum corps and other music for parades, excursions and receptions. The majority of the visiting commanderies, however, brought their best local bands with them, and on the day of the Grand Parade, the very liberal supply of music and its superior quality were features which excited very favorable comment. One hundred and thirty-seven bands, besides numerous drum corps, were distributed through the line.

Committee on the Press.

The Committee on the Press, Sir Albert L. Richardson, Chairman, no sooner entered upon their duties than they found plenty of work cut out for their hands. The newspapers were eager for any intelligence that could be furnished, and great pains were taken by the Committee to give it to them in a complete form and with all possible promptitude. The service thus rendered was appreciated by the Boston dailies, and the Associated and the United Press. Certainly too high praise cannot be given to the press of the country, and especially that of Boston, for the remarkable enterprise they displayed in furnishing full and accurate reports of every movement and event connected with the Triennial, together with sketches, historical and biographical, often handsomely illustrated. The Triennial Committee gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness to the newspapers for the wide popular interest they helped to create in the success of the Triennial, and they thoroughly appreciate the able and sympathetic treatment which the events connected with the holding of the Triennial Conclave in Boston received at their hands.

Committee on Printing.

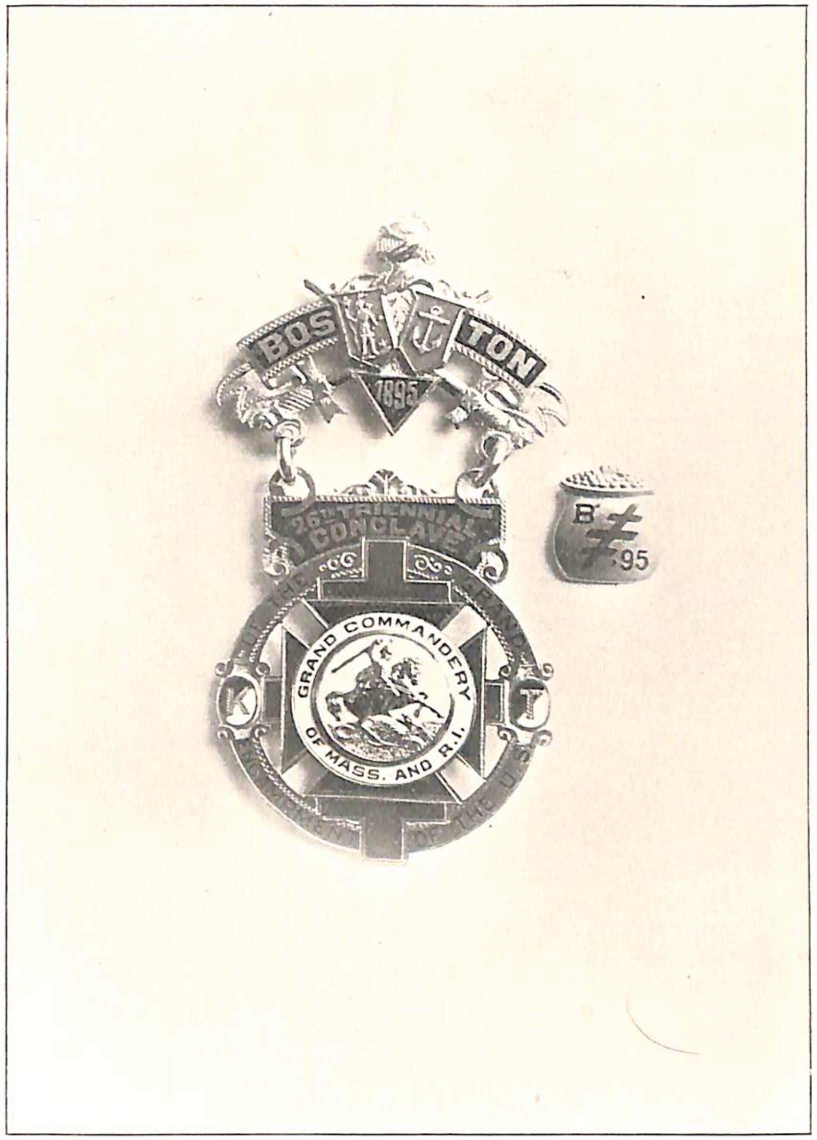
The Committee on Printing, Eminent Sir Benjamin W. Rowell, Chairman, had full charge of all matter for publication emanating from the Triennial Committee, with the exception of the Official Souvenir and the documents issued by the Committee on Transportation. A great variety of publications including official programmes, orders, maps, circulars, invitations, etc., were issued and distributed by the Committee, after having received revision at their hands. All printing was done under carefully considered contracts, and at the lowest price for which work of equal grade could anywhere be secured. The publications issued under the direction of the Committee were printed in the best style of typography, and some of them were of high artistic finish.

Committee on Publications.

The special duty assigned to the Committee on Publications, Sir Edwin B. Holmes, Chairman, was the preparation and publication of a Souvenir for free distribution among the visiting Sir Knights.

One purpose of the Souvenir was to make it a medium for the conveyance of such information as would be interesting and serviceable to our visitors. It contained a list of the officers of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States; the personnel of the Triennial Committee and its subordinate committees; the order of events during the Triennial week; an historical sketch of the Order of Knights Templars, by V. Em. Sir Henry W. Rugg; a recital of incidents in the early history of Masonry in Massachusetts, by Sir Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; a list of places, buildings, monuments, etc., of historic interest; a register of all the visiting Bodies, with the locations of their respective headquarters.

The second purpose of the Souvenir was altogether financial—the raising of additional funds to meet the expenses incidental to the Triennial. It was seen at once that with its large circulation the Souvenir would afford an excellent me-



OFFICIAL TRIENNIAL BADGE.
Boston, 1895.

dium for advertisers. The Committee directed their attention to securing advertisements from corporations and prominent houses, and their efforts were crowned with unusual success. Alternate pages of the Souvenir were allotted to advertisers, and at such rates as secured a very handsome margin of profit from this source; and we believe the advertisers realize an equal advantage from a publication so widely diffused, and sure to be long treasured by its possessors. The Souvenir is profusely and elegantly illustrated, and is a very attractive work of its class. Ten thousand copies were distributed during the week of the Conclave.

Committee on Badges.

The Committee on Badges, Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, Chairman, gave much attention to the merit of design and the artistic finish of the badges which were prepared under their supervision. The badges have given universal satisfaction, and will doubtless be kept as precious memorials of the 26th Triennial Conclave.

The first badge issued by the Committee was made of gilt and enamel, and was known as the Triennial Badge, to be worn by Sir Knights at the Conclave. It is described in heraldic terms as follows:

A cross of Salem purple, bearing that of the hospital gules, charged with the seal of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and encircled with the inscription, "26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, K. T., of the U. S.," pendant from two swords in saltier, points upward, whereon is a scroll, enarched, displaying the words, "Boston, 1895," and the arms of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Crest, a knight's helmet.

With this badge was issued a lapel button in gilt. The design is founded on a local allusion, being a representation of a "pot of beans" having the cross of Salem between the characters "B" and "95."

Duplicates of the regular Triennial badge already described were manufactured of solid silver in the form of belt buckles for the use of the visiting ladies.

The second badge, of gilt and enamel, was designed to be worn by the officers and members of the Grand Commandery of Masschusetts and Rhode Island. It is described as follows:

A Templar cross, red, bearing thereon the Malta cross, white, charged with the cross of Salem, purple, encircled by a ribbon and wreath. In the scroll above appears the inscription, "26th Triennial Conclave." On the arms of the Malta cross appears, "G. E. of the U. S." (Grand Encampment of the United States). The whole is pendant from a scroll charged with St. George and the Dragon, and displaying the words, "Grand Com'dy of Mass. and R. I., Boston, 1895."

The third badge, of gilt and enamel, worn by the members of the Triennial Committee, was thus designed:

On a scallop shell of delicately tinted enamel is displayed a mounted knight in full armor supporting a beauseant bearing the word, "Boston." At the top of the shell is the word, "Committee." At the base of the shell are branches of laurel, the stems tied together by a ribbon, all of gilt metal. The ribbon bears the date "1895."

It is but fair to mention that Messrs. E. L. Logee & Co., of Providence, R. I., were the contractors for the manufacture of the above-mentioned badges. The firm met all their engagements in the most satisfactory manner and the quality of their work was of the highest standard.

The fourth badge, worn at the Parade by the Chief Marshal, his Aids, the Chiefs of Divisions and their Aids, consisted of a medal pendant from a pin composed of a passion cross and sword crossed, a helmet and a ribbon on which is the inscription, "In Hoc Signo Vinces." The medal is of bronze bearing in bas relief an excellent likeness of Grand Master Hugh McCurdy, surrounded by the words, "Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A. Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master." On the reverse is the cross of Salem with the inscription, "26th Triennial Conclave, Boston, Mass., Aug. 27, 1895. Samuel C. Lawrence, Chief Marshal." The ribbon of the Chief Marshal's medal was yellow, that of his Aids yellow and black; Chiefs of Divisions wore red ribbons and their Aids red and black.

The Executive and other Committees wore ribbon badges bearing the words, "Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 26th Triennial Conclave, Boston, 1895." The badges were supported by a bar-pin of gilt. The colors of the ribbons worn by the different committees were as follows: Executive Committee, yellow; Committee at the Masonic Temple, purple; Grand Stands, white; Transportation, dark blue; Exhibition Drill, lavender; Reception, red; Excursions, light blue; Carriages, pink; Vendome, cream; Press, black and white.

A black and white button inscribed with the word "Press" in gilt, formed the badge of the members of the press.

Committee on Receptions.

The Reception Committee, consisting of 135 members, R. Em. Sir Charles C. Fry, Chairman, was furnished seasonably with full information from the headquarters of the Triennial Committee, touching the time and place of the arrival of the visiting Commanderies in Boston, the number of members of each Commandery and of the ladies accompanying them.

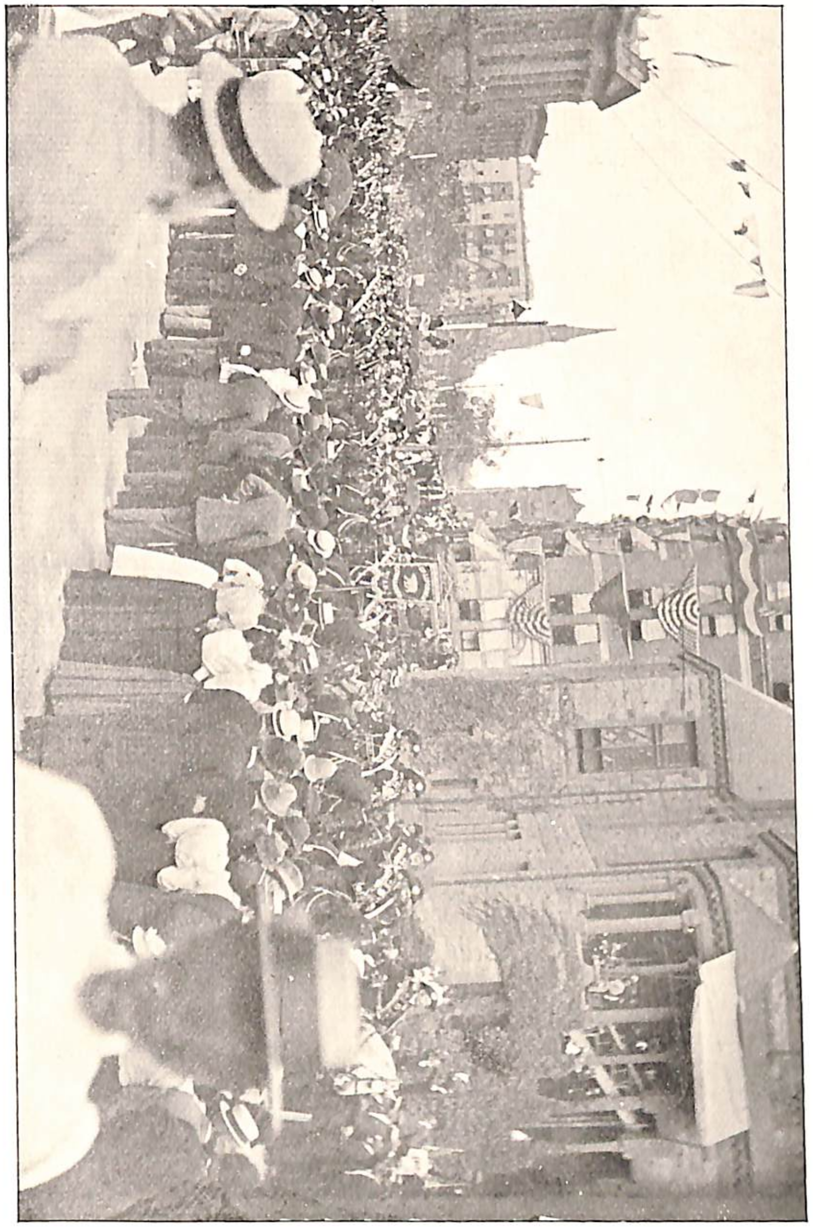
The Commanderies of Boston and vicinity tendered their services as escort, and to each one of them a certain number of the visiting Commanderies, specifically named, were assigned for that purpose. These assignments, together with all information relating to the arrival of the Bodies, their numbers, etc., were carefully tabulated, and copies of the schedule were distributed for ready reference.

The reception of the incoming Sir Knights commenced on Saturday, August 24th, and a large delegation from the Reception Committee was in waiting at every railroad station. Through the courtesy of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, special telegraphic communication was established between all the stations and the headquarters of the Committee, and the railroad companies kindly furnished all obtainable information relating to the trains and the probable time of their arrival, greatly facilitating the work of the Committee.

One of the earliest arrivals was that of the California Commandery, which was enthusiastically hailed by the large throng which awaited its coming at the Union Station. They were cordially welcomed by the Committee, and the ladies conducted to carriages. The Commandery having mounted their horses were escorted to their headquarters by Boston Commandery, 360 strong, receiving a continual ovation all along the line of the route.

The reception continued for three days, the largest number of arrivals occurring on Monday, August 26th. Although the labors of the Committee and the escorting Commanderies were at times arduous, they found it a source of ever recurring pleasure to be the first to extend a heartfelt welcome to the visiting Commanderies.

At the close of the Triennial week, similar courtesies were, as far as practicable, extended to the departing Command-



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

eries, and with the last farewells a hearty Godspeed went out to our noble and Knightly visitors.

Banquet of California Commandery.

California Commandery, No. 1, which arrived on the afternoon of Saturday, August 24th, brought with them the spirit of generous hospitality which seems indigenous to the State, from which they came, and that evening gave a reception and banquet at the Parker House to a large number of their Masonic friends. The occasion was one of great enjoyment, and served as a fitting prelude to the festivities of the following week.

Em. Sir Reuben P. Hurlburt, Commander of the California Commandery, made the opening speech:

It has often been said, "See Paris and die," but we Knights of California Commandery would say, instead of that, "See Boston and live."

For months we have looked forward to our coming to Boston, and we have been anticipating the pleasure such a visit would afford us. We had expected a warm and kind welcome, but the reception that has been given us has been so much more than that, so heartfelt and grand, that, like the famous Queen of Sheba, we can say, "O, King, it was a true report which we have heard in our own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom."

Coming as we do across a continent variegated by developing States, whose prosperous cities and well-filled farms are in keeping with vast inland seas, magnificent rivers and towering mountains, we are for the time lost in wonder at the magnitude of the possessions of the United States. Even the wonders of modern science pale into insignificance before the onward march of this great national commonwealth, that germinated from the seeds sown in blood at the battle of your Bunker Hill. (Applause.)

There was a time when California seemed to be shut out from the rest of the American people, but the reception we have received today, and the honor we have received tonight, demonstrates the fact that the motto of our nation, "E Pluribus Unum," is not only a poetic thought, but a grand and glorious reality.

We are here as citizens, as Masons, as Templars, to assist you in maintaining the fundamental principles of our Order; to join with you in doing honor to the Grand Encampment of the United States, and to participate in the pleasures and hospitalities of the coming week.

I am, however, unable to give full expression to my gratitude for the welcome we have received, and will call upon one of our fraters, who I know will be fully equal to the occasion.

In answer to the call of the Commander, Sir Knight George T. Bromley responded in a speech sparkling with wit and humor, which elicited frequent rounds of applause.

Em. Commander Hurlburt then introduced His Excellency, Gov. Greenhalge, in very happy terms alluding to his early life, its vicissitudes, and his later career, and called upon him to respond to the sentiment, "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Gov. Greenhalge was received with tremendous enthusiasm, all rising and cheering. His Excellency said:

It gives me profound pleasure to be with you to-night. My first expression, however, Eminent Commander, must be one of apology for the delay which I have occasioned. It was all caused by hot-boxes and some of those interruptions consequent upon the demands which our Templar friends are making upon the railroads, to-night.

You may rest assured that in speaking for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to-night, I cannot be too cordial, too earnest in expressing to you the warm and hearty feeling with which she welcomes you to her hearts and to her homes. (Applause.)

You come, Pilgrims, from the far-off Pacific coast, and we welcome you to this Atlantic shore. There is an indivisible chain between California and Massachusetts. Your Commander has hinted to me one reason for that close communion which exists, and will forever exist, between the two commonwealths. Why, my friend Bromley, your surprise at the good-looking men that you see here relates chiefly to your own fraters, and to the fact that most of them, or a large proportion of them, either started from Massachusetts or left her at some portion of their lives. (Applause.) I rather suspect that our friend was born not far from Boston.

So, my friends, it is to this cause independent of all others that this warm tide of sympathy and affection flows forever between the two great States.

And then, California, sitting in her majesty in the Golden Gate, and watching and keeping ward over the Pacific, is doing her duty on the western coast, while Massachusetts, on her north-eastern battlement, is keeping watch and ward over the Atlantic. I can assure you that nothing of harm shall come through Massachusetts which may in the slightest degree be of detriment or of menace to California. And I know that California, sitting upon her throne, will see to it that nothing of harm shall come to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

There is another point of similarity which is accentuated by certain forms of dissimilarity in the conditions of the two commonwealths. You know, perhaps, as you come here with your fruit, corn, wine and oil and with the riches of your land, that Massachusetts could boast of no such resources as yours. You know that it was the hand and brain and courage of the people of Massachusetts that made these waste places here blossom like gardens, and which filled its territory with works of art, works of utility, with the furnace, with the library, with the art gallery and with the old town meeting house, the schoolhouse and the church.

The spirit of American manhood triumphed over all difficulties and obtained the victory over the severe and harsh conditions of the savage and the storm and of poverty, and yet under different circumstances, precisely the same result has been performed by California on the other side of the continent. You have the riches of the earth and of the waters under the earth; of the sky, even of the air. God's heavens seem even to bring you wealth, comfort and plenty; the earth even, with its jewels and its gold, was ready at your service.

What was it, then, that each overcame? It was this: While we and the forefathers fought savages and storms and hardships, and triumphed over them, you fought a different kind of battle, and you overcame and controlled the temptations of wealth and self-indulgence. You flew the flag of American manhood in that triumph, as we in Massachusetts flew the same flag to triumph over our enemy, poverty and trouble. (Applause.)

The Governor then referred flatteringly to the old forty-niners in this State, and in conclusion said:

We like to see you come here. We give you the warmest welcome that blood can show, because you, too, have conquered the most perilous enemy that comes to mankind. Your commonwealth rises strong in law, strong in progress and in enterprise. It is the same men, it is the same spirit, the same composite people which, anywhere in the world, against all odds that can be brought, will still keep the flag of the Union flying in triumph against all the world. (Applause.)

I remember, my friends, that this is Saturday evening, and that it is very close to Sunday morning, and so, at a later period, I shall say more to you all. Let me but reiterate: You are welcome, welcome for what you have done, in California or for the Union, or even for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, because we are interdependent, and you have as much right to share in glorious Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, in our art, our culture, our poets, our historians, and in our men of brain—as much right as any people in this State, or in any State in the broad Union.

Mayor Edwin U. Curtis then extended the welcome of the city in these words:

Gentlemen of California:—The sunrise gives greeting to the sunset; the orient stretches forth its hands to the occident, and bids a joyful welcome to its sons and daughters. Your fame has gone before you. A week ago, when the music of your bugles awoke the echoes of the Sierras, the tones were wafted across the plains, through the passes of the Rockies, and came rolling over the prairies and the waters of the great lakes. We heard them, and were glad.

We have heard much of the people of the Pacific Coast; of the energy and liberality of the men; of the beauty and grace of the women. From time to time men of the East have visited your wonderful land, and have brought back marvelous tales. We have been told that the noise of the flowers, growing in January, is as the sound of an avalanche. We have been told that you wear linen dusters in the winter and blankets in the summer. We are told a tale even as that told by the returning spies, bearing the grapes, the pomegranates and the figs of the Eschol; that yours is a land flowing with milk and honey; a land of corn, and wine and oil; a golden land where the sun sets in the sea, and where it is always afternoon.

We believe all that has been told us, and even more besides. We cannot show you roses growing in midwinter in our New England weather. We cannot show such orchards and vineyards as those which bring you wealth. We cannot show you mines of gold and silver, nor trees reaching into heaven. But, men from the Golden Gate, we can show where American liberty was born. We can show you the fields of Concord and of Bunker Hill. We can show you the graves of the forefathers. We can show you where the American public school first saw the light. Forget not, friends, that the rails of steel which crept across the Rockies, and joined the great East to the greater West, had their eastern terminus in Boston. Remember that it was a Boston suburb where was created that wonderful telescope that hangs now between heaven and earth upon the summit of Mt. Hamilton. Long may it remain, a crystal link, connecting the Golden Gate with Massachusetts Bay.

And so Boston gives you a greeting tonight as warm and hearty as you are wont to give pilgrims from the East, although with us the sun rises from the sea and sets in the plains. Ours is a land of storms, but our hearts are always full of sunshine. You are welcome, many times welcome, to the best, to all, which Boston can offer to you.

Commander Olys of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in response to the call made upon him to respond for the invited guests, said:

Eminent Commander and Sir Knights of California:—It appears to be my duty on this occasion to address you in behalf of the invited guests. I deem it an unusual privilege to have an opportunity to address visitors from California, and to represent such distinguished guests on this occasion. In their name, I offer you a most cordial welcome to the rugged shores and warm hearts of New England.

There are with us to-night the Governor of the Commonwealth, a brother Mason; the Mayor of the city of Boston, a brother Sir Knight; members of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the Common Council, and other distinguished guests, who have assembled, not simply to partake of a bountiful repast, which is no unusual thing for them; but they have gathered to welcome and to do honor to their distinguished hosts, brothers of the same blood, citizens of the same republic, fraters of the same order and patriots under the same flag. We are all descendants of New England; you and I, whether our lot has been cast upon the distant shores of the Pacific or here in our own beloved Massachusetts, are brothers—one kin and one family.

It is to good old New England soil, brain, brawn and sinew that the West owes much of its success, its prosperity, its unprecedented growth—in those qualities that constitute happy homes, prosperous states and a glorious republic.

It is, therefore, befitting and becoming that we welcome

Zerrubbabel IV, Landing on Plymouth Rock.

you here to-night in the dear old city of Boston, as brothers returned to the family hearthstone for a brief visit; just long enough for us to clasp hands, look into each other's faces, and there read the happy, joyous and heartfelt welcome of brothers, companions and Sir Knights.

I have the honor, as has been suggested, to be the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. It is the oldest military organization on this continent, receiving its charter in 1638. It bears upon its rolls the names of the sturdy yeomanry of Massachusetts Bay, whose descendants have pushed across rivers and plains, over mountains and through forests, helped to conquer the continent and unfurled "Old Glory" side by side with the Templar banner, from shore to shore.

Our armory is in Faneuil Hall—our corps is rocked in the Cradle of Liberty.

During the coming week the doors of our headquarters will be wide open; some of our veterans will be present, and it will give us all pleasure to greet the Sir Knights of California and their friends.

In behalf of the invited guests I return thanks for the hospitality you have extended to us, and be assured of the sincerity of the welcome we tender to you. All we have is yours, and we sincerely hope that pleasant memories of your pilgrimage to Boston may abide with you alway.

The following information was published in the official programme issued by the Triennial Committee for general distribution:

Features of the Week.

The following will be some of the events of the week:—

Sunday, August 25.

10.30 A. M.—Religious exercises will be held in the churches, to which the Sir Knights and their families will be cordially welcomed.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock a special service will be held at Trinity Church, Copley Square, at which V. E. Sir and Rev. Joseph M. McGrath, *Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment*, will officiate. M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master of Knights Templar*, and his escort, Detroit Commandery No. 1, will be present.

Monday, August 26.

The Reception Committee, with the assistance of the Commanderies located in Boston and its vicinity, will continue to receive and escort visiting Commanderies.

The Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be open in Hotel Brunswick to visiting Sir Knights, also the Headquarters of the Triennial Committee.

The large steamboat *Cygnus*, with a carrying capacity of 2,000 persons, will leave Constitution Wharf, 409 Commercial Street, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Tickets for harbor excursions for this and other days will be issued to Sir Knights in uniform and their ladies, the number not to exceed 1,200 for each trip. The Waltham Watch Company Band will furnish music for all the excursions, and a light collation will be served.

Tuesday, August 27.

The Grand Parade and Escort of Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*, officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. The line will be formed at 9 A. M. and the start will take place at 10 A. M.

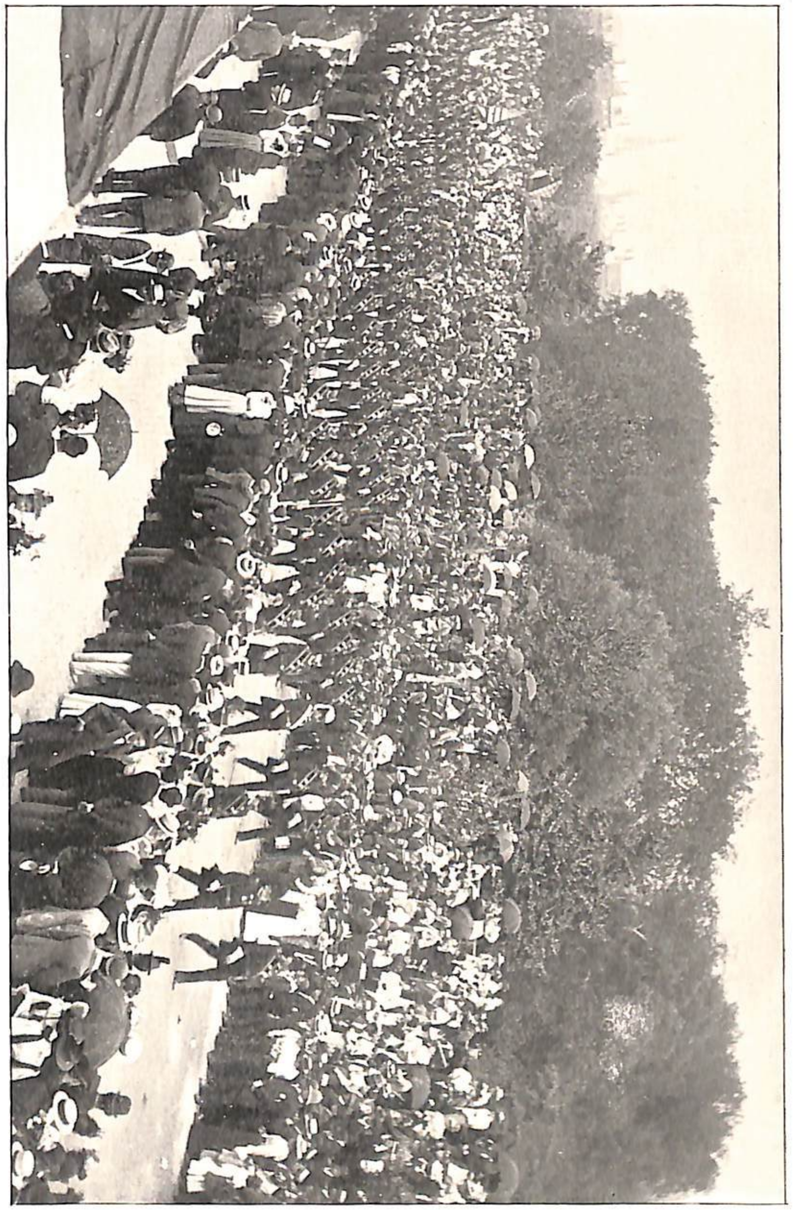
Harbor excursions, with music, etc., at 3 P. M., returning at 6 P. M.

In the evening receptions will be held by various Commanderies.

A reception will be given by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at its Headquarters in Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street, by invitation, to the members of the Grand Encampment, the officers of the Grand Commanderies and the Councils of Commanderies, with their ladies.

Wednesday, August 28.

A grand Exhibition Drill will be given at 10 A. M. on the Boston Base Ball Grounds on Walpole Street (from No. 1073 Tremont Street), by the following visiting Commanderies and a Drill Corps in full Templar uniform, known as the Little Commandery, from the Masonic Widows and



View of the Procession, Arlington Street.

Orphan's Home, at Louisville, Kentucky, under the direction of Sir H. B. Grant:—

Detroit Commandery No. 1, Detroit, Mich. Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour, *Commander*.

Columbia Commandery, No. 2, Washington, D. C. Em. Sir Frank H. Thomas, *Commander*.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Chicago, Ill. Em. Sir Adam Henry Johnston, *Commander*.

Apollo Commandery, No. 15, Troy, N. Y. Em. Sir Eugene A. Van Pelt, *Commander*.

Minneapolis Drill Corps, Minneapolis, Minn. R. Em. Sir A. M. Shuey, *Commander*.

The steamboat *Cygnus* will continue her trips down the harbor at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., with music and collation.

In the evening, from 8.00 to 10.30, the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will give a reception at Mechanics Building, on Huntington Avenue, in honor of the Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*, and the officers of the Grand Encampment. All Sir Knights in uniform and their ladies are cordially invited to attend the reception.

Receptions will also be given by many Grand and Subordinate Commanderies, local and visiting, at their respective Headquarters.

Thursday, August 29.

Harbor excursions from Constitution Wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., with music and collation.

Visit to Bunker Hill and other places of historic interest.

Excursions to neighboring towns and cities. Visits to Franklin Park and the suburbs of Boston.

In the evening receptions will be given by many of the Commanderies, Grand and Subordinate, with street parades and serenades.

The Triennial Committee of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will give a grand banquet at the Vendome, at 8 P. M., to M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master*, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Friday, August 30.

Harbor excursion from Constitution Wharf, with music and collation, at 10 A. M.

Visits and excursions to places of interest, with receptions at various Headquarters.

During the Conclave, with the exception of Tuesday evening, which will be devoted to the reception of Grand Officers, Councils of Commanderies, etc., the Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, in Hotel Brunswick, will be open, and a hearty welcome will be extended to all visiting Sir Knights.

Services at Trinity Church.

A special Templar service was held Sunday afternoon, Aug. 25th, at Trinity Church. The Detroit Commandery entered the church at 4 o'clock, escorting the Grand Master of Knights Templar, Hugh McCurdy, and officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States and of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The chancel of the church was beautifully decorated, large crosses made of flowers, flanked by palms and evergreens, constituting the principal feature. The services, which were very impressive, were conducted by V. Em. Sir and Rev. Joseph M. McGrath, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment. He chose for his text:

> "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." MATTHEW x : 42.

Nothing is more plentiful than water. Three-fourths of the globe's surface are water. How abundant the cups of cold water, bubbling fountains, murmuring brooks, flowing rivers, placid lakes. Man may be hungry for bread, but why thirsty for water; he may pray "Give me this day my daily bread," without thinking of adding "and my daily water." There is no act more simple, no service smaller, none more willingly done for friend or foe than the giving of a cup of cold water. For this reason the great teacher chose a cup of cold water as this emblem of small service when He would teach that not the slightest word spoken or deed intended for good is ever lost. The real value of the cup of cold water, He tells us, is in the purpose with which it is given. The real value of any deed is its purpose. He who gives the water to a disciple in the name—that is, in the character—of a disciple, gives it to the disciple's teacher, and he who gives it to him whom God sends gives it to God. Man may forget, but God never forgets. The smallest kindness to the least of God's little one's will not lose its reward. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice. The hairs of the head are all numbered. The cups of cold water are each remembered. This was the faith of Jesus.

It is a great, comfortable faith. Man may forget, God never forgets. Man may fail to recompense; God never fails to recompense. Every word spoken, every deed done, every kindness, will have its reward.

Three-fourths of the earth's surface are water; three-fourths of all that makes life worth living consists in cup-offerings of water. We are all weary pilgrims of the staff, scrip and sandals. To most of us the way is tiresome, dusty, commonplace. If we only had wings, but we have burdens where we would have wings. If we could only go forth at the beginning of the week singing, and at the end return rejoicing, bringing our sheaves with us, then we might not miss the water, the cup of loving service, the kindness of our fellows. But we faint by the wayside. We go down in the conflict; do our best, the victory is seldom ours. We are often hungry, thirsty for the word of cheer, the look of pity, the touch of the friendly hand, as we tramp, tramp through the dust of life's long, weary march. How eagerly we look for the white tents by the wayside, how intently we listen for the comfortable words, "Come sit thee down, my brother; rest and refresh thyself. Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." "Ah, my brother," we answer, "I am not hungry for silver and gold. I am thirsty for such as you have, only a word, only the tone." The smile, the tone, is the cup; your kind thought of me, your heart's sympathy; this is the rest and refreshment; this the water given to the little ones of God.

As to Little Words.

Notice that the emphatic words of the text are little ones. There are big ones and little ones wherever two or three are gathered together. The big ones are those who have, the little ones are those who need. Everyone, whatever his position, who needs such as I have is to me a little one. The essence of the old chivalry was man's reverence for woman, the essence of the new chivalry is loyalty to the little ones. Loyalty to those who need. It means reverence of the strong for the weak wherever found. Reverence of man for woman and woman for man. There is in these days certainly as much need of woman's reverence for man as man's reverence for woman. Not all of the little ones are women, many of them are men. It means reverence of the child for the father, and reverence, also, of the father for the child, husband for the wife, but also wife for the husband. Reverence of the employer for the employé, but reverence also of the employé for the employer. Reverence of the mistress for the servant, but also of the servant for the mistress. Reverence of the rich for the poor, but also of the poor for the rich. Whosoever gives unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water shall not lose his reward, for he gives it to God. In our every asylum, Sir Knights, there is an altar around which, with hand linked in hand, with uncovered head, we kneel to say "Our Father, Thy kingdom come." That prayer shall be answered when modern chivalry shall have this broadened meaning, when to the employé in the shop, at home, or the poor begger in the street, we shall feel in honor bound to be more courteous, more tender than to any others in our circle of friends. When man's extremity shall be my opportunity. When man's poverty and need will make it impossible for me to be unkind, or thoughtless. When the more another is a little one, the more shall I be as a disciple, a great one.

Need of Prayer.

When courtesy, if reserved, will be reserved for the little ones. When selfishness if kept will be kept for one's equals. We are far away from the answer to our prayer. The thing that astonishes me about Christians, says one, is that they read the New Testament and then go and do things directly contrary to it. It should astonish us all, my friends, that we all say the Lord's Prayer so often and so fervently and then go and do the very things that hinder its answer. Our best things are done, not for the little ones, but for great ones. "To him that hath we give, from him that hath not we take away even that which he hath." How far away from the kingdom this is. That kingdom is a kingdom of the little ones, whose angels do always behold the face of the Father in Heaven. Like the King who made a marriage feast for his son, we send our invitations to those who care little or nothing for them, our courtesies are reserved for those who do not need them. To our inferiors we are rough, to our equals gentle; to the poor we are imperious, to the rich right worshipful. "Thy kingdom come," we plead. How shall this pleading win unless we make our life the door to let the kingdom in? There are little ones in our homes who need cup offerings. However well furnished a home may be it is poorly furnished if the cup offerings be wanting. Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, thoughtfulness, these furnish a home and make it a building of God, a house not made with hands. With them a shanty is a home well furnished, without them a palace is only a family barracks. God has given to the American people the most beautiful homes in this world; He has given to American men the truest wives and most faithful mothers. What shall we say of the little ones in our homes? What of the cup offerings? There may be money enough and taste enough, furniture enough, but are there cups enough of cold water given in His name? Given as He would give them? We shall find the best test of what we are in the answer to the question, "What are we at home?" Am I there a master, a ruler, or a kind, gentle, tender cupbearer to the princes and queen of my own household. These are given to me not to command, not to coerce, but to love and cherish.

Love and Coercion.

"Command," says Herbert Spencer, "is a blight to the affections." Whatever of refinement, whatever of beauty, whatever of poetry, there is in the passion that unites husband and wife withers and dies in the cold atmosphere of authority. Love and coercion cannot possibly flourish together. Love grows out of our best feelings; coercion has its root in our worst; coercion is selfish; love is self-sacrificing, they cannot possibly exist together. Man is what he is at home. He may assume the virtues of gentleness and courtesy in the presence of women and children on the street, in the store, the street car, but if he be unkind to his wife and children, if he be not a gentleman in their presence at home and away from home, the virtue on the street is not a test of his character, it is only an assumption—he is what he is at home. Is your presence at home cloud or sunshine, a smile or a frown? What are you doing to cheer your wife in the monotonous round of her daily toil? There are many women to-day in beautiful homes, thirsty for a word of encouragement, thirsty for a cup of cold water. We might all give more cups of cold water than we do give. We must not treat our wives, even as we treat the sunshine, as a matter of course, as something that will always make morning joyous and evening beautiful.

Many a man neglects his wife to attend to business, church or to the affairs of State, neglects his wife to read a favorite book or evening paper. For whatever cause, it is neglect and sinks deep into her heart and will wither her affection. Be careful about the little things of everyday life at home; faithful in that which is least, faithful in that which is much. Many a man in tears walks his weary way to cover a grave with flowers. The grave of one to whom he, perhaps, never gave one flower during all the days she lived as his own, the very sunshine of his life, the flower of his home. If you have flowers to give prepare to give them now. A kind word now is infinitely better than tears then. I would rather have one flower given to me now than a casket covered with flowers then; one word of kindness spoken to me now than the most eloquent eulogies then. If we have children, what are we doing for them? Are we neglecting them for business? No man can afford to neglect his children for business, Lodge or State. A father ought to be one with his children in all essentials to the development of physical, intellectual and moral manhood.

Home Life a Factor.

Their education should be his constant care. The home and the street are the most potent factors of education, and every parent makes deliberate choice of home or street as an educator. The home life is the factor in the child's education. For this let us make our homes our first and last thought; let us give our boys and girls a large part of our time, a large part of ourselves. A good sparring match, a lively wrestle or romp with one's children is better as an educator than all homilies on obedience or dissertations on filial piety. We should be companions of our children.

Many of our workmen, yes, many of our business men, scarcely see their children from Sunday till Sunday. Is not the American home rapidly disappearing, because men are using their homes as Europeans use their hotels, as eating places and lodging houses, places to which they go only when other places are closed? Going to them only when hungry for something to eat, and to sleep, when worn and sated with the so-called pleasures of life. O, the loneliness of sisters unbrothered of their brothers, the loneliness of wives unhusbanded of their husbands. O, the tragedies in homes that the store, the club, the Lodge room, night after night, have wrought. How is it with ourselves? Are we better masters, because Master Masons? Better servants because Knights, a word that can never mean more nor less than servant, its original meaning? Masonry teaches us that charity begins at home; that the ties that bind men together in communities are never stronger than their family ties; that every other human organization is secondary in importance to the family organization, and that all other organizations are strong or weak in proportion as the family is strong or weak. And yet are there not organizations everywhere, in church and in state, except in the family? Is not the family too often weakened that these may be made strong? Can a man be false to his wife, false to his family and true to his Templar vows, true to his country? Can he ever be a better citizen, a more faithful Christian than he is husband and father? False here, false everywhere.

Masonry Teaches Charity.

All other duties are but the "mint, anise and cummin" of the Pharisee; his duties to his wife and his children are the weightier matters of the law. "If thou bringest thy gift to the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift, first go and be reconciled to thy brother then come and offer thy gift." "I will have mercy and not sacrifice." "Go home and learn what that means," said the Master to the Pharisee. But while Masonry teaches that charity begins at home, it by no means encourages the thought that it ends there. Templar Masonry stands in the very forefront of all human institutions in its antagonism of selfism, egoism, individualism. In all its teachings and practice it emphasizes its cardinal tenet, that man belongs to society and not society to the man. He is a member of the universal family. He has been sent into this world on a mission. The great All-Father has a purpose in his life. In this sense all men are equal. The purpose of one is as important as the purpose of any other. Each man's mission is to make the best of himself. To do this he needs the co-operation of his fellow-man. No man can be perfectly free till all are free; no one can be perfectly moral till all are moral; no one can be perfectly happy till all are happy.

> How is my brother lost and I not also gone astray?
> The light I bear is false if it illumine not the way,
> How is my brother saved and I not joyful in his joy,
> The bond between our souls no fate can sever or destroy.

"For their sakes," said the Master, "I sanctify Myself." Let every man bear his own burden. "Bear ye one another's burdens," says the apostle. Those, alone, are capable of giving and receiving the best help who are most faithfully helping themselves. The burden-bearers are the burden-bearers' helpers. In pure self-defence one must seek to promote the health and happiness of those about him. The truest egoist is the broadest altruist. Man belongs to society at his very best, but he can never be his very best independently of society and man's first duty to society is to make the best of himself. Society's first duty to man is to help him to work out his best manhood. Confucius summed up the whole law of virtue in one word—Reciprocity. Every man should have the chance to be a man, for unless he has that chance he cannot do that for which he was called into this life. We know that this world abounds in maladjustments, cruelties and sufferings.

The Ancient Masons.

It costs $50,000,000 to maintain our churches annually and $400,000,000 to maintain our jails. The only apology, Sir Knights, for our existence as Christian soldiers is our earnest effort to reduce to the minimum maladjustments, cruelties and sufferings, and to transfer the difference of expenditure from the jail side to the Christian side of the ledger. It is as great a loss to us that others be low as that we should be low; for we must have society, says Emerson. The work of the ancient Masons was to build churches; they were architects of buildings. The work of the modern Mason is to fill churches; they are architects of character, of home, the home not made with hands.

The ancient knight buckled on his armor to rescue the empty sepulchre from Saracen desecration. He failed; the tomb is yet in Saracen possession. It makes no difference where it is. The modern knight, in obedience to his divine Master, puts up his sword in its place, and in the spirit of the lowly Nazarene, goes forth to the holy task of rescuing human life from desecration. It makes every difference to him where his brother's life is. He cannot fail. His cup offerings shall have their reward in his own well-watered soul. Our kings are kings for duty; our princes are princes for obligation. Our rich man is he who is rich to use his wealth to further all the interests of humanity. Our laboring man is the man laboring for humanity. Our employer is the employer who pays his workman his wages; but over and above this, in the man, so of a disciple of his Master, he pays him something for his manhood. To him the workman is more than a mere wage-worker, a machine—he is a man, a son, a husband, a father, a friend. He belongs to the shop, but there is somebody who loves him, and somebody whom he loves. He belongs to his home, his country, to his State. Our employee finds his highest satisfaction not in the wage he is to receive, but in doing his work well. He is inspired to his best strokes by the thought, "I am a man. I am working for a man, for humanity." He thinks of the benefit to those for whom he labors as well as of his own. He performs his work, not simply by hand, but by the manhood that is in him. In this higher sense it is manual labor—not simply his handiwork, but his manhood work.

Society's Benefactors.

Fra Angelico, the painter of angel faces, breathed a prayer before he touched the brush. Such men always cause angel faces to look out from whatever they do. How it helps to sweeten the toiler's toil to think of the usefulness of his labors. How it helps for the potter to pray, "May this plate be a blessing to every one who eats from it. May this cup always be a cup of joy to him who drinks from it." Such a spirit makes labor an open channel through which God pours His life into the life of the toiler and into the life of all for whom he toils. "No one can preach," some one has said, "until he has had a vision. No one can work until he has had a vision. The vision of the happy ones who shall enter into his labors." "Out of this cradle," says the cabinet maker, "shall look eyes which shall be as stars shining up instead of stars shining down." "These beautiful homes," says the builder, "are the work of my brain and hands. My manhood is in them. Around these hearth stones shall gather for many joyful years the young and old in domestic affection, long after my brain and bones have mouldered into dust." Houses and all things would be better built if built with this thought rather than for dollars.

Blessed is the man who labors in useful avocations, for he is a benefactor of society. From such labor comes culture, which is the end of labor. His one question is not, shall I receive dollars for my labor, but shall I enlarge my soul? Not shall I be richer, but shall I be a better man? I labor to better my condition, but I am more than my condition. I must labor to better myself. Every stroke of my labor, every loaf of bread that I earn, every picture I hang upon the walls of my home, every book I read must have for its object the improvement of myself. The best thing I can do for humanity is to be a man. My child is to be educated, not because he is to make shoes, nails or pins; he is to be educated because he is a man. There is no higher reason than this for labor, for education, for helpfulness. Our philanthropist is not he who builds asylums and penitentiaries for men, but he who builds schools, churches and temples for men. "An ounce of prevention," he says, "is worth a pound of cure." He aims to raise up those who fall, but his efforts are directed toward the prevention of misery and degradation. He is the Peabody who builds comfortable, airy tenement houses, the Walter Besant who builds the people's palaces. He is the good Samaritan, the good neighbor, not because he raises from the dust the poor, half-dead, wounded traveler, but because he is on the ground to defend him as he journeys from Jerusalem to Jericho, to defend him from the thieves and highwaymen of this life. This is to have mercy on one's neighbor, to keep him from falling. It is infinitely more philanthropic to keep one out of the poorhouse than to help him in, to keep him out of jail than to visit him when in, to save him from wrong-doing than to rescue the wrong-doer To have good laws you must have good men.

Must Have Clean Men.

Far more philanthropic is it to secure a fair exchange of commodities than to build libraries and cemeteries whose very stones cry out against the oppression of the spoilers.

You can never have clean streets till you have clean men. Build, he says, build your kitchens and your tenement houses to the glory of God. Build your tenement houses so that privacy, light and air shall be possible. Give the laboring classes more light, more air, more water, more grass. Decrease to the minimum the distance between the alley and the boulevard, between the kitchen and the parlor, between the dust and foul air of the workshop and the pure air and green grass of the field. Decrease to the minimum the distance between the palace and the hovel. Let the best beaten track in this world be the track between hovel and palace, beaten not only by feet of employé, but by feet of employer. Bring together the employer who lives in the palace and the workmen of the sweat shop who spend their nights in attics. Bring together the woman of refinement and the woman of hard lines of life and face. Do not be afraid to go outside of your set. Share your advantages. So live with thine inferiors as thou wouldst thy superiors should live with thee. The goal of progress is the upbuilding of the individual. Progress is the product of the middle class. Our business man is he who is just and brotherly to his work-people, who conducts his business not for private gain but to help on the struggle for existence and to develop man. His buying and selling itself makes him brave and patient and true. He knows that the poorest and basest of the benefits of his occupation is the money with which it fills his purse. Our preacher, pastor, priest, is he who inspires men not only to ask the question, what must I do to be saved, but what must I do to save others; who strives to teach man the infinite value of the life that now is and the power and greatness of the soul he is able to secure.

Life Holy Itself.

> "This life is worth living, how fit to employ
> All the heart and the soul and the senses forever in joy."

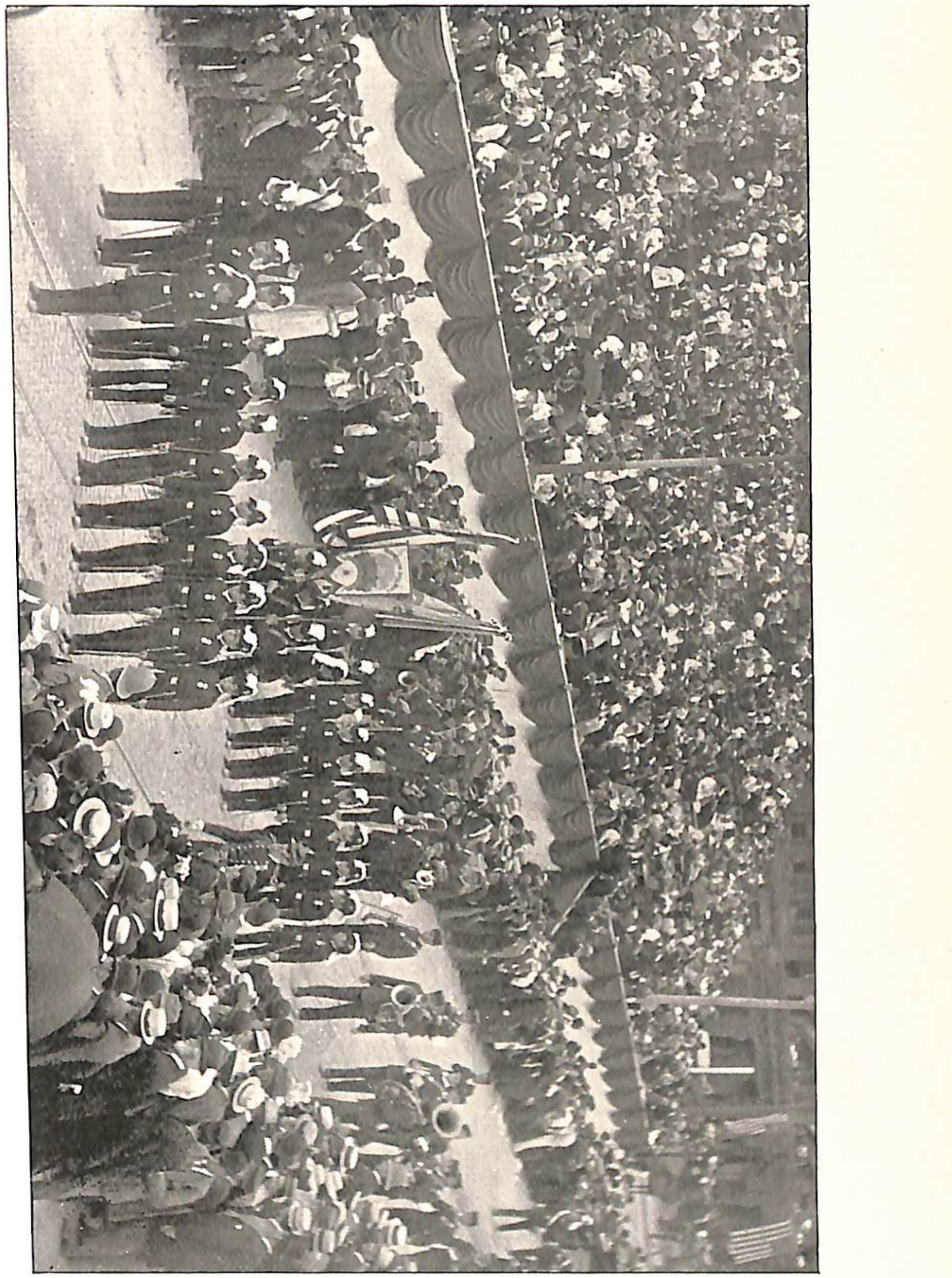
Life is holy in itself. "My business," says Robert Browning, "is not to remake myself, but to make the absolute best of what God has made." The prayer He puts into the mouth of

Parcelsus is, "Make no more giants, Lord, but elevate the race at once." In mid-summer our priest is found where tenements swarm from cellar to garret with half-starved, half-clothed children. Mothers with sickly babes, and despondent fathers. He there administers the sacraments of the church; attends to the wants of the sick and suffering; climbs dirty stairs, bringing comfort to the poverty stricken tenants; walks the floor with crying babies; sits by the bedside of sick mothers; takes by the hand and leads to the church besotted fathers; like his Divine Master, he comes and dwells among the people who need him, and they see his face. Politically, commercially, religiously and sociologically the true preacher says, "Let us emphasize the Whittier truth, 'The soul is lost that is saved alone.'" And thus, Sir Knights, we wield our swords for the amelioration of mankind. Not only in defence of the poor, destitute widows and orphans, but in defence of innocent maidens and the Christian religion.

The Christian religion, the great antidote, indeed, but the great defence of nations against destitution, orphanage and widowhood. Ours indeed to raise up those who fall, but ours to stand in the very forefront of those who keep men and women from falling. Gird on your armor, Sir Knights, the armor of the Christian soldier. Enter anew the field to wage the holy war of brotherhood. The bugle call of this last decade of the nineteenth century is for peace. The call to bring about more togetherness in this world, to share your advantages, to be more social in your joys, to illustrate in your daily life the sacredness and stability of family life, and thus to show its importance to the life of the whole of society. Make your homes centres of a wide spreading influence for good—oases in the deserts. Blessed is the man who, passing through the desert place, maketh of it a well. In places where there is no man, be a man. In places where there is no well, be a well. Do what you can to hasten the time when men, women and children, even here, shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more. When man shall be a hiding place from the storm and a covert from the tempest. We need a great confidence that conditions can be altered and righteousness made to triumph.

Things Worth Living For.

It is our business in this troubled day to make the principles of the Sermon on the Mount work. Ours to heave over into the rubbish the ugly stone called combinations and build into the fabric of humanity the polished stone called co-operation, the very key-stone of our social life. Let us go home and think, go home and work, for as yet little has been done to solve the social question of the day. Nothing will settle this question but the better life of the people. Consecrate your life to its solution; all its difficulties must yield to the divine impetuosity of a consecrated life. Give not simply bread to the hungry, dimes to the moneyless, but give to your neighbor yourself. "I need, I need," sobbed the poor woman, "I need all that your charity brings, but O, I want folks, I want folks more than things." We need to take hold and do something to achieve a richer life for ourselves and for our fellows. This is the reward of the givers of cups of cold water to the little ones, a richer life. The only thing worth living for, a richer life. The only thing that will bring a man peace at the last. This faith of Jesus must be the faith of the man who transfuses his day and generation with moral enthusiasm for a larger, fuller, freer life for all men. Go home, Sir Knights, to befriend measures which help to make the hymn of Bethlehem the joy of all hearts in all homes, in every industry, in every life. Let your light so shine that the light which illumined Bethlehem's cradle and stable may illumine every cradle and shine in every humble home in all this land. Wage warfare against whatever touches lightly the sanctities of home, against whatever lessens the father's responsibility or the mother's concern for her own fireside. Emphasize the sacredness of every inspiration toward beauty and truth, the sacredness of love and of labor, the midnight oil and toil of the scientist, the inspiration of the artist, the lullaby of the mother, the admonitions of the fireside. Give the cups of cold water to the little ones about you. Pour the water of your life into every rivulet that crosses your path, and it will find the great ocean. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto Me."



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Committee on Grand Stands.

The Committee on Grand Stands, Sir Albert Geiger, Chairman, commenced their labors at a sufficiently early date. It was seen from the start that extraordinary preparations should be made for so large a body of visitors. Locations were selected and building permits obtained from the city authorities. Plans were prepared in conformity with the requirements of Sir John S. Damrell, the Building Commissioner of Boston, and contracts were effected for material and construction. The stands were erected chiefly for the use of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment and the ladies of the visiting Sir Knights. Special care was taken in the erection of the stands, looking to the safety and convenience of the occupants, and proper sanitary arrangements were provided. During the passage of the procession a light collation with coffee was furnished to the members of the Grand Encampment and other invited guests, and the Committee arranged for the sale of similar refreshments at all of the grand stands.

Grand stands were erected in the following localities:

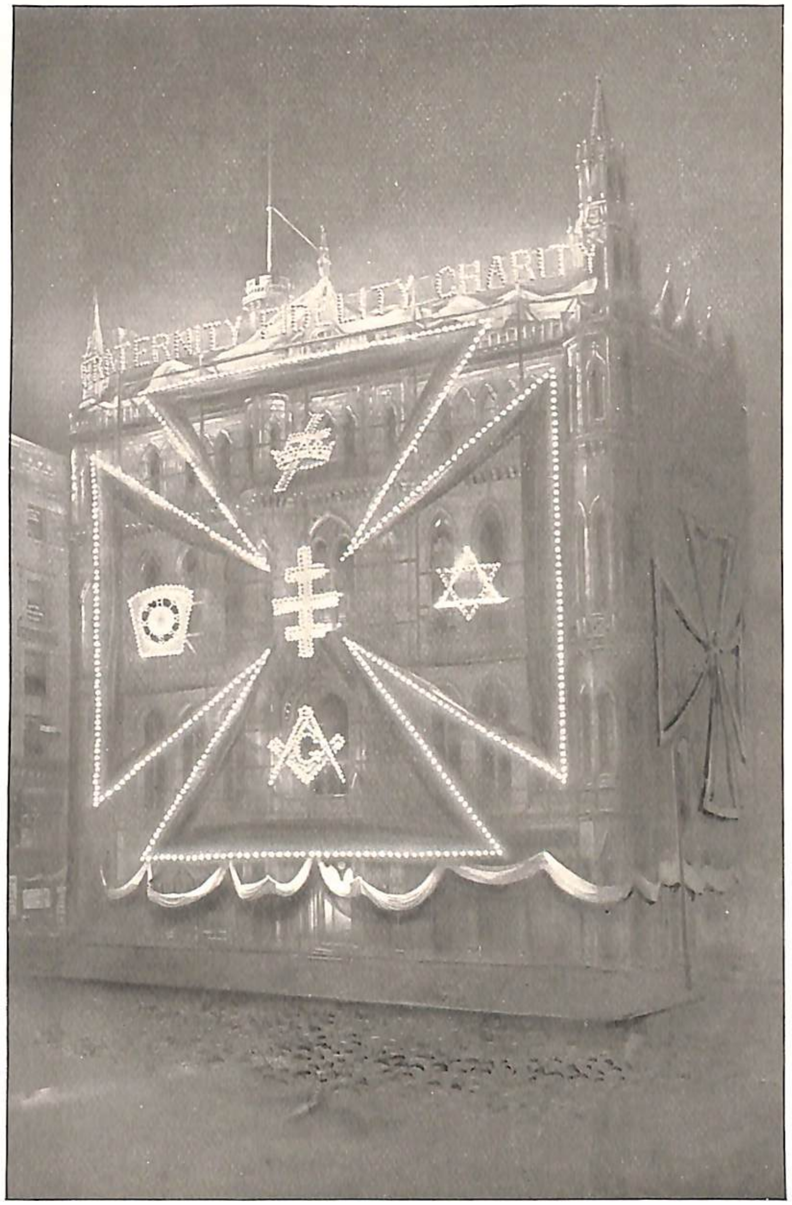
PLACE.	SEATING CAPACITY.
Hotel Brunswick	561
Copley Square	2,520
Trinity "	860
Appleton "	720
Columbus "	676
Blackstone "	1,609
Franklin "	1,600
Adams "	572
Total	9,118

In addition to the stands provided by the Triennial Committee, many stands of large size were built by Commanderies for the use of the families of the members and the ladies of visiting Sir Knights, and a large stand was erected by the city for the members of the city government, their families and invited guests. The Building Commissioner states that the observation stands on the route of the procession had a seating capacity of 31,112. In addition to these there were a large number of extemporized stands; in fact some of the streets were fringed with seats, and every available space commanding a view of the spectacle was utilized, even to the roofs of the houses.

Decorations.

The Committee on Decorations, Em. Sir J. Albert Blake, Chairman, formed their plans for decoration at an early date and contracted with parties of high professional reputation for their execution. To their regret, an act of the legislature of 1895 prohibited the erection of arches, one of the most effective forms of street decoration, and one which they had in contemplation. The decorations therefore were necessarily limited to such as could be attached to buildings. Among the buildings and structures decorated by the Committee were the Masonic Temple; Hotel Vendome, the headquarters of the Grand Encampment; Hotel Brunswick, the headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Mechanics Building with its two grand halls used at the reception of the Grand Master of Knights Templar; the old Public Library Building, occupied by the committees; and the large observation stands erected for use on the day of the grand parade.

Perhaps the most effective and artistic piece of decoration was the electric display on the facade of the Masonic Tem-



ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF MASONIC TEMPLE
Triennial Week.

ple. Two thousand one hundred and eight electric lamps were used in the design. It consisted of a Templar cross, 80 feet long and 80 feet wide, of frosted white electric lights; within the four arms of the cross were illuminated Masonic emblems, ten feet long; the square and compasses of frosted white lights with the letter G in blue; the keystone of frosted white lights with white letters on a black background; the double triangle, one of red lights and the other of frosted white lights; and the cross and crown, with the cross of red lights and the crown of gold. In the center of the Templar cross was a large cross of Salem, fifteen feet long, of purple lights, the insignia of the Grand Master of Knights Templar; and above the Templar cross were the illuminated words, with the letters four feet long, alternately of red and white lights,

"FRATERNITY, FIDELITY, CHARITY."

The whole effect was very beautiful and excited general admiration.

By order of the city authorities a number of the public buildings, including the City Hall, the Public Library, Faneuil Hall and the Old State House were richly draped with flags, bunting and mottoes.

Buildings on the line of the parade, and very generally on the principal streets of the city, were profusely decorated with flags, emblems, electric lights, and banners bearing mottoes and words of welcome, and the hearty thanks of Knights Templars are due to the citizens of Boston for their generous display of interest in the proper reception of our visitors.

Headquarters of the Grand Commandery.

The duties of the Committee, V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Chairman, having charge of the Headquarters of the

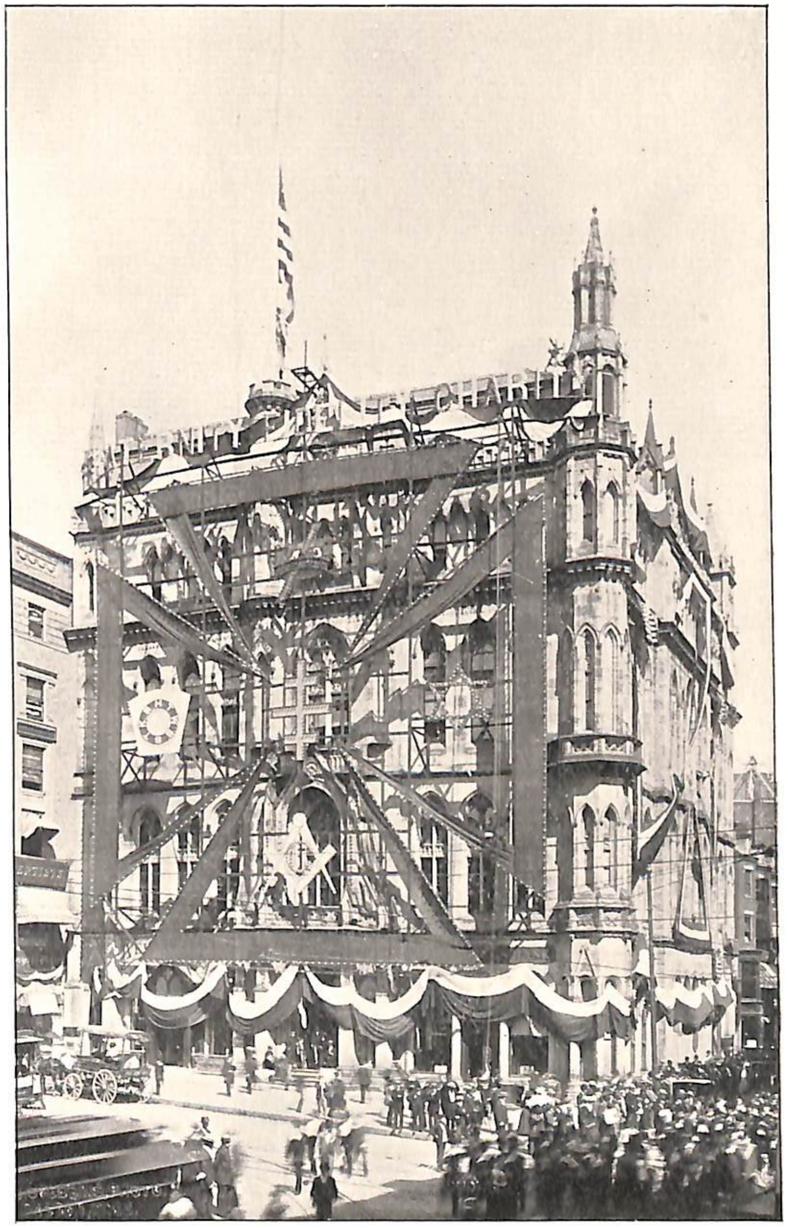
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at the Hotel Brunswick, continued during the week of the Conclave. Here they extended the courtesies and hospitalities of the Grand Commandery to the constant throng of Sir Knights and ladies who visited the Headquarters during that period. Refreshments were served day and evening, and it was, in fact, a continued reception. It was the aim of the Committee that nothing should be lacking in the heartiness of the welcome tendered to the visitors.

Masonic Temple.

By the courtesy of the Board of Directors of the Grand Lodge, the use of the apartments in the Masonic Temple was given to the Grand Encampment during the Conclave, and the Triennial Committee appointed a committee of five, R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule, Chairman, to make proper provision for the comfort and convenience of the Grand Body. Corinthian Hall was assigned to the Grand Encampment for its sessions, and the Sodality rooms to its committees. To avoid the necessity of the dispersion of the members at dinner time, the Committee furnished them with a substantial collation in the banquet hall daily at one o'clock.

Three members of the Committee were in constant attendance at the Temple during the week, to look after all necessary details of service and to extend civilities and furnish information to all Sir Knights and ladies visiting the Temple.

The M. W. Grand Master, Edwin B. Holmes, was also present at the Temple every day during the Conclave, to receive distinguished guests and extend to them the courtesies of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.



Masonic Temple, Decorated, Triennial Week.

Carriages.

The Committee on Carriages, Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols, Chairman, anticipating the great demand there would be for vehicles during the week of the Conclave, made early contracts for a sufficient number of carriages of the various kinds needed for the accommodation of the visitors. Over one hundred barouches were engaged for the use of the officers and members of the Grand Encampment and other dignitaries on the day of the parade. A number of carriages were constantly needed by committees to facilitate the performance of their duties.

As a pleasant feature in the entertainment offered our guests, the Committee provided a considerable number of tally-ho coaches, barges and other suitable carriages, and made up large parties of Sir Knights and their ladies for excursions to the parks and other places of interest in the suburbs. These excursions were made in the morning and afternoon of each day and were greatly enjoyed by the large numbers who participated in them.

Medical Staff.

The Medical Committee, Eminent Sir Freeman C. Hersey, M. D., Chairman, was appointed to look after the comfort of such Sir Knights as should become ill or disabled from any cause, and to attend to such other duties as should be assigned to them during the Conclave week, and especially on the day of the Grand Parade.

On their recommendation, the Chairman of the Triennial Committee issued a circular to the commanders of the Bodies intending to be in Boston during the Conclave, requesting them to appoint a Medical Officer and as many assistants as in their opinion would be required for their respective commands, and report the names of the appointees to the Chairman of the Medical Committee. Replies were received from the Commanderies, and a circular containing instructions was sent to the appointees.

Preparations for the day of the Grand Parade were made as follows:

Arrangements were made with the Police Department of the city of Boston for an efficient ambulance service. Sixteen stations with telephone connections were established on the route of the procession, and their character was indicated by red cross flags. Medical officers were assigned to each station, also a detail of men from the Ambulance Corps of the State Militia, provided with stretchers.

The Everett Crystal Spring Water Company, under contract, furnished a liberal supply of drinking water to the parading Knights and the occupants of the grand stands.

The Committee had assurance from the Superintendents of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston City Hospital and Boston Emergency Hospital that all cases sent to them would receive prompt attention.

Sir Frank A. Davidson, in behalf of the Theodore Metcalf Company, tendered the use of a large room near the store of the Company, on Clarendon Street, with such drugs and medicines as should be needed, free of cost. Six cots were placed in the room, and during the day of the Parade it was in constant use as an Emergency Station, under the charge of a physician and two assistants. It was also occupied as the headquarters of the Medical Committee during the Triennial week. Here, early on Tuesday morning, August 27th, the Ambulance Corps, under the command of Captain Myles Standish, and some 250 Commandery Surgeons and their assistants, reported and received final instructions, and such as were detailed repaired to their respective stations, and the others returned to their commanderies. As a badge to designate the officers, the members of the Medical Committee wore a red cross on the left breast, and Commandery Surgeons a red cross on the left arm.

The Ambulance Corps did splendid service, caring for a large number of patients, principally cases of fainting and exhaustion; only a few of these, however, were Knights Templars.

There were in all ninety-six casualty and emergency cases attended to during the week, all under the supervision of the Medical Committee, and several cases of illness were treated by members of the Committee in person.

Considering the immense number of visitors in the city, the freedom from any serious casualties and the general good health which prevailed furnish cause for deep thankfulness.

Theatres.

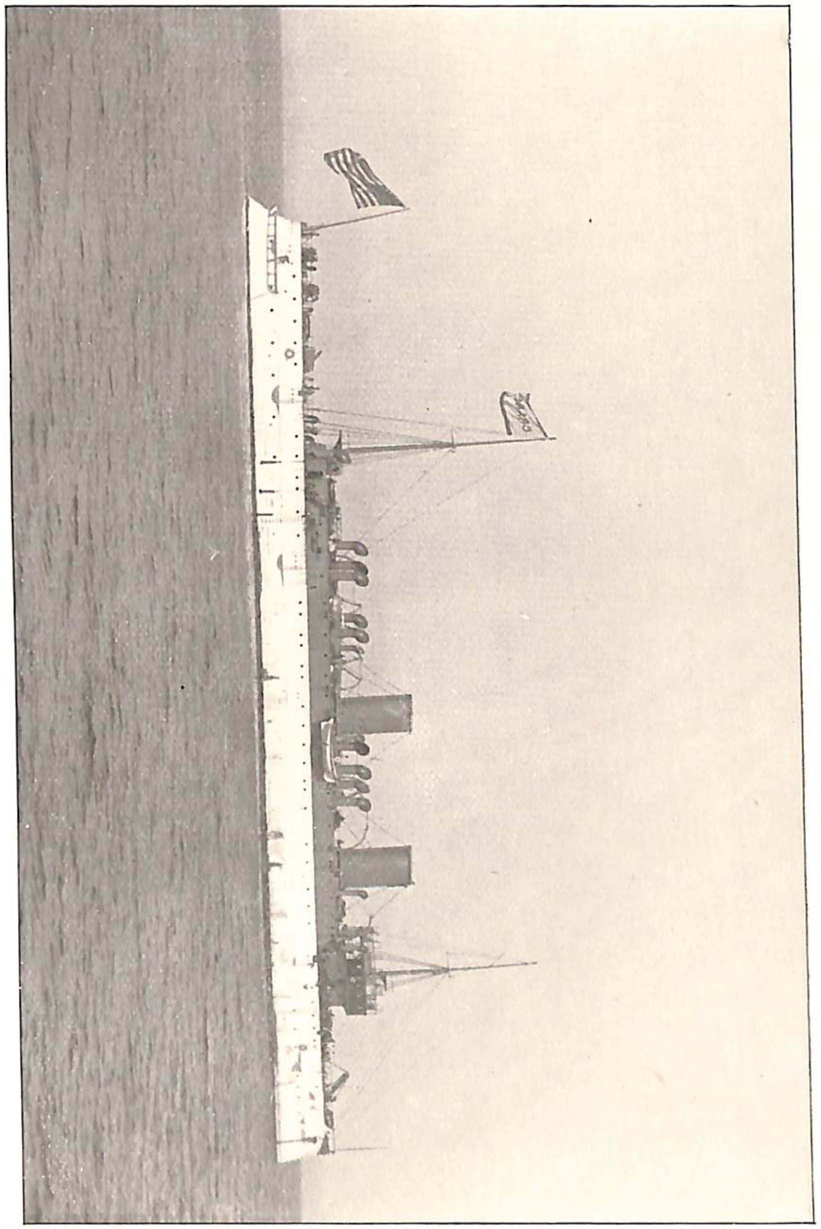
An opportunity was afforded such visiting Sir Knights and their ladies as wished to visit our theatres, to do so free of charge. Arrangements on satisfactory terms were made with the various theatres, and the Committee on Theatres, Sir Daniel W. Lawrence, Chairman, furnished to all who desired them orders good for tickets to the best class of seats in any of the theatres. Many of our visitors availed themselves of the privilege, and expressed much gratification in the entertainment thus enjoyed. Our thanks are especially due to Mr. B. F. Keith, proprietor of Keith's New Theatre, who tendered free admission to the theatre to Sir Knights in uniform and their ladies, and reserved for their use the most desirable seats in the house.

Steamboat Excursions.

One of the best opportunities for enjoyment we could offer to our guests, especially to those to whom a trip on the salt water was a novel experience, was an excursion down our beautiful harbor and into the neighboring waters of Massachusetts Bay. With this object in view, the Committee on Excursions, Em. Sir Charles T. Witt, Chairman, chartered the large steamboat Cygnus, which had a carrying capacity of 2,000 persons, and was otherwise admirably adapted for the purpose.

Excursions were made at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily for five days, except on August 27th, the day of the parade, when the morning trip was omitted. Tickets for the excursions were issued to the visiting Commanderies, and to all Sir Knights and their ladies applying for them. The number of passengers was limited to 1,200 for each trip. The Waltham Watch Company Band furnished excellent music, and ample collations were provided for the excursionists. All pains were taken to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of our guests. Handy maps of the harbor, showing the islands and places of local and historic interest, were distributed, and full information was furnished by those who stood ready to answer all inquiries. The weather was delightful, the sea calm, and the cool sea breezes were exceedingly refreshing in the warm August days. The distant city crowned with its golden dome, and the harbor alive with craft of every description, furnished a picture which will long linger in the memory of the Knights and ladies, familiar only with inland scenes.

These excursions met the most sanguine expectations of the Committee, and were thoroughly enjoyed by the ten thousand Knights and their ladies who participated in them. Without them the entertainments of the Triennial week would have lacked one of their brightest features.



United States Ship "Minneapolis."

War Ships.

During the latter part of the Triennial week, Boston Harbor had an added attraction in the presence of the North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Acting Admiral Francis M. Bunce, consisting of the cruisers New York, Minneapolis, Raleigh and Montgomery, with their complement of 107 officers and 1528 men. The visiting Sir Knights and their ladies, in great numbers, availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the great white ships representing the new American navy and the latest improvements in naval architecture, engineering and armament, and they expressed themselves as highly gratified with the courtesies and attentions they received from the officers of the squadron.

Grand Parade, August 27, 1895.

The parade of Knights Templars was conducted in accordance with the directions contained in the following order, issued by the Chief Marshal:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHIEF MARSHAL,
BOSTON, July 24, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

The following orders and arrangements for the formation and movements of the Knights Templars Parade and Escort to the Grand Encampment, August 27, 1895, are hereby announced:—

I. The lines will be formed in thirteen divisions in column of double sections with thirty feet between Commanderies, forty-five feet between Grand Commanderies and sixty feet between divisions; and in order that the original formation may occupy as little space as possible, each Commandery will be closed to half distance, and full distance will be taken as the march is begun.

II. The several divisions will assemble and be formed by their respective commanding officers at 9 A. M. as follows:—

The First Division will be formed on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue, with its right resting on Berkeley Street.

The Second Division will be formed on Exeter and Boylston Streets with its right resting on Newbury Street and its left deflected west on Boylston Street.

The Third Division will be formed on Exeter Street and the northerly side of Huntington Avenue, with its right resting on Boylston Street and its left deflected westerly on Huntington Avenue.

The Fourth Division will be formed on the south side of Huntington Avenue, with its right resting on Irvington Street.

The Fifth Division will be formed on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue west of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Sixth Division will be formed on Exeter and Marlborough Streets, with its right resting on Commonwealth Avenue and its left deflected west on Marlborough Street.

The Seventh Division will be formed on Exeter and Beacon Streets, with its right resting on Marlborough Street and its left deflected west on Beacon Street.

The Eighth Division will be formed on Beacon Street east of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Ninth Division will be formed on Marlborough, Arlington and Beacon Streets, with its right resting on Exeter Street and its left deflected north on Arlington Street and east on Beacon Street.

The Tenth Division will be formed on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue west of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Eleventh Division will be formed on Newbury Street west of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Twelfth Division will be formed on Newbury Street east of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

The Thirteenth Division will be formed on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue east of Exeter Street, with its right resting on Exeter Street.

III. At the signal of one gun, the Chiefs of Divisions will report the formation of their respective divisions to the Chief Marshal at the southeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Berkeley Street.

IV. At the signal of three guns the First Division will take up the line

COLUMBUS SQ.
#34

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GRAND STAND, COLUMBUS SQUARE.

M. W. Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, Reviewing the Procession.

of march, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th divisions will take up the line of march successively as the heads of their respective columns are uncovered by the division immediately preceding them.

V. The line of march will be as follows:—

Commonwealth Avenue from Exeter Street to Arlington Street; Arlington Street to Boylston Street; Boylston Street to Huntington Avenue; Copley Square; Huntington Avenue to Dartmouth Street; Dartmouth Street to Columbus Avenue; Columbus Avenue to Massachusetts Avenue; Massachusetts Avenue to Washington Street; Washington Street to Hanover Street.

The following streets will be kept open and free from vehicles for the passage of the Commanderies after their dismission from the parade at the corner of Washington and Hanover Streets:—

1. Washington Street to Haymarket Square; Haymarket Square and Canal Street to Causeway Street.
2. Friend Street to Dock Square and Faneuil Hall Square.
3. Hanover Street to Scollay Square, Scollay Square and Tremont Street to Boylston Street.

Commanderies will proceed with all possible promptitude by these avenues towards their respective quarters, but they must take the side streets as soon as possible, in order to keep these avenues open for the Commanderies which are following them. Any delay in the onward movement of the dismissed Commanderies, or any blocking of these thoroughfares, will inevitably stop the procession.

VI. The column will be reviewed at Columbus Square by Most Worshipful Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts.

VII. The column will be reviewed at Blackstone Square, on Washington Street, by the Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and His Excellency Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

VIII. The column will be reviewed at Adams Square, on Washington Street, by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Chief Marshal of the parade, and His Honor Sir Edwin U. Curtis, Mayor of the City of Boston.

IX. The guide will be on the right except when passing a reviewing stand located on the left, when the guide will be changed to the left. When passing a reviewing stand Sir Knights will carry swords, and the officers will salute the Reviewing Officer, and the colors will be drooped.

X. Chiefs of Divisions and all Commanding Officers will carefully observe that the regulation distances throughout their respective commands, and the prescribed interval between the different organizations, are strictly maintained.

The length of the step will be twenty-eight inches, and the cadence will be at the rate of 110 steps per minute.

No organization will be permitted to leave the column during the march until reviewed by the Chief Marshal at Adams Square, and dismissed at the corner of Washington and Hanover Streets.

XI. The Chiefs of Divisions and Aids will be designated as follows:—

The Staff of the Chief Marshal, by a bronze medal attached to a yellow and black ribbon.

Chiefs of Divisions, by a bronze medal attached to a red ribbon.

Staffs of Chiefs of Divisions, by a bronze medal attached to a red and black ribbon.

The Medical Staff will be designated by a red cross on the left breast, and the Surgeons in line by a red cross on the left arm.

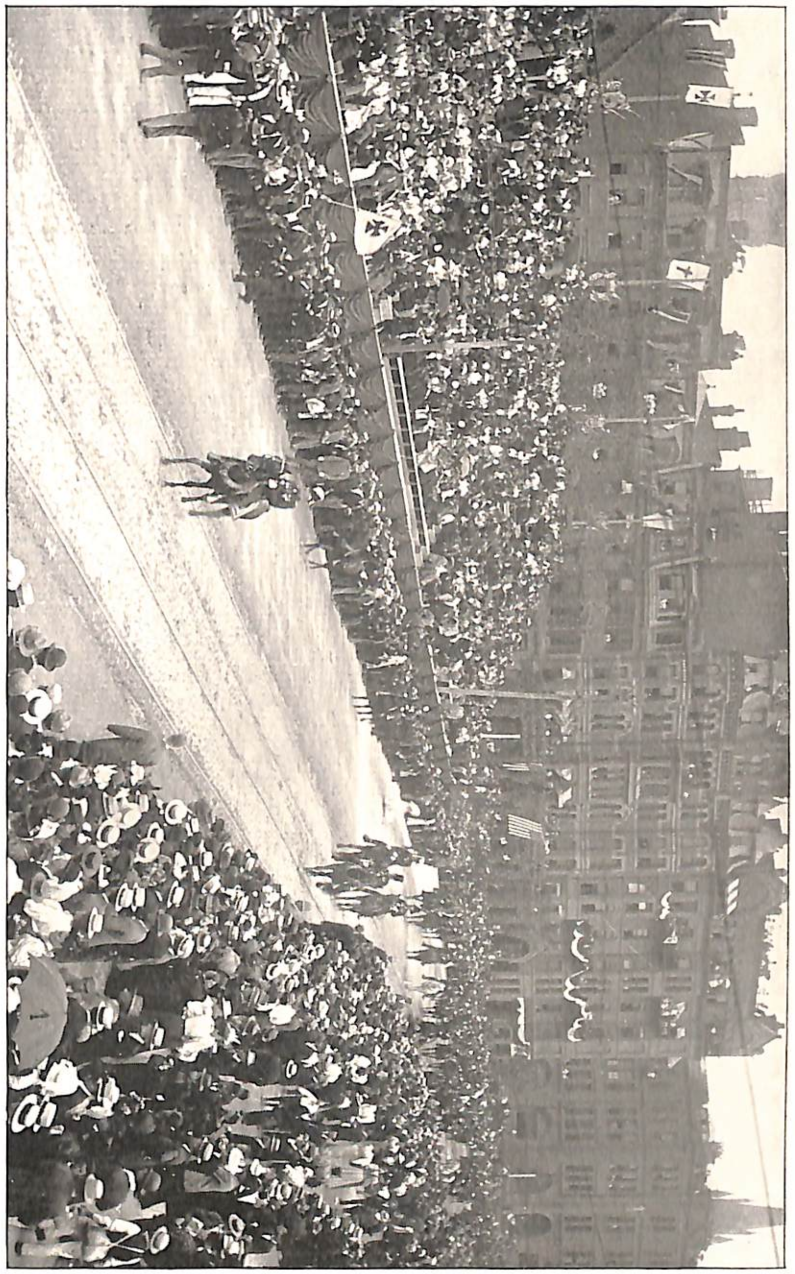
XII. The organization and order of parade will be as follows:—

MOUNTED POLICE.

Sir Orinton M. Hanscom,
Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Commander.

Right Eminent Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,
Chief Marshal.

Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry,
Past Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island,
Chief of Staff.



Head of Procession at Copley Square.

AIDS.

R. Em. Sir Caleb Saunders.
R. Em. Sir Charles C. Hutchinson.
R. Em. Sir George H. Burnham.
R. Em. Sir Edward P. Chapin.
R. Em. Sir James Swords.
R. Em. Sir John P. Sanborn.
R. Em. Sir Robt. H. Chamberlain.
R. Em. Sir William H. H. Soule.
R. Em. Sir Joseph A. Locke.
R. Em. Sir George W. Currier.
R. Em. Sir Henry O. Kent.
R. Em. Sir Charles W. Carter.
R. Em. Sir George O. Tyler.
R. Em. Sir Alfred A. Hall.
R. Em. Sir Will F. Lewis.
R. Em. Sir Thad. M. Chapman.
R. Em. Sir Ellery I. Garfield.
Em. Sir Charles E. Pierce.
Sir Edward Weston Nichols.
Em. Sir George L. Allen.
Em. Sir W. Howard Walker.
Em. Sir Bowdoin S. Parker.
Em. Sir Edward S. Powers.
Em. Sir Lafayette G. Blair.
Em. Sir James M. Gleason.
Em. Sir Oliver A. Roberts.
Em. Sir Theodore L. Kelley.
Sir Edwin U. Curtis.
Em. Sir Frank L. Weaver.
Em. Sir D. Frank Robinson.
Em. Sir Charles T. Witt.
Em. Sir Solomon A. Bolster.
Em. Sir Horace E. Boynton.
Em. Sir George Cushing.
Em. Sir T. Frederick Martin.
Em. Sir Marsh O. Perkins.
Em. Sir M. R. Thorp.
Em. Sir Clayton J. Farrington.
Em. Sir John W. Kimball.
Sir John H. Collamore.
Sir Henry S. Milton.
Sir William A. Waterhouse.
Sir Horace G. Kemp.
Sir Luke R. Landy.
Sir Joseph A. Verge.
Sir Elisha H. Shaw.
Sir Oscar A. Jones.
Sir Martin M. Simmon.
Sir Nathan B. Boutwell.
Sir Charles H. Porter.
Sir Henry Parsons.
Sir William D. Ewing.
Sir Roland H. Boutwell.
Sir John Rood.
Sir J. Stearns Cushing.

Representatives of Grand Commanderies, etc., on the Staff of the Chief Marshal.

New York—Em. Sir Charles E. Lansing, P.C. Palestine Commandery No. 18, New York City.

Virginia—Em. Sir Joseph V. Bidgood, Grand Treasurer Grand Commandery of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

Vermont—Em. Sir Levi K. Fuller, P.C. Beauseant Commandery, Brattleboro, Vermont.

New Hampshire—Em. Sir Joseph Shattuck, Grand Standard Bearer Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, Nashua, New Hampshire.

Connecticut—Em. Sir Halsey B. Philbrick, P.C. Washington Commandery No. 1, Hartford, Connecticut.

Ohio—Em. Sir John Peebles, P.C. Calvary Commandery No. 13, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Kentucky—Em. Sir Garrett T. Wall, P.C. Maysville Commandery No. 10, Maysville, Kentucky.

Maine—Em. Sir William H. Fogler, P.C. Claremount Commandery No. 9, Rockland, Maine.

Pennsylvania—R. Em. Sir William W. Allen, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Indiana—R. Em. Sir Henry C. Adams, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Indiana, Vincennes, Indiana.

Texas—Em. Sir S. D. Scudder, P.C. San Antonio Commandery No. 7, San Antonio, Texas.

Mississippi—Em. Sir Nolan Stewart, P.C. Mississippi Commandery No. 1, Jackson, Mississippi.

Michigan—Em. Sir Thomas E. Borden, P.C. St. Bernard Commandery No. 16, Saginaw, E.S., Michigan.

Illinois—R. Em. Sir Haswell C. Clarke, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Illinois, Kankaka, Illinois.

California—R. Em. Sir Frank W. Sumner, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of California, San Francisco, California.

Tennessee—R. Em. Sir John Bailey Nicklin, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Wisconsin—Em. Sir L. A. Bishop, P.C. Fond du Lac Commandery No. 5, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

New Jersey—R. Em. Sir James McCain, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of New Jersey, Trenton, New Jersey.

Georgia—Em. Sir John J. Seay, P.C. Rome Commandery No. 8, Rome, Georgia.

Missouri—Em. Sir Robt. E. Lee Smith, P.C. Missouri Commandery No. 36, Marshall, Missouri.

Alabama—R. Em. Sir John G. Smith, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Alabama, Birmingham, Alabama.

Louisiana—Em. Sir William J. Collins, Grand Captain General, Grand Commandery of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Iowa—Em. Sir John B. Atkins, P.C. Ivanhoe Commandery No. 17, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Minnesota—Em. Sir Roland H. Hartley, P.C. Darius Commandery No. 7, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Kansas—Em. Sir James S. Collins, P.C. Topeka Commandery No. 5, Topeka, Kansas.

Maryland—Em. Sir J. W. Snyder, P.C. Maryland Commandery No. 1, Baltimore, Maryland.

Nebraska—Em. Sir Edwin R. Perfect, P.C. Mt. Calvary Commandery No. 1, Omaha, Nebraska.

Arkansas—R. Em. Sir Charles E. Rosenbaum, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.

West Virginia—R. Em. Sir W. W. Van Winkle, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of West Virgina, Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Colorado—R. Em. Sir Byron L. Carr, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of Colorado, Longmont, Colorado.

North Carolina—Em. Sir John C. Chase, P.C. Plantagenet Commandery No. 1, Wilmington, North Carolina.

South Dakota—Em. Sir Henry S. Williams, P.C. Damascus Commandery No. 10, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Oregon—Em. Sir Curt B. Winn, Grand Standard Bearer Grand Commandery of Oregon, Albany, Oregon.

Washington—Em. Sir Ephraim Dempsie, P.C. Cataract Commandery No. 3, Spokane, Washington.

Montana—Em. Sir Richard C. Halliday, P.C. St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, Dillon, Montana.

Wyoming—Em. Sir T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr., P.C. Ascalon Commandery No. 5, Green River, Wyoming.

North Dakota—R. Em. Sir David M. Holmes, P.G.C. Grand Commandery of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Arizona—Em. Sir Prosper P. Parker, Grand Warder, Grand Commandery of Arizona, Phœnix, Arizona.

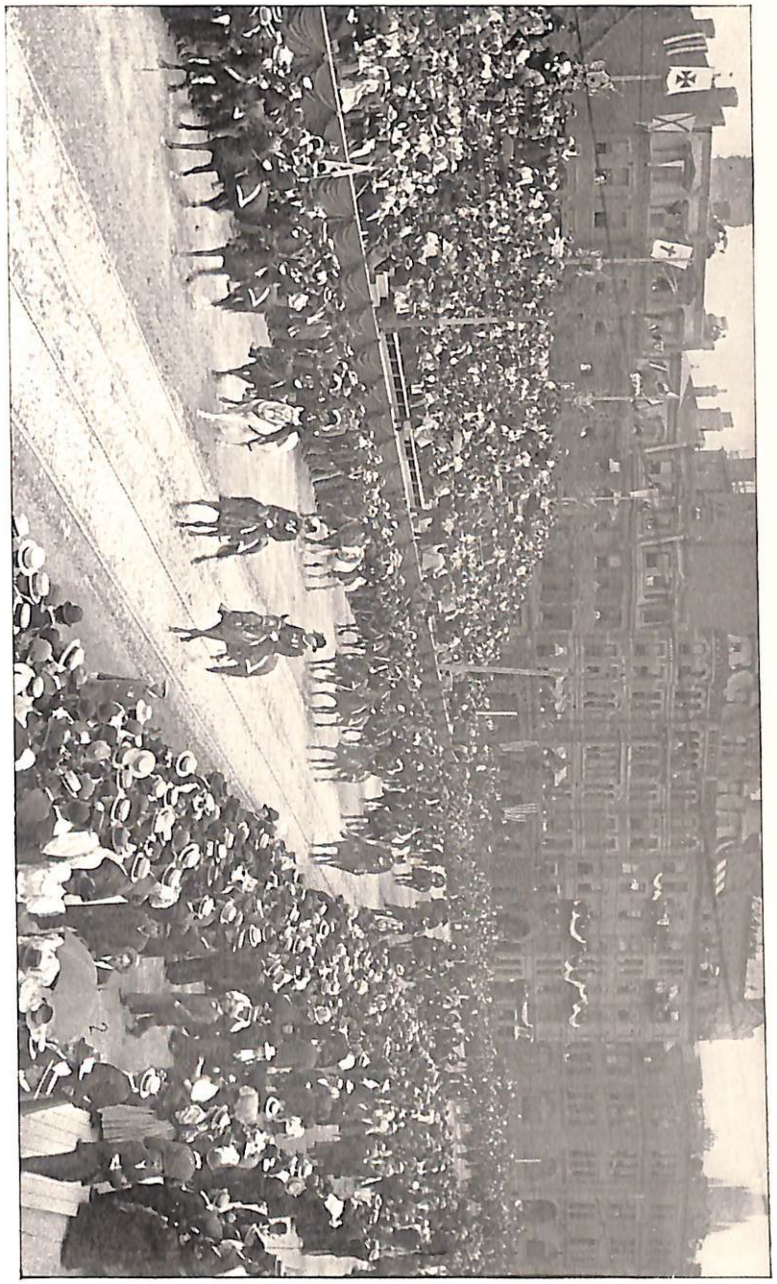
Washington, D. C.—Em. Sir Fred G. Alexander, P.C. DeMolay Commandery No. 4, Washington, District of Columbia.

Canada—R. Em. Sir Wm. G. Bell, Past Provincial Prior, Great Priory of Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

New Brunswick—N. and Em. Sir Thomas Walker, P.C. Encampment of St. John and Grand Master of Masons in N. B., St. John, N. B.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Benjamin W. Rowell.
Em. and Rev. Sir Thomas E. St. John.
Em. Sir George L. Shepley.
Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse.
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger.
Em. Sir George E. Hilton.
Em. Sir Albion F. Welch.
Em. Sir George H. Kenyon.
Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey.
Em. Sir Charles H. Crane.
Em. Sir Henry D. Wilder.
Em. Sir Leonard B. Nichols.
Em. Sir Green Davis.
Em. Sir John H. Wetherell.
Em. Sir George B. Buckingham.
Em. Sir William Robinson.
Em. Sir Artemus B. Edmunds.
Em. Sir Dana J. Flanders.
Em. Sir Charles C. Osgood.
Em. Sir Isaac N. Marshall.
Em. Sir Smith B. Harrington.
Em. Sir Hiram O. Smith.
Em. Sir Alfred H. Hartley.
Em. Sir Seth S. Getchell.
Em. Sir Thomas Kellough.
Em. Sir John Carr.
Em. Sir Lemuel B. Field.
Em. Sir J. Frank Child.
Em. Sir Lewis E. Binney.
Em. Sir James Downs.
Em. Sir Charles C. Bixby.
Em. Sir George T. Coppins.
Em. Sir Melville P. Morrell.
Em. Sir George L. Lang.
Em. Sir Henry N. Bates.
Em. Sir Othello A. Fay.
Em. Sir Frederick J. Foss.
Em. Sir Walter S. Carr.
Em. Sir Walter M. Wright.
Em. Sir Edwin A. Bradley.
Em. Sir John F. Johnson.
Em. Sir Charles C. Spellman.
Em. Sir Solon W. Stevens.
Em. Sir William E. C. Worcester.
Em. Sir Charles W. Sawyer.
Em. Sir Thomas S. Spurr.
Em. Sir Frank F. Preble.
Em. Sir Josiah S. Pishon.
Em. Sir Harry P. Smith.
Em. Sir David V. Poole.
Sir Joseph L. White.
Sir Archibald T. Davison.
Sir Seranus Bowen.
Sir William Messervey.
Sir Edmund C. Danforth.
Sir John M. Raymond.
Sir J. Alba Davis.
Sir Samuel I. Coy.
Sir Theodore C. Bates.
Sir Henry Belcher.
Sir Charles Levi Woodbury.
Sir and Rev. William H. Rider.
Sir Henry Clay Barnabee.
Sir Harrison H. Atwood.
Sir Charles A. Stillings.
Sir George W. Storer.
Sir J. Arthur Jacobs.
Sir John S. Damrell.
Sir John Mack.
Sir Horace E. Marion.
Sir Albert Geiger.
Sir Charles H. Bryant.



Staff of the Chief Marshal, Copley Square.

Sir Rufus R. Wade.
Sir Henry G. Cushing.
Sir Samuel A. Johnson.
Sir Isaac Chenery.
Sir John M. Fiske.
Sir Joseph M. Dyson.
Sir Joseph A. Moore.
Sir William H. Proctor.
Sir Harris R. Head.
Sir George H. Field.
Sir George S. Seaver.
Sir Alonzo Bowman.

Herald.
Sir Albert Horton.

Bugler.
Sir Harry C. Daggett.

✠

FIRST DIVISION.

✠

Em. Sir. Eugene A. Holton,
Past Commander of Boston Commandery.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Frederick T. Comee,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Sir Albert L. Richardson.
Sir Thomas J. Olys.
Sir Joseph W. Work.
Sir Ferdinand M. Trifet.
Sir James A. Davis.
Sir Warren B. Ellis.
Sir Josiah T. Dyer.
Sir George W. Colwell.

Division Guidon—Sir James S. Blake.

✠

Boston Commandery.
Boston, Mass.
Em. Sir Charles I. Litchfield, *Commander*,
Escort to the Grand Encampment.

Detroit Commandery.
Detroit, Mich.
Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour, *Commander*,
Special Escort to the Most Eminent Grand Master.

Officers of the Grand Encampment in Carriages.

M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, *Grand Master.*
R. Em. Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, *Deputy Grand Master.*
V. Em. Sir Reuben Hedley Lloyd, *Grand Generalissimo.*
V. Em. Sir Henry B. Stoddard, *Grand Captain General.*
V. Em. Sir Joseph M. McGrath, *Grand Prelate.*
V. Em. Sir George M. Moulton, *Grand Senior Warden.*
V. Em. Sir Henry W. Rugg, *Grand Junior Warden.*
V. Em. Sir H. Wales Lines, *Grand Treasurer.*
V. Em. Sir William B. Isaacs, Jr., *Grand Recorder Pro tem.*
V. Em. Sir William B. Melish, *Grand Standard Bearer.*
V. Em. Sir Horace M. Orahood, *Grand Warder.*
V. Em. Sir John A. Sloane, *Grand Captain of Guard.*

Members of the Grand Encampment in Carriages.

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Subordinate Commanderies under the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
South Carolina,	1,	Charleston, S. C.,	Em. Sir James Ackerman.
Washington,	1,	Washington, D. C.,	Em. Sir Alexander H. Holt.
Columbia,	2,	Washington, D. C.,	Em. Sir Frank H. Thomas.
St. John's,	1,	Wilmington, Del.,	Em. Sir John L. Clark.
Damascus,	2,	Jacksonville, Fla.,	Sir William S. Ware, *Genl'o.*
Potomac,	3,	Georgetown, D. C.,	Em. Sir Webster Vinson.
De Molay, (Mtd.)	4,	Washington, D. C.,	Em. Sir William T. Galliher.
Muskogee,	1,	Muskogee, I. T.,	Em. Sir Robert W. Hill.
Olivet,	4,	Orlando, Fla.,	Em. Sir William H. Jewell.
Chickasaw,	2,	Purcell, I. T.,	Em. Sir James E. Humphrey.
McAlester,	3,	McAlester, I. T.,	Em. Sir Edmond H. Doyle.

Staff of the Chief Marshal, Copley Square.

SECOND DIVISION.

* * *

V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards,
Deputy Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Albert H. White,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir George L. Shepley, *Grand Senior Warden.*
Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, *Grand Junior Warden.*
Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, *Grand Standard Bearer.*
Em. Sir George E. Hilton, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
Em. Sir Albion F. Welch, *Grand Captain of the Guard.*
Em. Sir Henry D. Wilder, *Grand Sentinel.*

Em. Sir Albert C. Smith.
Em. Sir Edward A. Fitts.
Em. Sir Edward J. Noyes.
Em. Sir William F. Chester.
Em. Sir William G. Fish.
Sir Frederick W. Bliss.
Sir George G. Stratton.
Sir William C. Pope.
Sir James M. Hilton.
Sir James W. Hinckley.
Sir Louis Barta.
Sir George D. Burgess.
Sir Frederick L. Felton.

Division Guidon—Sir John H. Bowker.

* * *

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass., *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Boston, Mass., *Deputy Gr. Commander.*
Em. Sir William R. Walker, Pawtucket, R. I., *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass., *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
St. John,	1,	Providence, R. I.,	Em. Sir Geo. M. Carpenter.
Newburyport,	3,	Newburyport, Mass.,	Em. Sir Orrin J. Gurney.
Washington,	4,	Newport, R. I.,	Em. Sir George E. Vernon.
Worcester County,	5,	Worcester, Mass.,	Em. Sir Chas. A. Peabody.
Springfield,	6,	Springfield, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henrie A. Prouty.
DeMolay,	7,	Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir Wm. B. Learned.
Holy Sepulchre,	8,	Pawtucket, R. I.,	Em. Sir Chas. E. Harrison.
Pilgrim,	9,	Lowell, Mass.,	Em. Sir Thomas Walsh.
Palestine,	10,	Chelsea, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry T. Holmes.
Milford,	11,	Milford, Mass.,	Em. Sir Horace E. Whitney.
St. Bernard,	12,	Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir J. Foster Bush.

THIRD DIVISION.

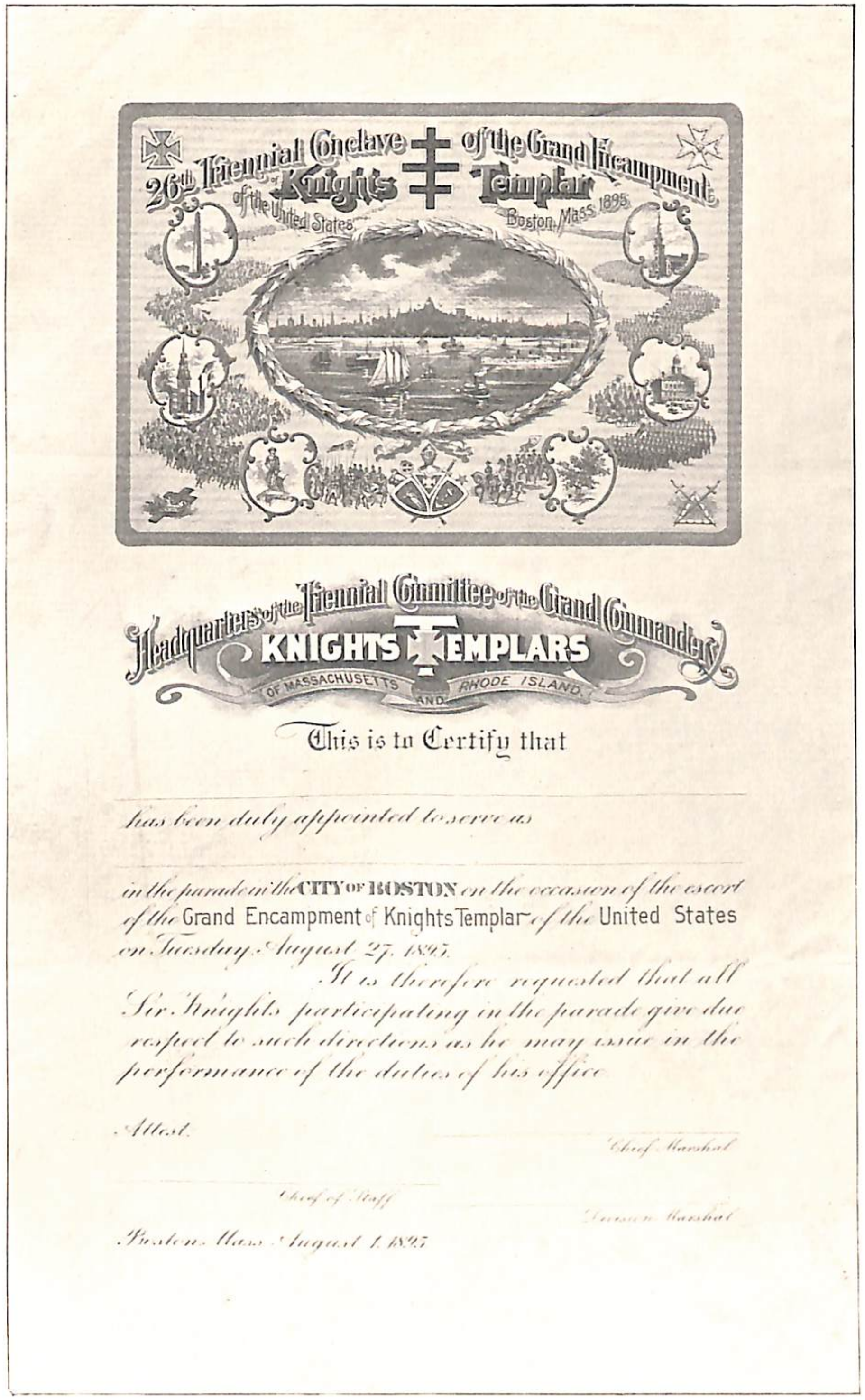
Em. Sir William R. Walker,
Grand Generalissimo,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Henry A. Pierce,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Theodore V. Matteson.
Em. Sir Daniel H. Smith.
Em. Sir Judson C. Mackenzie.
Sir Wesley Jones.
Sir J. Rollin Stuart.
Sir J. Milton Payne.
Sir Henry E. Tiepke.
Sir Walter H. Stearns.
Sir William H. Barclay.
Sir Melville Bull.

Division Guidon—Sir Elmer F. Knowles.



26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States Boston, Mass. 1895

Headquarters of the Triennial Committee of the Grand Commandery
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS
OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.

This is to Certify that

has been duly appointed to serve as

in the parade in the CITY OF BOSTON on the occasion of the escort of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States on Tuesday, August 27, 1895.

It is therefore requested that all Sir Knights participating in the parade give due respect to such directions as he may issue in the performance of the duties of his office

Attest.

Chief Marshal

Chief of Staff

Division Marshal

Boston, Mass. August 1, 1895

FORM OF THE COMMISSION
issued to the Aids of the Chief Marshal, Chiefs of Divisions and their Staffs.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Calvary,	13,	Providence, R. I.,	Em. Sir Jas. E. Tillinghast.
Haverhill,	14,	Haverhill, Mass.,	Em. Sir Geo. E. Mitchell.
Old Colony,	15,	Abington, Mass.,	Em. Sir David V. Poole.
Sutton,	16,	New Bedford, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry W. Mason.
Bethany,	17,	Lawrence, Mass.,	Em. Sir Eben A. Baldwin.
Winslow Lewis,	18,	Salem, Mass.,	Em. Sir Thos. G. Pinnock.
Jerusalem,	19,	Fitchburg, Mass.,	Em. Sir David A. Corey.
Hugh de Payens,	20,	Melrose, Mass.,	Em. Sir Elisha B. Sears.
St. Omer,	21,	South Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir James Hill.
Encampment of St. John,		St. John, N. B.,	N. and Em. Sir John A. Watson,
		Guests of St. Omer Commandery.	
Berkshire,	22,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	Em. Sir George H. Tucker.
Connecticut Valley,	23,	Greenfield, Mass.,	Em. Sir Franklin E. Snow.
Woonsocket,	24,	Woonsocket, R. I.,	Em. Sir Daniel W. Senior.
Godfrey de Bouillon,	25,	Fall River, Mass.,	Em. Sir John D. Munroe.

FOURTH DIVISION.

* * *

Em. Sir Walter Cutting.
Grand Captain General,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir William E. Wilcox,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Charles E. Merrill.
Em. Sir William G. Bachus.
Em. Sir William T. Petherbridge.
Sir H. Neill Wilson.
Sir John Nicholson.

Division Guidon—Sir Rinaldo B. Richardson.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Joseph Warren,	26,	Roxbury, Mass.,	Em. Sir E. Bentley Young.
Narragansett,	27,	Westerly, R. I.,	Em. Sir Robert A. Mason.
William Parkman,	28,	East Boston, Mass.,	Em. Sir William G. Smith.
Bristol,	29,	No. Attleboro, Mass.,	Em. Sir Alpheus R. Crosby.
Northampton,	30,	Northampton, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry R. Chase.
South Shore,	31,	E. Weymouth, Mass.,	Em. Sir Thomas J. Evans.
Trinity,	32,	Hudson, Mass.,	Em. Sir Edward P. Miles.
Natick,	33,	Natick, Mass.,	Em. Sir Frank B. Twitchell.
Cœur de Lion,	34,	Charlestown, Mass.,	Em. Sir George F. Mullett.
Gethsemane,	35,	Newtonville, Mass.,	Em. Sir Frank K. Porter.
Olivet,	36,	Lynn, Mass.,	Em. Sir R. Everett Hilliard.
Athol,	37,	Athol, Mass.,	Em. Sir Charles Crossman.
Bay State,	38,	Brockton, Mass.,	Em. Sir John A. Jackson.
Cyprus,	39,	Hyde Park, Mass.,	Em. Sir George Miles.
St. Paul,	40,	North Adams, Mass.,	Em. Sir Hobart C. Tower,
Beauseant,	41,	Malden, Mass.,	Em. Sir Jesse Cudworth.
Cambridge,	42,	Cambridge, Mass.,	Em. Sir Charles O. Welch.
Bethlehem,	43,	Gloucester, Mass.,	Em. Sir David S. Presson.
St. George,	44,	Beverly, Mass.,	Em. Sir Clarence O. Hood.
Orange,	45,	Orange, Mass.,	Em. Sir Henry A. Powers.

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FIFTH DIVISION.

✠

Em. Sir ARTHUR MACARTHUR,
Grand Captain General,
Grand Commandery of New York,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir HENRY SMITH, 2d,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir John W. Sisson.
Em. Sir Charles A. Benedict.
Em. Sir T. Henry Dumary.
Em. Sir John Little.
Em. Sir John Kane.
Em. Sir Robert B. Stiles.
Em. Sir George F. Lawrie.
Em. Sir Austin S. Bump.
Em. Sir Frederick P. Ronk.
Em. Sir Amos S. Edwards.
Em. Sir Theodore H. Roxbury.
Em. Sir Willis D. Sanford.
Em. Sir Charles M. Benjamin.
Em. Sir William M. Peckham.
Em. Sir H. S. Mackie.
Em. Sir. William Brandreth.
Em. Sir S. H. Slater.
Em. Sir J. Frank McKee.
Em. Sir William J. McDonald.
Em. Sir William J. Maxwell.
Em. Sir E. M. Murtfeldt.

Division Guidon—Sir Harry P. Faden.

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Palestine Commandery, No. 18, New York City,
Em. Sir Frank W. Goodwin, *Commander.*
Escort to the

Grand Commandery of New York.

R. Em. Sir JAMES W. BOWDEN, Yonkers, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir HORACE A. NOBLE, Buffalo, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir JOHN A. MAPES, New York, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Troy, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Columbian,	1,	New York City,	Em. Sir Charles H. Heyzer.
Utica,	3,	Utica,	Em. Sir W. J. McElroy.
Morton,	4,	New York,	Em. Sir Thomas D. Blight.
Lafayette,	7,	Hudson,	Em. Sir Richard A. M. Deeley.
Monroe,	12,	Rochester,	Em. Sir Robert W. Wert.
Clinton,	14,	Brooklyn,	Em. Sir William Parker.
Apollo,	15,	Troy,	Em. Sir Fred W. Sim.
Salem Town,	16,	Auburn,	Em. Sir E. D. Crowninshield.
St. Omer's,	19,	Elmira,	Em. Sir James C. Cartledge.
Lake Erie,	20,	Buffalo,	Em. Sir George L. Kingston.
Malta,	21,	Binghampton,	Em. Sir George H. Smith.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Central City,	25,	Syracuse,	Em. Sir Emerson J. Eddy.
DeWitt Clinton,	27,	Brooklyn,	Em. Sir John H. Mowen.
Hugh de Payens,	30,	Buffalo,	Em. Sir Charles W. Cushman.
St. George's,	37,	Schenectady,	Em. Sir John J. Fenwick.
St. Augustine,	38,	Ithaca,	Em. Sir Charles C. Garrett.
Dunkirk,	40,	Dunkirk,	Em. Sir Alexander Williams.
Poughkeepsie,	43,	Poughkeepsie,	Em. Sir James A. Thompson.
Holy Cross,	51,	Gloversville,	Em. Sir J. Frank McKee.
Rondout,	52,	Roundout,	Em. Sir Everett Fowler.
Bethlehem,	53,	Mt. Vernon,	Em. Sir Nathan Nutting.
York,	55,	New York,	Em. Sir James W. Wilson.

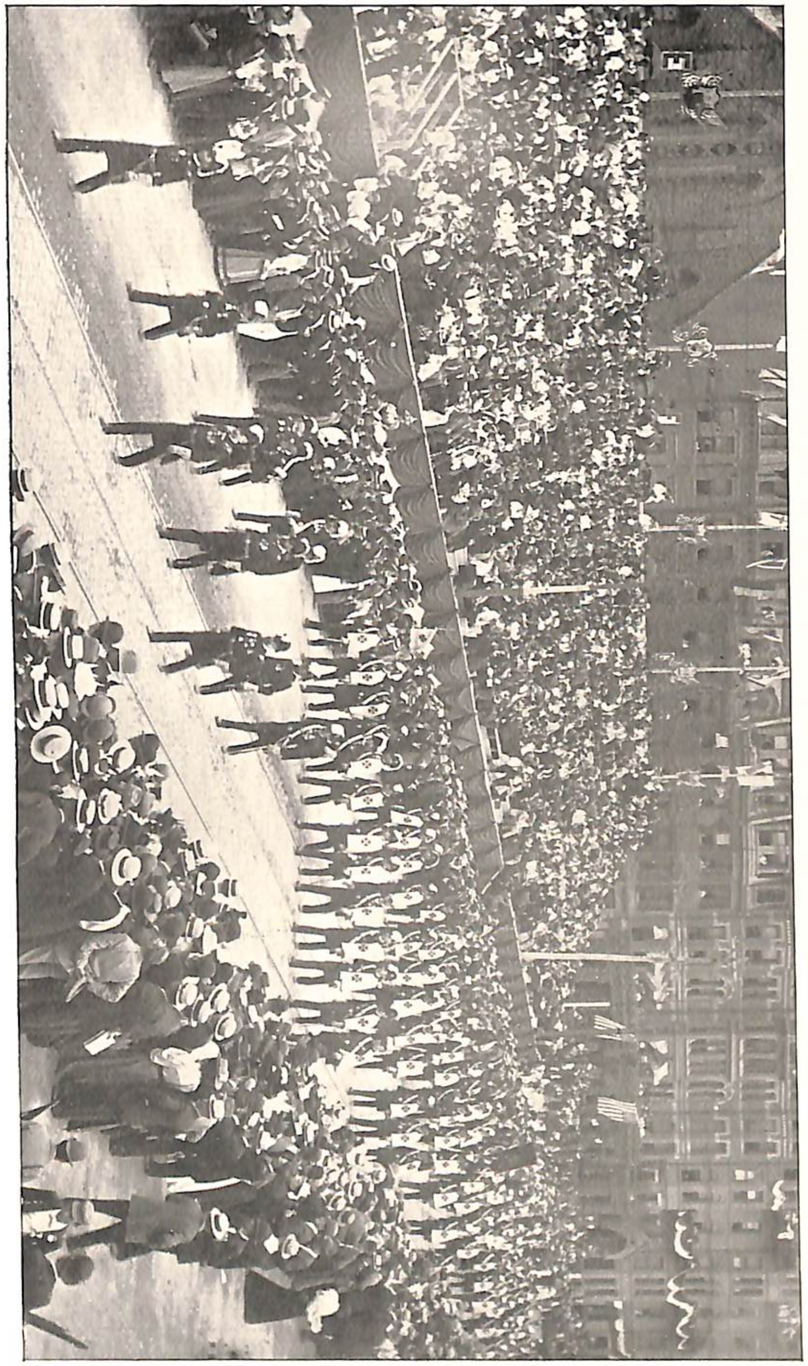
Grand Commandery of Virginia.

R. Em. Sir J. Parke Corbin, Moss Neck, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir John T. Parham, Petersburg, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Ed. H. Miller, Danville, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir James H. Capers, Richmond, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Richmond,	2,	Richmond,	Em. Sir Frank W. Cunningham.
Portsmouth,	5,	Portsmouth,	Em. Sir August Buff.
Appomattox,	6,	Petersburg,	Em. Sir Thomas F. Knock.
Lynn,	9,	Marion,	Em. Sir W. Preston Francis, *P. C.*
Old Dominion,	11,	Alexandria,	Em. Sir James E. Alexander.
St. Andrew,	13,	Richmond,	Em. Sir Joe Lane Stone.
Johnson,	14,	Bristol,	Em. Sir James T. LeSueur.
Grice,	16,	Norfolk,	Em. Sir Elias L. Guy.

Grand Commandery of Vermont.

R. Em. Sir Silas W. Cummings, St. Albans, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Robert J. Wright, Newport, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Charles H. Heaton, Montpelier, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Orrin W. Orcutt, St. Johnsbury, *Grand Captain General.*



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Mt. Calvary,	1,	Middlebury,	Em. Sir William H. Kingsley.
Burlington,	2,	Burlington,	Em. Sir Solomon Story, Jr.
Lafayette,	3,	St. Albans,	Em. Sir Silas H. Danforth
Vermont,	4,	Windsor,	Em. Sir Daniel Payson.
Palestine,	5,	St. Johnsbury,	Em. Sir Charles A. Calderwood.
Killington,	6,	Rutland,	Em. Sir Jesse E. Thomson.
Beauseant,	7,	Brattleboro,	Em. Sir Dan. P. Webster.
Mt. Zion,	9,	Montpelier,	Em. Sir Edwin O. Hibbard.
Malta,	10,	Newport,	Em. Sir Edwin B. True.

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SIXTH DIVISION.

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Em. Sir John Hatch,
Grand Generalissimo,
Grand Commandery of New Hampshire,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Andrew P. Preston,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Chester P. Chase.
Sir George D. Waldron.
Sir William A. Churchill.
Sir John W. Coe.
Sir E. A. Godfrey.
Sir Charles E. Rounds.

Sir James H. Hunt.
Sir John H. Clark.
Sir Isaac L. Heath.
Sir Edward Tetley.
Sir James R. Topping,
Sir Joab N. Patterson.

Sir Calvin L. Harwood.

Division Guidon—Sir Charles F. Morrill.

Grand Commandery of New Hampshire.

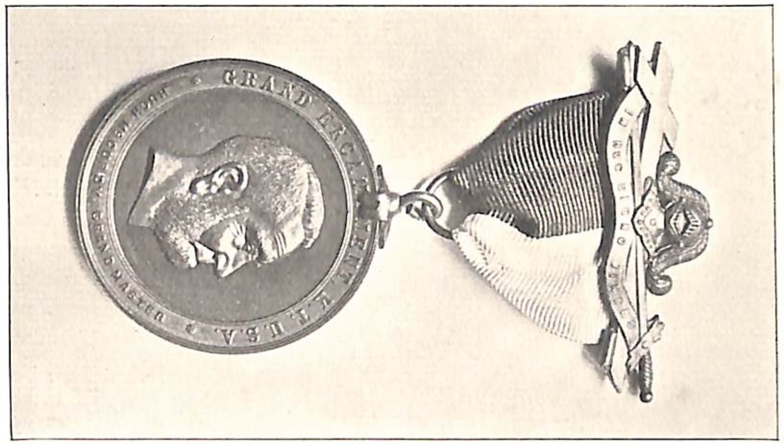
R. Em. Sir and Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, Concord, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Moses A. Hastings, Lancaster, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir John Hatch, Portsmouth, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Henry B. Quimby, Laconia, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Trinity,	Manchester,	Em. Sir John K. Wilson.
DeWitt Clinton,	Portsmouth,	Em. Sir Frank J. Philbrick.
Mount Horeb,	Concord,	Em. Sir James C. Badger.
North Star,	Lancaster,	Em. Sir Ivan W. Quimby.
St. Paul,	Dover,	Em. Sir Roscoe G. Blanchard.
Sullivan,	Claremont,	Em. Sir Charles H. Long.
Hugh de Payens,	Keene,	Em. Sir Martin V. B. Clark.
St. George,	Nashua,	Em. Sir George F. Hammond.
St. Gerard,	Littleton,	Em. Sir Charles F. Eastman.
Pilgrim,	Laconia,	Em. Sir Frank H. Champlin.

Grand Commandery of Connecticut.

R. Em. Sir Hugh Stirling, Bridgeport, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Lyman H. Johnson, New Haven, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Samuel M. Bronson, Hartford, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir William E. Withey, New London, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Washington,	1,	Hartford,	Em. Sir Edward Mahl.
New Haven,	2,	New Haven,	Em. Sir Willis L. Mix.
Columbian,	4,	Norwich,	Em. Sir Charles W. Gale.
Hamilton,	5,	Bridgeport,	Em. Sir John Johnston.
Palestine,	6,	New London,	Em. Sir George M. Long.
Clark,	7,	Waterbury,	Em. Sir Fred. A. Spencer.
Cyrene,	8,	Middletown,	Em. Sir Revilo C. Markham.
St. Elmo,	9,	Meriden,	Em. Sir John W. Mix,
Crusader,	10,	Danbury,	Em. Sir A. C. Hubbard.



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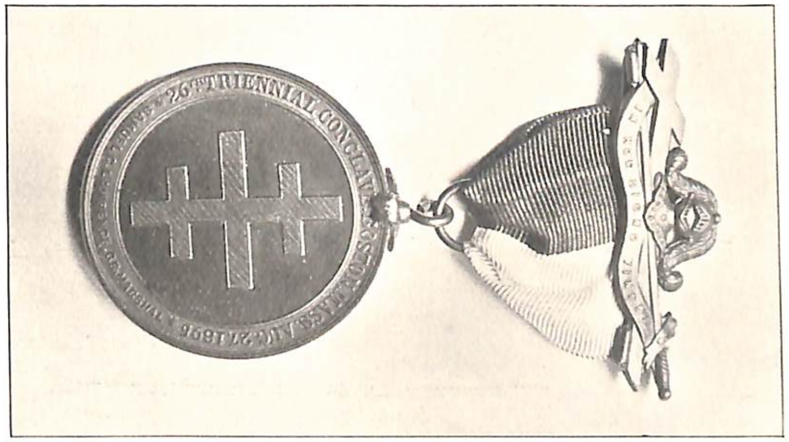


REVERSE.

Official Badge of the Chief Marshal, Chiefs of Divisions and their Aids.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Em. Sir JOHN A. WARNER,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Ohio,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir JAMES PETTIBONE,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

V. Em. Sir John P. McCune, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Clarence Armstrong, *Acting Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Robert V. Hampson, *Grand Captain General.*
Em. Sir Rev. Thomas J. Melish, *Grand Prelate.*
Em. Sir Stephen Sands, *Grand Senior Warden.*
Em. Sir Horace R. Bradbury, *Grand Junior Warden.*
Em. Sir Frank M. DeWeese, *Acting Grand Treasurer.*
Em. Sir John N. Bell, *Grand Recorder.*
Em. Sir Arthur B. Foster, *Grand Standard Bearer.*
Em. Sir William M. Bates, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
Em. Sir William T. McLean, *Grand Warder.*
Em. Sir Jacob H. Bromwell, *Acting Grand Captain of the Guard.*
Em. Sir Allen Andrews, *National Color Bearer.*

Em. Sir Charles D. Meyers.
Em. Sir William P. Walker, Jr.
Em. Sir Charles K. Tilden.
Em. Sir Charles I. Collamore.
Em. Sir William T. Robbins.
Em. Sir Carroll F. Clapp.
Em. Sir Lloyd W. Buckminster.
Em. Sir William H. Bussard.
Em. Sir John Peaslee.
Em. Sir Moses G. Carrel.
Em. Sir Benjamin F. Clark.

Division Guidon—Sir Milton C. Page.

Calvary Commandery, No. 13, Portsmouth, O.,
Em. Sir Albert T. Johnson, *Commander*,
Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Ohio.

R. Em. Sir John A. Warner, Portsmouth, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir John P. McCune, Columbus, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Barton Smith, Toledo, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Robert V. Hampson, Salem, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Mt. Vernon,	1,	Columbus,	Em. Sir Wm. H. McDermith.
Cincinnati,	3,	Cincinnati,	Em. Sir Septimus G. Sullivan.
Reed,	6,	Dayton,	Em. Sir J. Russell Johnston.
Toledo,	7,	Toledo,	Em. Sir Merwin Jackson.
Chillicothe,	8,	Chillicothe,	Em. Sir Charles Hoyt.
Oriental,	12,	Cleveland,	Em. Sir William A. Smith.
Hanselmann,	16,	Cincinnati,	Em. Sir John H. Gibson.
Miami,	22,	Lebanon,	Em. Sir John W. Shockey.
Akron,	25,	Akron,	Em. Sir Percy W. Leavitt.
Cache,	27,	Conneaut,	Em. Sir William H. Bevington.
Garfield,	28,	Washington C. H.,	Em. Sir William A. Tater.
Defiance,	30,	Defiance,	Em. Sir Edward Squire.
Holyrood,	32,	Cleveland,	Em. Sir William H. Park.
Palestine,	33,	Springfield,	Em. Sir Oran F. Hypes.
St. Luke's,	34,	Newark,	Em. Sir William G. Taafel.
Scioto,	35,	Circleville,	Em. Sir Alva P. Courtright.
Marion,	36,	Marion,	Em. Sir William Fies.
Forest City,	40,	Cleveland,	Em. Sir Joseph H. Snow.
Salem,	42,	Salem,	Em. Sir Alexander C. Bell.
Sidney,	46,	Sidney,	Em. Sir Thomas F. Wilkinson.
Wooster,	48,	Wooster,	Em. Sir James B. Minier.
Findlay,	49,	Findlay,	Em Sir Jacob H. Boger.

Grand Commandery of Kentucky.

R. Em. Sir Samuel Hanson Stone, Richmond, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Reginald H. Thompson, Louisville, *Deputy Gr. Commander.*
Em. Sir Eugene A. Robinson, Maysville, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Charles C. Vogt, Louisville, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Louisville,	1,	Louisville,	Em. Sir James C. McFerrin.
Maysville,	10,	Maysville,	Em. Sir George W. Rogers.
De Molay,	12,	Louisville,	Em. Sir John H. Sanaman.
The "Little Commandery,"		Masonic Home, Louisville,	Sir Henry B. Grant.

Grand Commandery of Maine.

R. Em. Sir Frederick S. Walls, Vinal Haven, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Albro E. Chase, Portland, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Fritz H. Twitchell, Bath, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Frank E. Sleeper, Sabatis, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Maine,	1,	Gardiner,	Em. Sir Samuel W. Cutts.
Portland,	2,	Portland,	Em. Sir George E. Whitney.
St. John's,	3,	Bangor,	Em. Sir William Z. Clayton.
Bradford,	4,	Biddeford,	Em. Sir Edwin Parsons.
Dunlap,	5,	Bath,	Em. Sir Charles H. Mason.
Lewiston,	6,	Lewiston,	Em. Sir Charles E. Libby.
Trinity,	7,	Augusta,	Em. Sir Henry A. Heath.
St. Alban,	8,	Portland,	Em. Sir Albert H. Burroughs.
Claremont,	9,	Rockland,	Em. Sir J. Fred Hall.
Palestine,	14,	Belfast,	Em. Sir James H. Howes.
De Valois,	16,	Vinal Haven,	Em. Sir Joseph H. Sanborn.
Pilgrim	19,	Farmington,	Em. Sir Arthur T. Moor.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

R. Em. Sir Edward B. Spencer,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Henry H. Kuhn,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Fager J. Shidle.
Em. Sir Robert J. Linden.
Em. Sir Simon H. Walker.
Em. Sir William M. Donaldson.
Em. Sir Frank McSparren.
Em. Sir C. G. Campbell.
Em. Sir William H. Walker.
Em. Sir Fred Munch.
Em. Sir Thomas P. Merritt.
Em. Sir Henry W. Smith.
Em. Sir Charles P. Walker.
Em. Sir William J. Diehl.

Division Guidon—Sir Joseph C. Thomas.

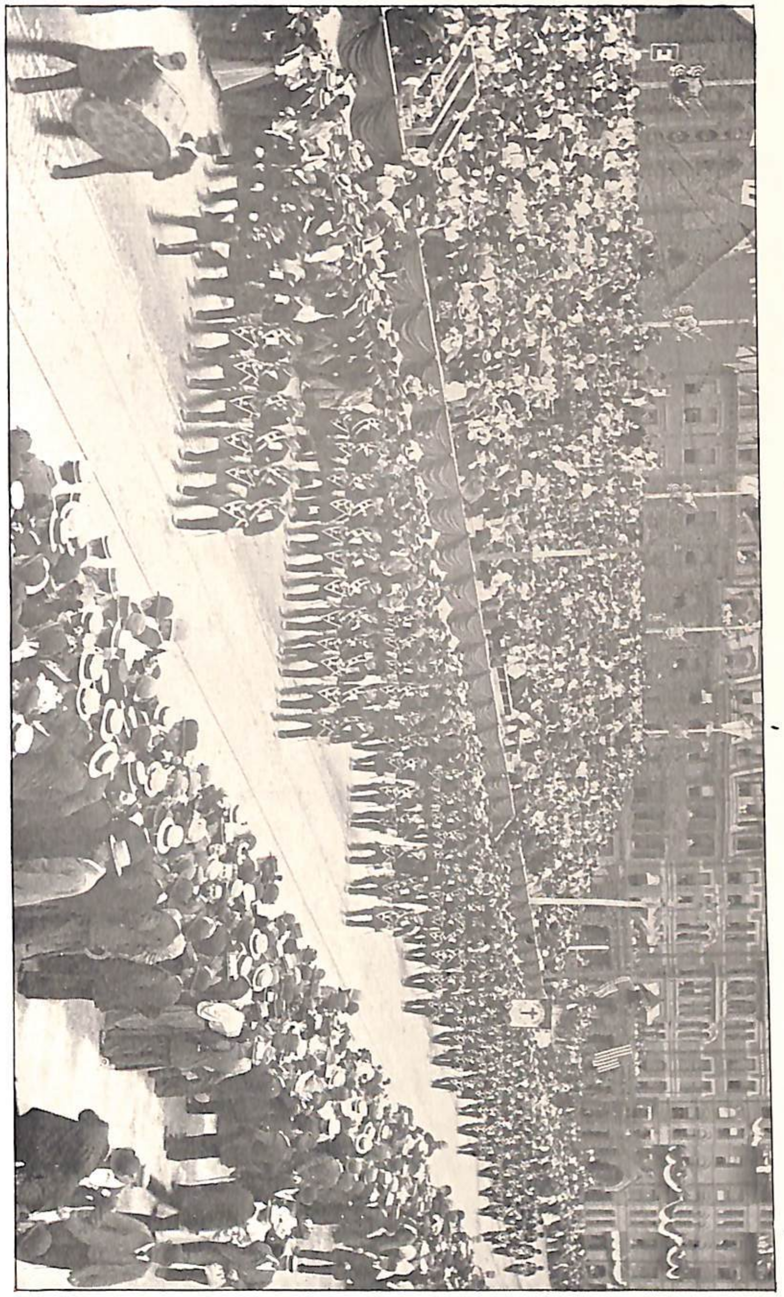
✠

Corinthian Chasseur, (Mounted), No. 53, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Em. Sir John O'Donnell, *Commander*,
Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania.

R. Em. Sir Edward B. Spencer, Philadelphia, *Grand Commander*.
V. Em. Sir Samuel S. Yohe, Easton, *Deputy Grand Commander*.
Em. Sir Harry M. Van Zandt, Harrisburgh, *Grand Generalissimo*.
Em. Sir Henry H. Kuhn, Pittsburgh, *Grand Captain General*.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Pittsburgh,	1,	Pittsburgh,	Em. Sir David M. Kinzer.
Philadelphia,	2,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir George B. Wells.
Jacques de Molay,	3,	Washington,	Em. Sir John Rumbaugh.
St. John's,	4,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir Harry I. McIntire, Jr.
Pilgrim,	11,	Harrisburgh,	Sir Frank Ridgway, *Genl'o.*
Palestine,	14,	Carbondale,	Em. Sir George M. Patterson.
Cœur de Lion,	17,	Scranton,	Em. Sir Frederick L. Brown.
Kedron,	18,	Greensburg,	Em. Sir John Sell.
Hugh de Payens,	19,	Easton,	Em. Sir Henry Weidknecht.
Allen,	20,	Allentown,	Em. Sir H. H. Herbst, P. C.
Baldwin II.,	22,	Williamsport,	Sir Thomas Mullspaugh, *Genl'o.*
Kadosh,	29,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir John Lunn.



View of the Procession, Copley Square.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Mount Olivet,	30,	Erie,	Em. Sir Jerome L. Stenberg.
Cyrene,	34,	Columbia,	Em. Sir William A. King.
Allegheny,	35,	Allegheny City,	Em. Sir William M. Kennedy.
Mary,	36,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir William J. Milligan.
Knapp,	40,	Ridgeway,	Em. Sir Thomas H. Claffey.
Reading,	42,	Reading,	Em. Sir George C. Wilson, Sr.
Dieu Le Veut,	45,	Wilkes Barre,	Em. Sir Fred W. Tyrrell.
St. Alban,	47,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir Robert F. Mustin, Jr.
Tancred,	48,	Pittsburgh,	Em. Sir Robert M. Holland.
Union Town,	49,	Union Town,	Em. Sir William T. Moore.
Trinity,	58,	Bradford,	Em. Sir Charles W. Dennis.
Ascalon,	59,	Pittsburgh,	Em. Sir Thomas W. Irwin.
Pennsylvania.	70,	Philadelphia,	Em. Sir John A. Gross.

Grand Commandery of Indiana.

R. Em. Sir Walter M. Hindman, Vincennes, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Winfield T. Durbin, Anderson, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir John E. Redmond, Logansport, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir John H. Nicholson, Richmond, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Raper,	1,	Indianapolis,	Em. Sir Ahira R. White.
Lafayette,	3,	Lafayette,	Em. Sir Granville H. Hull.
Fort Wayne,	4,	Fort Wayne,	Em. Sir William Geake.
New Albany,	5,	New Albany,	Sir Charles D. Knoefel, *Genl'o.*
Knightstown,	12,	Knightstown,	Em. Sir Leonidas P. Newby.
South Bend,	13,	South Bend,	Em. Sir George W. Watson.
Terre Haute,	16,	Terre Haute,	Em. Sir John C. Warren.
Vincennes,	20,	Vincennes,	Em. Sir Henry S. Badollet.
St. John,	24,	Logansport,	Em. Sir Chauncey M. Custer.
Crawfordsville,	25,	Crawfordsville,	Sir George W. Graham, *Genl'o.*
Jeffersonville,	27,	Jeffersonville,	Em. Sir Alfred M. Thias.
Valparaiso,	28,	Valparaiso,	Em. Sir H. N. Renner.
Frankfort,	29,	Frankfort,	Sir Oliver Gard, *Genl'o.*
Michigan City,	30,	Michigan City,	Em. Sir Richard M. Hutchinson.
Anderson,	32,	Anderson,	Em. Sir Jesse Forkerer.
Washington,	33,	Washington,	Em. Sir Robert Russell.

Grand Commandery of Texas.

R. Em. Sir John McDonald, Austin, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir J. F. Brinkerhoff, Waco, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir L. T. Noyes, Houston, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir A. A. Johnston, Dallas, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Texas Battalion,	Texas,	Em. Sir A. R. Howard, *G. J. W.*

Composed of members of the 33 Commanderies in Texas.

Grand Commandery of Mississippi.

R. Em. Sir F. P. Jinkins, Aberdeen, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir J. H. Buchanan, Meridian, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir James T. Harrison, Columbus, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir W. B. Walker, Aberdeen, *Grand Captain General.*

NINTH DIVISION.

Em. Sir Charles R. Hawley,
Grand Sword Bearer,
Grand Commandery of Michigan,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir David S. Wagstaff,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Charles M. Heald.
Em. Sir Charles S. Brown.
Em. Sir Charles E. Townsend.
Em. Sir Frank O. Gilbert.
Sir Clarence H. Bennett.
Sir George H. Keating.
Sir Albert F. Ruch.

Division Guidon—Sir Robert G. Tobey.

Grand Commandery of Michigan.

R. Em. Sir William E. Jewett, Adrian, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Edward D. Wheeler, Manistee, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Albert Stiles, Jackson, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Francis M. Moore, Marquette, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Detroit,	1,	Detroit,	Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour.
Adrian,	4,	Adrian,	Em. Sir Wilbert H. Barrett.
De Molai,	5,	Grand Rapids,	Em. Sir Charles M. Heald.
Peninsular,	8,	Kalamazoo,	Em. Sir Charles B. Allen.
Jackson,	9,	Jackson,	Em Sir Alfred C. Northrup.
Niles,	12,	Niles,	Em. Sir Milford M. Hutton.
Ann Arbor,	13,	Ann Arbor,	Em. Sir Arthur C. Nicholls.
Genessee Valley,	15,	Flint,	Em. Sir Arthur C. McCall.
St. Bernard,	16,	Saginaw,	Em. Sir William J. Bartow.
Columbia,	18,	Sturgis,	Em. Sir Martin E. Aulsbrook.
Lansing,	25,	Lansing,	Em. Sir J. Edward Ree.
Bay City,	26,	Bay City,	Em. Sir Frank O. Gilbert.
Alpena,	34,	Alpena,	Em. Sir Frank C. Holmes.
Charlotte,	37,	Charlotte,	Em. Sir Albert M. Barber.
Montrose,	38.	Calumet,	Em. Sir John Duncan.
Damascus,	42,	Detroit,	Em. Sir Philip T. Van Zile.

TENTH DIVISION.

R. Em. Sir Henry H. Montgomery,
Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Illinois.
Chief of Division.

V. Em. Sir Augustus L. Webster,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir Charles P. Kane, *Grand Sword Bearer.*
Em. Sir Frederick C. Winslow, *Grand Warder.*
Em. Sir William L. Orr, *Grand Captain of Guards.*

Em. Sir Samuel C. Dodge.
Em. Sir George W. Ross.
Em. Sir David R. Crego.
Em. Sir Chester T. Drake.
Em. Sir Samuel W. Waddle.
Em. Sir Alonzo S. Wilderman.
Em. Sir Caleb C. Johnson.
Sir Albert P. Grout.
Sir George E. Doying.

Division Guidon— Sir Edward A. Whitney.

✠

Em. Sir William Jenkins, *Grand Senior Warden,*
Adjutant General.

First Regiment.

Em. Sir James P. Sherwin, *Grand Captain General,*
Commander.

Em. Sir Samuel J. Keator, *Adjutant.*
Em. Sir George W. Kreider, *Surgeon.*
Em. Sir Walter B. Taylor, *Aide-de-Camp.*

First Battalion.

R. Em. Sir Sylvester O. Spring,
Commander.
Sir Henry Field,
Adjutant.

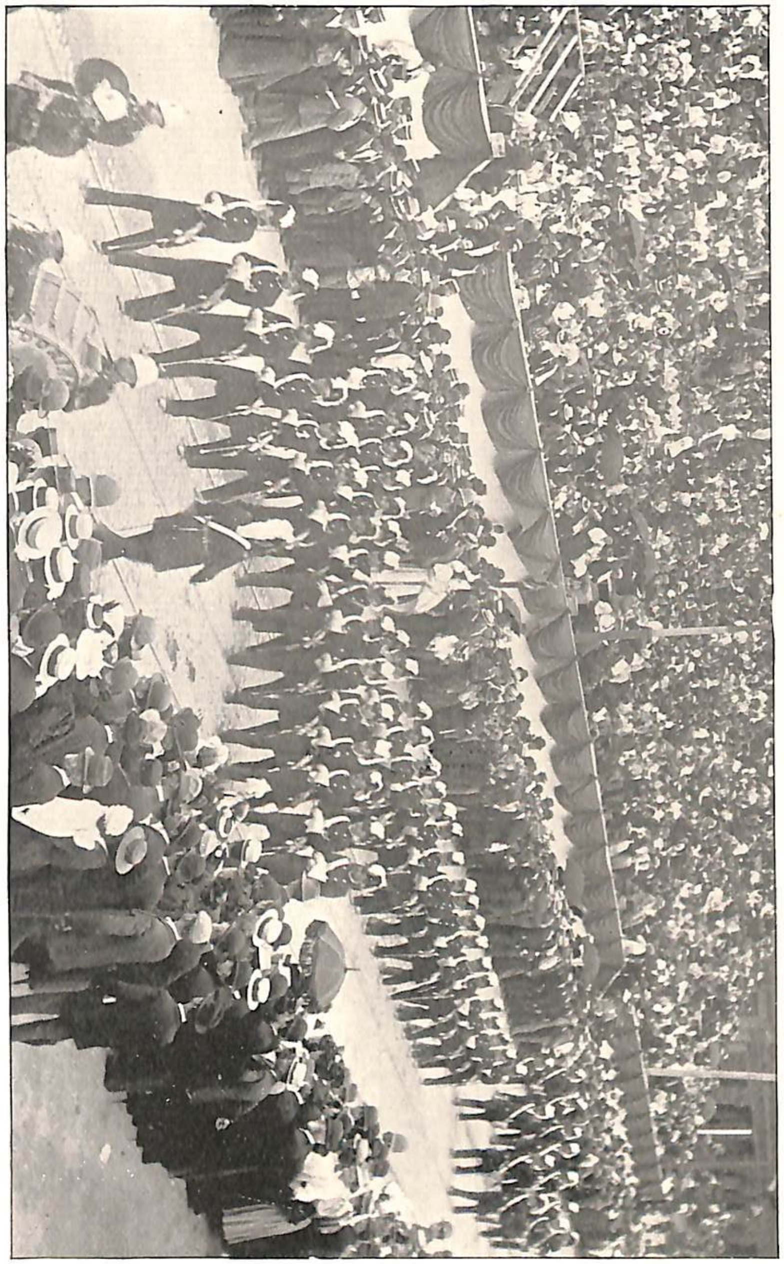
Second Battalion.

Em. Sir William Hanna,
Commander.
Sir James L. Staker,
Adjutant.

Second Regiment.

R. Em. Sir Harvey M. Hall,
Commander.

Em. Sir George W. Shaw, *Adjutant.*
Sir Alfred A. Whipple, *Surgeon.*
Sir James W. Lumpkin, *Aide-de-Camp.*



View of the Procession. Copley Square.

Third Battalion.	**Fourth Battalion.**
Em. Sir Holman G. Purinton, *Commander.*	Sir Andrew Welch, *Commander.*
Sir Stephen B. Thompson, *Adjutant.*	Em. Sir William M. Milligan. *Adjutant.*

Montjoie Commandery, (Mounted) No. 53, Chicago, Ill.,
Em. Sir John A. Gauger, *Commander*,
Body Guard, and
Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, Chicago, Ill.,
Em. Sir Edward B. Chandler, *Commander*,
Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Illinois.

R. Em. Sir HENRY H. MONTGOMERY, Carrollton, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir AUGUSTUS L. WEBSTER, Danville, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir EDWARD C. PACE, Ashley, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir JAMES P. SHERWIN, Chicago, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Apollo,	1.	Chicago,	Em. Sir Frank W. Campbell.
Peoria,	3,	Peoria,	Em. Sir Charles M. Brown.
Joliet,	4,	Joliet,	Em. Sir Erastus W. Willard.
Elwood,	6,	Springfield,	Em. Sir Rufus L. Berry.
Galesburg,	8,	Galesburg,	Em. Sir George W. Thompson.
Ottawa,	10,	Ottawa,	Em. Sir Henry Mayo.
Gorin,	14,	Olney,	Em. Sir John H. Gunn.
Urbana,	16,	Urbana,	Em. Sir Nathan C. Ricker.
Crusade,	17,	Rockford,	Em. Sir Thomas D. Reber.
Everts,	18,	Rock Island,	Em. Sir Henry C. Cleaveland.
Chicago,	19,	Chicago,	Em. Sir Charles W. Kuhn.
Aurora,	22,	Aurora,	Em. Sir Willis Hoyt.
De Molay,	24,	Bloomington,	Em. Sir Charles J. Northrup.
Hugh de Payens,	29,	Carrollton,	Em. Sir Jerome B. Nutton.
Hospitaler,	31,	Jacksonville,	Em. Sir John A. Schaub.
St. Bernard,	35,	Chicago,	Em. Sir Adam H. Johnson.
Mt. Pulaski,	39,	Mt. Pulaski,	Em. Sir Philip H. Oyler.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Athelstan,	45,	Danville,	Em. Sir Herman Schmitt.
St. Aldemar,	47,	Petersburg,	Em. Sir Richard Y. Kinkaid.
Delta,	48,	Clayton,	Em. Sir William Hanna.
Constantine,	51,	Lincoln,	Em. Sir Hiram Sherman.
Siloam,	54,	Oak Park,	Em. Sir Joseph W. Kettlestrings.
Sterling,	57,	Sterling,	Em. Sir Thomas W. Beckwith.
Englewood,	59,	Englewood,	Em. Sir Eugene E. Loomis.
Lincoln Park,	64,	Chicago,	Em. Sir M. Bates Iott.

ELEVENTH DIVISION.

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Em. Sir Harrison Dingman,
Past Commander,
Washington Commandery No. 1, Washington, D. C.,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Simeon H. Merrill,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir George E. Corson.
Em. Sir Andrew W. Kelley.
Sir Allison Nailor, Jr.
Sir William Andrew Boyd.
Sir Albert Cottle.

Division Guidon—Sir John G. Stewart.

Grand Commandery of California.

R. Em. Sir Ed. Spalding Lippitt, Petaluma, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Trowbridge H. Ward, Los Angeles, *Deputy Gr. Commander.*
Em. Sir George D. Metcalf, Oakland, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Robert M. Powers, San Diego, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
California, (Mtd.,)	1,	San Francisco,	Em. Sir Reuben P. Hurlbut.
Oakland,	11,	Oakland,	Em. Sir David E. Collins.
Golden Gate,	16,	San Francisco,	Em. Sir George D. Clark.

Grand Commandery of Tennessee.

R. Em. Sir Orion L. Hurlburt, Chattanooga, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Robert W. Haynes, Jackson, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir William J. Ely, Clarksville, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Samuel B. Dow, Knoxville, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Memphis,	4,	Memphis,	Em. Sir Milton H. Price.
Clarksville,	8,	Clarksville,	Em. Sir Richard D. Caldwell.
Cœur de Lion,	9,	Knoxville,	Em. Sir Charles H. Harvey.
Jackson,	13,	Jackson,	Em. Sir Exile Burkitt.

Grand Commandery of Wisconsin.

R. Em. Sir Eugene S. Elliott, Milwaukee, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir George H. Hopper, Racine, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Edmond C. Deane, Racine, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Charles D. Rogers, Milwaukee, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Wisconsin,	1,	Milwaukee,	Em. Sir Benj. T. Leuzarder.
Janesville,	2,	Janesville,	Em. Sir Theo. W. Goldin.
Beloit,	6,	Beloit,	Em. Sir A. S. Jackson.
Racine,	7,	Racine,	Em. Sir Chas. H. Washburn.
Ashland,	22,	Ashland,	Em. Sir C. A. Lamoreaux.
Ivanhoe,	24,	Milwaukee,	Em. Sir Charles D. Rogers.

Grand Commandery of New Jersey.

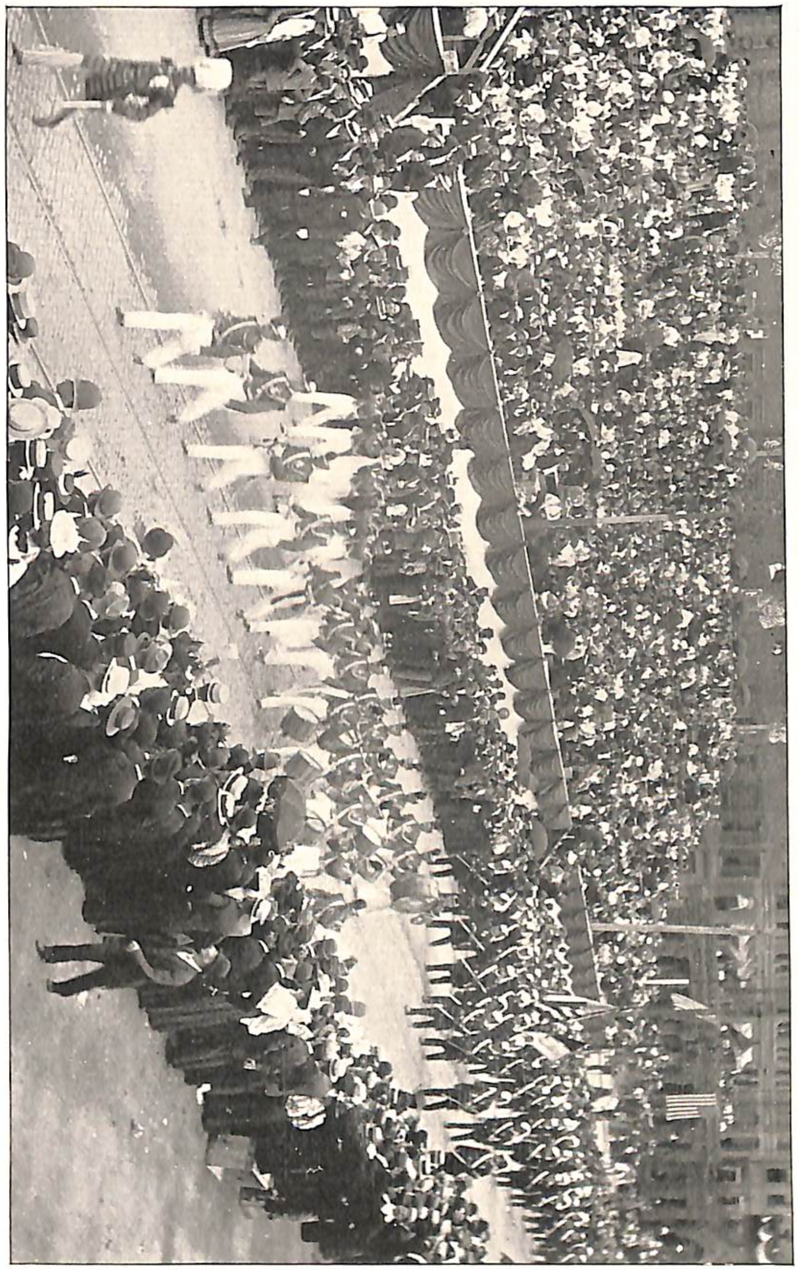
R. Em. Sir Edward Mills, Camden, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Robert Dingwell, Newark, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir John E Rowe, Newark, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir John V. Allstrom, Long Branch, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Hugh de Payens,	1,	Jersey City,	Em. Sir John A. Parker.
Helena,	3,	Burlington,	Em. Sir Cooper H. Prickett.
Palestine,	4,	Trenton,	Em. Sir Frank J. Eppele.
Damascus,	5,	Newark,	Em. Sir Lewis D. Crans.
DeMolay,	6,	Washington,	Em. Sir Nathan O. Kingman.
Cyrene,	7,	Camden,	Em. Sir Walter F. Ware.
St. John's,	9,	Elizabeth,	Em. Sir George W. Yates.
Ivanhoe,	11,	Bordentown,	Em. Sir Harry B. Goodwin.
Ode de St. Amand,	12,	Morristown,	Em. Sir William Decker.
Melita,	13,	Patterson,	Em. Sir Christian Hepp.
St. Elmo,	14,	Lambertville,	Em. Sir R. A. Montgomery.
Corson,	15,	Asbury Park,	Em. Sir John D. Beegle.
Pilgrim,	16,	Hoboken,	Em. Sir John S. Bruce.
Trinity,	17,	Plainfield,	Em. Sir Daniel C. Adams.

Grand Commandery of Georgia.

R. Em. Sir Joseph K. Orr, Columbus, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir William H. Fleming, Augusta, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Almeron W. Walton, Rome, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Charles M. Wiley, Macon, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Georgia,	1,	Augusta,	Em. Sir Wm. Schwreigest.
St. Aldemar,	3,	Columbus,	Em. Sir Thomas J. Chappell.
Cœur de Lion,	4,	Atlanta,	Em. Sir Julius L. Brown.
Palestine,	7,	Savannah,	Sir F. S. Jette, *S. B.*
Rome,	8,	Rome,	Em. Sir John J. Seay.
Ivanhoe,	10,	Fort Valley,	Em. Sir F. O. Miller.



View of the Procession. Copley Square.

TWELFTH DIVISION.

◆

R. Em. Sir THOMAS R. MORROW,
Past Grand Commander,
Grand Commandery of Missouri,
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir JAMES H. FRAME,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir John H. Wiles.
Em. Sir David R. Francis.
Em. Sir Campbell Wells.
Em. Sir Syd. B. Cunningham.
Em. Sir William H. Mayo.
Em. Sir Ed. H. Smith.
Sir Ferdinand A. Wyman.
Em. Sir Arthur M. Hough.
Em. Sir J. Percival Smith.
Em. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlain.

Division Guidon—Linus N. Pitcher.

Grand Commandery of Missouri.

R. Em. Sir LESLIE OREAR, Marshall, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir IRA McMILLAN, Maryville, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir JOHN GILLIES, Monett, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir M. FRED BELL, Fulton, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
St. Louis,	1,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir James A. Harris.
St. Joseph,	4,	St. Joseph,	Em. Sir Charles A. Batson.
Ivanhoe,	8,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir Herbert Durand.
Kansas City,	10,	Kansas City,	Em. Sir John H. Wiles.
Ascalon,	16,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir B. F. Nelson.
St. Aldemar,	18,	St. Louis,	Em. Sir Joseph C. Finagin.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
St. John's,	20,	Springfield,	Em. Sir J. R. Groves.
Tancred,	25,	Moberly,	Em. Sir T. W. Anderson.
Jasper,	31,	Carthage,	Em. Sir J. W. Miller.
Oriental,	35,	Kansas City,	Em. Sir James H. Frame.
Missouri,	36,	Marshall,	Em. Sir Mat A. McBride.
Ascension,	39,	Joplin,	Em. Sir Joseph C. Stewart.
St. Elmo,	43,	Boliver,	Em. Sir T. H. B Dunnegan, *P C.*
Hugh de Payens,	51,	St. Joseph,	Em. Sir L. C. Burnes.
Marionville,	54,	Marionville,	Em. Sir M. T. Davis.
Neosho,	57,	Neosho,	Em. Sir J. M. Ritchey.
Harmony,	58,	Monett,	Em. Sir Harry H. Westbay.

Grand Commandery of Alabama.

R. Em. Sir Fletcher J. Cowart, Troy, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Robert L. Douglass, Mobile, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Henry H. Matthews, Montgomery, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Philip Milhous, Salem, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Cyrene,	10,	Birmingham,	Em. Sir W. B. Phillips.

Grand Commandery of Louisiana.

R. Em. Sir Charles F. Buck, New Orleans, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir M. L. Scovell, Shreveport, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir William H. Watkins, New Orleans, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir William J. Collins, New Orleans, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Indivisible Friends,	1,	New Orleans,	Em. Sir W. H. Watkins.
Jacques de Molay,	2,	New Orleans,	Em. Sir F. D. Ruth.
Ascension,	6,	Shreveport,	Em. Sir F. A. Tusten.

Grand Commandery of Iowa.

R. Em. Sir Thomas B. Lacey, Council Bluffs, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Thomas R. Ercanbrack, Anamosa, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Francis H. Loring, Oskaloosa, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir George W. Bever, Cedar Rapids, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Temple,	4,	Des Moines,	Em. Sir Frederick W. Craig.
De Payens,	6,	Oskaloosa,	Em. Sir W. H. Wray.
St. Simon Cyrene,	9,	Davenport,	Sir G. F. White, *Genl'o.*
St. Omer,	15,	Burlington,	Em. Sir J. H. Pettibone.
Bruce,	34,	Red Oak,	Em. Sir George Palmer.
Crusade,	39,	Cherokee,	Em. Sir Joseph S. Green.

Grand Commandery of Minnesota.

R. Em. Sir H. E. Whitney, Faribault, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir John H. Randall, Minneapolis, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Benjamin F. Farmer, Spring Valley, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir O. C. Chase, Fergus Falls, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Zion,	2,	Minneapolis.	Em. Sir Horace M. Myers.
Darius,	7,	Minneapolis,	Em. Sir George T. Huey.
Duluth,	18,	Duluth,	Em. Sir Wm. E. Richardson.
Paladin,	21,	St. Paul,	Em. Sir Jehiel W. Chamberlain.
Minneapolis, (Mtd.,)	23,	Minneapolis,	Em. Sir John P. Harrison.

THIRTEENTH DIVISION.

Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan,
Grand Warder,
Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.
Chief of Division.

Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe,
Chief of Staff.

AIDS.

Em. Sir J. Foster Bush.
Sir Emil G. Schafer.
Sir Charles A. Thiel.
Sir Charles E. Phipps.
Sir Benjamin L. M. Tower.
Sir Phineas W. Sprague.
Sir B. Frank Wild.
Sir Richard W. Smith.
Sir Frank A. Colley.
Sir George E. Holt.
Sir Orin C. Hubbard.
Sir John F. Neill.
Sir Harry W. Cumner.
Sir Cecil P. Wilson.
Sir Arthur R. Jones.
Sir Herbert F. Thayer,

Division Guidon—Sir John Kinnear.

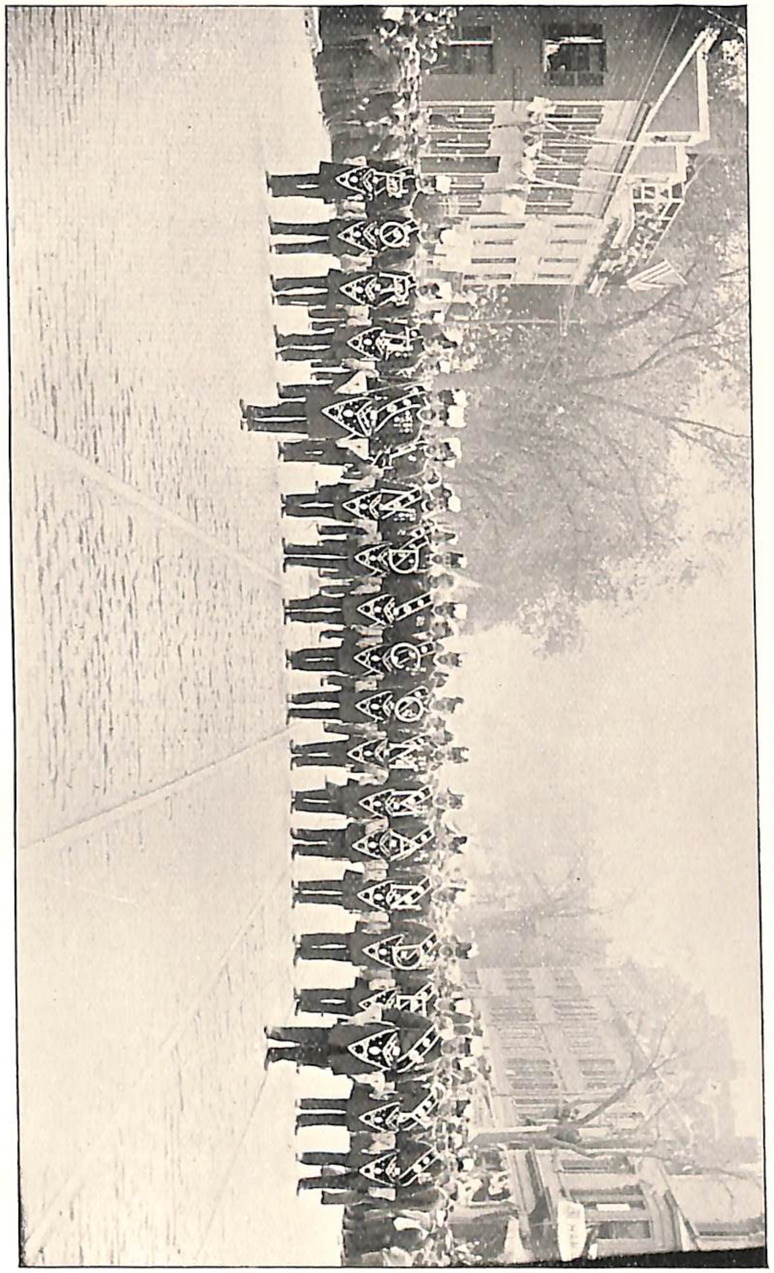
Grand Commandery of Kansas.

R. Em. Sir Robert E. Torrington, Wichita, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir William C. Holmes, Parsons, *Duputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Will C. Chaffee, Topeka, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir George H. Jenkins, Kansas City, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Topeka,	5,	Topeka,	Em. Sir William T. Burrell.
Oswego,	7,	Oswego,	Em. Sir William J. Lough.
Emporia,	8,	Emporia,	Em. Sir John A. Lucas.
St. Bernard,	10,	Independence,	Em. Sir Edward P. Allen, *P. C.*
Cœur de Lion,	17,	Parsons,	Em. Sir Lee Clark.
Abd El Kader,	27,	Fredonia,	Em. Sir William E. Case.
Palestine,	28,	Girard,	Em. Sir B. S. Gaitskill.
Montjoie,	29,	Pittsburg,	Em. Sir George W. Killam.

Grand Commandery of Maryland.

R. Em. Sir William Henry Martin, Baltimore, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir William H. Clark, Baltimore, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Samuel W. Regester, Baltimore, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir George Cook, Baltimore, *Grand Captain General.*



View of the Procession, Washington Street.

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Maryland,	1,	Baltimore,	R. Em. Sir Wm. A. Hanway, *P. G. C.*
Baltimore,	2,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir Theodore Sumwalt.
Monumental,	3,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir William J. Cunningham.
Crusade,	5,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir Frank W. Kroh.
Beauseant,	8,	Baltimore,	Em. Sir Howard M. Somers.

Mt. Calvary Commandery, No. 1, Omaha, Neb.,
Em. Sir Edwin R. Perfect, *Commander*,
Escort to the

Grand Commandery of Nebraska.

R. Em. Sir CHARLES B. FINCH, Kearney, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir RICHARD P. R. MILLAR, Lincoln, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir EDWIN C. WEBSTER, Hastings, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir WILTON K. WILLIAMS, York, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Nebraska Battalion,	Nebraska,	Em. Sir Albert P. Brink.

Composed of Members of the 24 Commanderies in Nebraska.

Grand Commandery of Arkansas.

R. Em. Sir GEORGE P. TAYLOR, Forest City, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir JOHN T. MARSH, Pine Bluff, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir FRED J. H. RICKON, Little Rock, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir DAVID I. MILLS, Pine Bluff, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Hugh de Payens,	1,	Little Rock,	Em. Sir Charles J. Low.
Damascus,	8,	Pine Bluff,	Em. Sir Francis H. Head.

Grand Commandery of West Virginia.

R. Em. Sir W. H. H. HOLSWADE, Huntington, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir JOHN C. RIHELDAFFER, Wheeling, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir LEWIS N. TAVENNER, Parkersburgh, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir JOHN A. ZORN, Wheeling, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Wheeling,	1,	Wheeling,	Sir Charles P. Wood, *Genl'o.*
Cyrene,	7,	Wheeling,	Em. Sir John K. List.
Huntington,	9,	Huntington,	Em. Sir W. F. Hite.

Grand Commandery of Colorado.

R. Em. Sir William W. Rowan, Ouray, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Eugene P. Shove, Gunnison, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir George J. Dunbaugh, Pueblo, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir John M. Maxwell, Leadville, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Colorado,	1,	Denver,	Em. Sir Edward G. Arnold.
Pueblo,	3,	Pueblo,	Em. Sir Walter L. Dorland.

Grand Commandery of North Carolina.

R. Em. Sir Walter S. Liddell, Charlotte, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir William A. Withers, Raleigh, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Joseph H. Hackburn, New Berne, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir James D. Glenn, Greensboro, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Plantegenet,	1.	Wilmington,	Em. Sir H. H. Munson.
Charlotte,	2,	Charlotte,	Em. Sir William Anderson.
Durham,	3,	Durham,	Em. Sir James Southgate.
Raleigh,	4,	Raleigh,	Em. Sir John C. Drewry.
Cyrene,	5,	Asheville,	Sir William A. Shope.
Piedmont,	6,	Winston,	Em. Sir Mumford D. Bailey.

Grand Commandery of South Dakota.

R. Em. Sir Frank A. Brown, Aberdeen, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir J. J. Casselman, Huron, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Joseph T. Morrow, Mitchell, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir William T. Doolittle, Sioux Falls, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Dakota,	1,	Deadwood,	Em. Sir John W. Freeman.
Cyrene,	2,	Sioux Falls,	Em. Sir Charles E. Baker.

Grand Commandery of Oregon.

R. Em. Sir Philip S. Malcom, Portland, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir B. E. Lippincott, Portland, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Robert Beane, Salem, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir L. C. Marshal, Albany, *Grand Captain General.*

Grand Commandery of Washington.

R. Em. Sir Horace W. Tyler, Spokane, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir George E. Dixon, Ellensburgh, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Jacob Weatherwax, Aberdeen, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Carmi Dibble, New Whatcom, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Cataract,	3,	Spokane,	Em. Sir John H. Shaw.
Olympia,	7,	Olympia,	Em. Sir Chas. F. Leavenworth.

Grand Commandery of Montana.

R. Em. Sir M. C. Riley, Butte, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir William B. Norton, Glendive, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Edward D. Neill, Helena, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir W. E. Chamberlain, Great Falls, *Grand Captain General..*

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
Montana Battalion,	Montana,	Em. Sir Cornelius Hedges, *G. R.*

Grand Commandery of Wyoming.

R. Em. Sir Frank M. Foote, Evanston, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir LeRoy S. Barnes, Laramie, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir Adrian J. Parshall, Cheyenne, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir David H. Craig, Rawlings, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Wyoming,	1,	Cheyenne,	Em. Sir William A. Robbins.
Ascalon,	5,	Green River,	Em. Sir T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr.
Utah,	1,	Salt Lake City, Utah,	Sir E. P. Newell, *Actg. E. C.*

Grand Commandery of North Dakota.

R. Em. Sir Clarence A. Hale, Grand Forks, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir William T. Perkins, Bismarck, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir John D. Black, Valley City, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Theodore F. Branch, Jamestown, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	Location.	Commander.
North Dakota Battalion,	North Dakota,	Em. Sir Clark W. Kelley.

Grand Commandery of Arizona.

R. Em. Sir Alexander G. Oliver, Prescott, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Ephraim J. Bennett, Phœnix, *Deputy Grand Commander.*
Em. Sir John M. Ormsby, Tucson, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir Rickmer N. Fredericks, Prescott, *Grand Captain General.*

Grand Commandery of Florida.

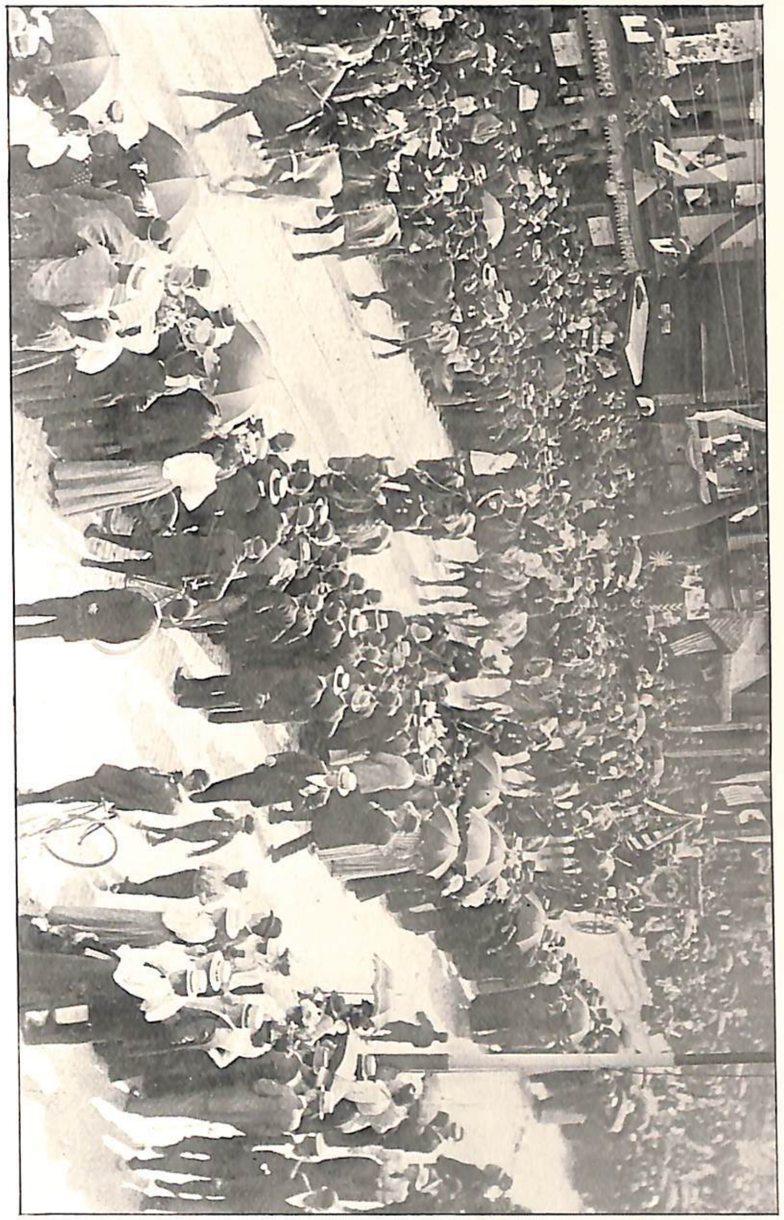
R. Em. Sir William A. McLean, Jacksonville, *Grand Commander.*
V. Em. Sir Chas. McKenzie Oerting, Pensacola, *Deputy Gr. Commander.*
Em. Sir Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville, *Grand Generalissimo.*
Em. Sir James W. Boyd, Barstow, *Grand Captain General.*

Commandery.	No.	Location.	Commander.
Damascus,	2,	Jacksonville,	Sir William S. Ware, *Genl'o.*
Olivet,	4,	Orlando,	Em. Sir William H. Jewell.

MOUNTED POLICE.

* * *

XIII. The Headquarters of Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Chief Marshal, until 9 A. M., will be at Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street. His staff will report at 9 A. M. to Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry, Chief



View of Procession, Washington Street.

of Staff, at the southeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Berkeley Street. All other Staff Officers will report to their Chiefs of Divisions at 9 A. M. at the right of their respective divisions.

XIV. Chiefs of Divisions will be expected to see that their respective commands are assembled in position at the place and hour herein designated.

XV. An aid from the staff of the Chief Marshal will be detailed to serve on the staff of each Chief of Division and to attend the Grand Master.

XVI. Chiefs of Divisions will be permitted to allow such formations and movements as will not increase the length of the column or in any way embarrass or delay the parade; provided, however, that the formation shall be in double sections, at full distance, while passing the reviewing stands, unless otherwise specially authorized by the Chiefs of Divisions.

To cross the railroad bridge on Dartmouth Street, organizations in double sections will either reduce to single sections, or will let the center pier of the bridge divide the column to avoid loss of time.

XVII. When the First Division reaches Worcester Street on Washington Street it will halt, face to the front and remain in position while the carriages containing the Most Eminent Grand Master and Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment pass to the reviewing stand. When the Grand Master has taken his position on the reviewing stand, the march will be resumed.

During the review the carriages of the Grand Encampment will be parked on Shawmut Avenue with the right resting on Massachusetts Avenue, and will follow the last division to the reviewing stand at Blackstone Square.

At the close of the review by the Grand Master of Knights Templar, the Grand Encampment will promptly resume their seats in the carriages and, with their escort, continue the march in the rear of the last division.

When the Grand Encampment reaches Adams Square, the First Division, preceded by the Chief Marshal and his Aids, will repair to the Masonic Temple via Hanover Street, Scollay Square and Tremont Street.

XVIII. Chiefs of Divisions, Grand Commanders and Eminent Commanders will see that all Sir Knights in uniform join the column and participate in the parade.

XIX. All commanding officers on their arrival in Boston will promptly report at the Headquarters of their respective Chiefs of Divisions, whose addresses can be obtained at the Headquarters of the Triennial Committee.

Chiefs of Divisions on their arrival in Boston will report to the Chief Marshal at the Headquarters of the Triennial Committee.

XX. Commanderies which do not report in season for assignment under this order, will take position in the column with their respective States and according to the dates of their respective charters.

XXI. Each Commandery on arriving in position at the formation of the parade will immediately notify its Chief of Division of such fact.

XXII. No carriages will be allowed in line except those in the First Division provided for the Grand Encampment, and such other carriages as, by special permission of the Chief Marshal, are allowed to be in the line for the transportation of the colors of the Grand Commanderies, etc.

No mounted Knights will be allowed in the column except Commanders of Divisions, Staff Officers, Officers of Grand Commanderies and mounted Commanderies.

XXIII. While the column is in motion one gun will be fired for each Grand Commandery, and a salute for the Most Eminent Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States.

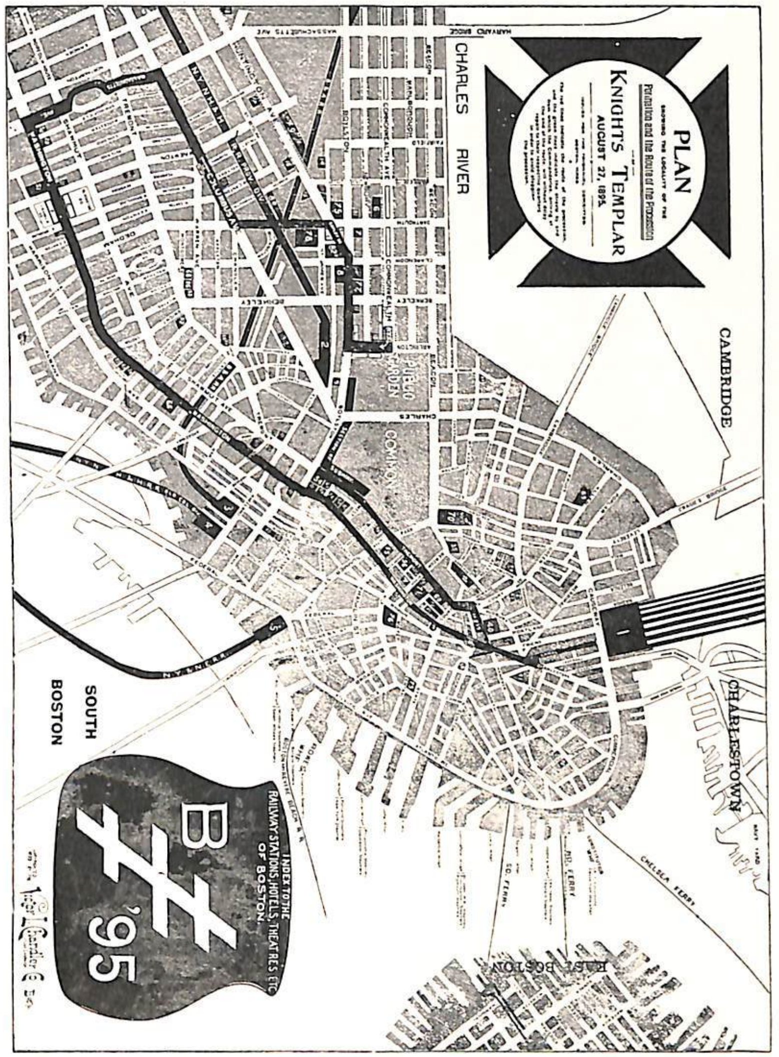
By command of

Samuel C. Lawrence

Chief Marshal.

Chas. C. Fry

Chief of Staff.


PLAN
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
AUGUST 27, 1895
CHARLES RIVER
CAMBRIDGE
CHARLESTOWN
SOUTH BOSTON
EAST BOSTON
COMMON
PUBLIC GARDEN
CHELSEA FERRY
B
'95
INDEX TO THE RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, THEATRES, ETC. OF BOSTON.

Map showing the Route of the Procession, August 27, 1895.

The Parade.

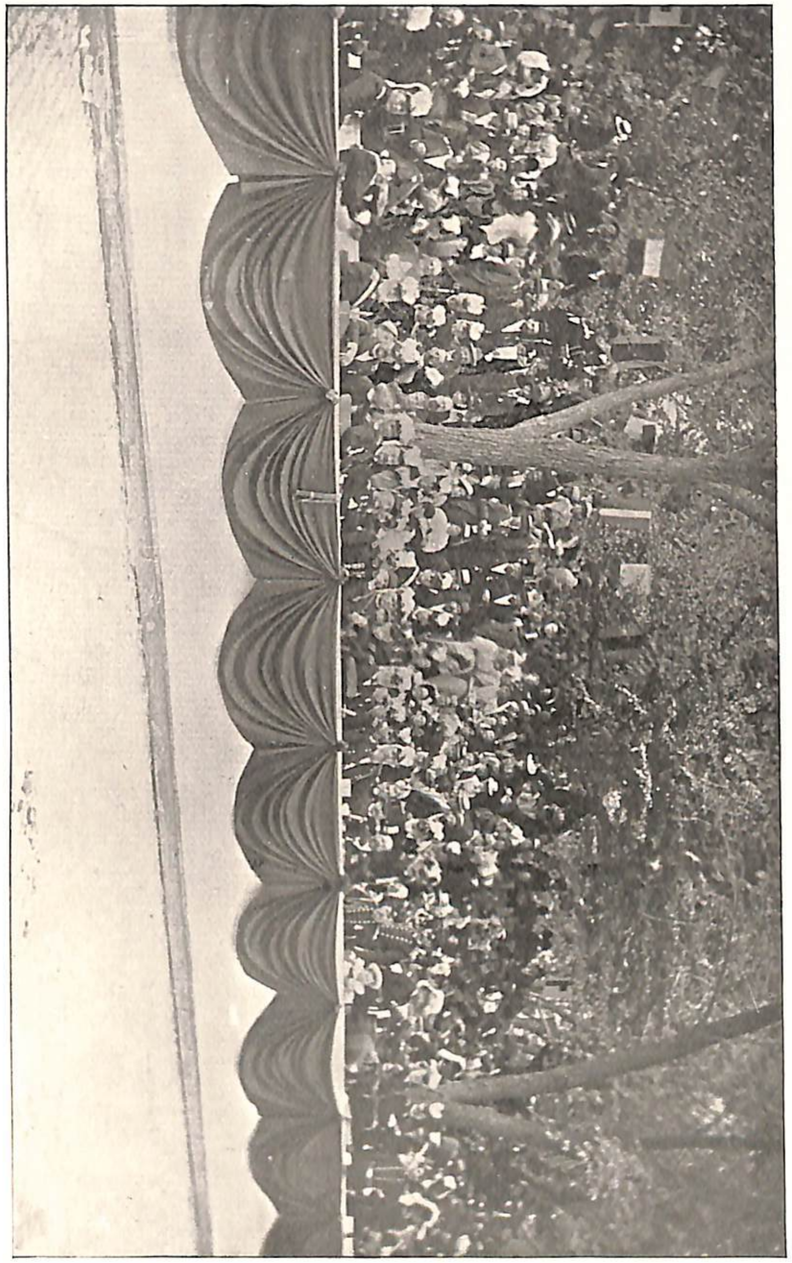
The morning of the 27th broke bright and pleasant, giving promise of a glorious day. Through the forenoon, and later, a thin veil of translucent haze covered the sky, shielding the marching columns from the hot rays of the August sun. No weather could have been more happily suited to the purposes of the grand parade.

Almost without premeditation, the day had been made a public holiday. The various departments of the National, State and City Governments, and the banks were closed, business was suspended, and, by order of the city authorities, the streets selected for the purposes of the parade were devoted solely to that use, to the exclusion of all vehicles. By general consent, Boston had become the city of the Knights Templars.

Never was the city so thronged. From early dawn, the steady influx of visitors from neighboring and more distant towns commenced, and, mingling with the population of the city, they packed the avenues and squares, through which the procession was to pass, with one dense mass of humanity. It is impossible to compute the numbers who witnessed the passage of the grand pageant. They filled the sidewalks and overflowed the streets; doorways, windows, roofs, every "coign of vantage" was utilized, and, wherever a space could be found, stands were erected for the accommodation of eager spectators. The grand stands of the Grand Commandery, of the local commanderies and of the city authorities were filled with invited guests, principally ladies, and the bright colors of female attire gave an added brilliancy to the spectacle. No assembly of people, thus fortuitously brought together, could have been more kindly disposed or more enthusiastic. They greeted the commanderies as they passed in review, and especially those from the more distant states, with unmistakable heartiness, and every striking feature of the parade gained its tribute of applause; and they bore all the discomforts and inconveniences of their crowded position with the utmost patience and good humor. The Knights Templars had evidently won a strong hold upon the popular heart.

Every possible arrangement had been made to facilitate the progress of the procession and to meet the emergencies which might arise from the presence of so great a multitude. Detachments of police covered the whole line of march; a detail of forty men from the Ambulance Corps of the State militia, commanded by Capt. Myles Standish, was stationed at intervals along the route of the procession, where they rendered most valuable service; the Medical Staff organized a medical corps representing the profession in the different commanderies, and established an Emergency Hospital on Clarendon Street, which was kept open during the Triennial week. On the day of the parade, details from the medical corps held themselves in readiness for service at fixed stations along the line of march, and although serious casualties were few, their services were frequently called into requisition for the benefit of those who suffered from heat or exhaustion—generally the occupants of the crowded thoroughfares.

Through the liberality of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, telephonic communication was established along the route of the procession by the erection of independent lines of wires. There were eight stations at equal intervals, at each one of which was an operator and messengers. By this means the Chief Marshal was enabled to keep himself in perfect touch with the whole marching column, inform himself of the exact position of every part of the line, and issue orders accordingly. It was a novel use of



GRAND STAND, BLACKSTONE SQUARE.

Grand Master McCurdy and Gov. Greenhalge Reviewing the Procession.

the telephone, and, on this occasion proved of great practical utility.

It was arranged that the procession should pass in review before M. W. Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, at Columbus Square, before M. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master of Knights Templars, and Gov. Greenhalge, at the Grand Stand in Blackstone Square, and in final review, before Grand Commander Samuel C. Lawrence and Mayor Edwin U. Curtis, at the Grand Stand in Adams Square.

The commanderies were ordered to report at 9 o'clock for the formation of the column; but no definite time for the start was fixed in the general orders, although it was expected that the procession would be in readiness to move at 10 o'clock. The movement of the line was delayed by the non-arrival of some of the commanderies, occasioned by the congested condition of the railroads that morning.

At the sound of the signal guns, at 10.45 A. M., the great column of Knights Templars took up their line of march from Commonwealth Avenue.

We will not attempt to describe the imposing features of the parade. All passed most happily. With steady step, the brilliant array of Templar chivalry marched through the streets of Boston, cheered by the plaudits of admiring thousands. It was the roll-call of the States—from Massachusetts to California—from Maine and Minnesota to Florida and Texas. To the lover of his country, no spectacle could have been more inspiring. He saw the flag of the Union floating beside the banner emblazoned with the sacred symbols of the Christian faith; and patriotism gathered new confidence in the presence of that grand column of marching men, representing the best type of American manhood and fired with zeal for those principles of justice and human kindness which made the strongest appeal to the heart of man. It was a proud day for Knight Templarism, but a prouder one still for the country which can produce men, who, in spite of the preoccupation of personal and material interests, can still maintain a pure and lofty ideal.

A careful estimate makes the number of men in line to have been about twenty-six thousand. The procession marched to the music of one hundred and thirty-seven bands and occupied more than five hours in its passage.

At the close of the parade, the Chief Marshal and his Aids, and the First Division escorting the Grand Encampment, marched from Adams Square to the Masonic Temple, where the Conclave of the Grand Encampment was opened in due form.

Address of Welcome.

R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, then extended a welcome in the following words:

Sir Knight Hugh McCurdy, M. E. Grand Master of Knights Templar, Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment of the United States:

In behalf of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and of the entire body of Knights Templars of the jurisdiction, as organized and as individuals, I extend to you a most cordial welcome; a welcome which embraces, in all the fullness of the meaning of that kindly Saxon word, every member of this Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, representing almost every State and Territory in the Union.

It is now forty-five years since the Grand Encampment met in this city; the interval has been a long one. Three years ago we hailed with joy your acceptance of our invitation to hold the next Triennial Conclave in Boston, and we have looked forward with eager expectancy to the time when we could exchange loving and loyal greeting with the great Templar Host which was to honor us with its presence. And it would well seem that such an event as this, the gathering together of large bodies of men of the highest character and intelligence from every section of the country, men animated by noble purposes and bound to each other by the strongest ties of fraternal affection, that such an event, I say, may be justly regarded as one of national interest, as tending to bring the citizens of this vast Republic into relations of closer intimacy and sympathy, one among the many agencies which are making Americans a united and homogeneous people.

And, now, I can only say to you, whom we rejoice to call our guests, that it is our earnest desire that your sojourn in this old and historical city may be to you a source of present enjoyment and of happy memories in after years. Many of you, probably, are here for the first time, and I am sure you will find patriotic inspiration in visiting scenes consecrated to the memories of the glorious past.

Bunker Hill is within our borders, Concord and Lexington are easily accessible, and you will be glad to make a pious pilgrimage to the old battle grounds. When you look on Boston Harbor you will not forget our fathers' more than emphatic protest against unjust taxation; and the sight of Faneuil Hall, State Street, and the Old South Meeting House, will recall the stirring incidents of the early Revolutionary period. But you will not fail, I hope, to notice that the Metropolis of New England is not living upon its traditions alone. It still makes its way, full of vigor and enterprise, growing in population, industry and wealth, yet not, we trust, unmindful of the precept handed down to us from our forefathers, that prosperity has no sure foundation save in virtue and intelligence, in liberty and law.

Most Eminent Grand Master and Members of the Grand Encampment, the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction thank you most heartily for your generous response to the invitation extended to you three years ago, and once again accept a welcome, warm and sincere, from loyal New England hearts.

Grand Commander Lawrence introduced His Honor, Edwin U. Curtis, Mayor of Boston, who extended the welcome of the city in the following words:

Most Eminent Grand Master, Officers and Members of the Grand Encampment:

It is with unusual pleasure that, in behalf of the city of Boston, I extend to you a welcome. It frequently devolves upon me to perform such a function as this; and while there is no insincerity in the welcome which I extend to other bodies, and to citizens and officials of sister municipalities, I have a peculiar pleasure and a peculiar pride in extending to you a word of greeting and the hand of welcome, for I greet you as Brethren in *Vinculis Fraternitatis.*

Be assured that the proverbial Puritan coldness is but an outward seeming, and even this we have endeavored with all our powers to dispel with our smiles of welcome. The heart of Boston is warm today. You have seen the mute, but eloquent, welcome, waving in brilliant colors upon our outward walls. As the darkness gathers, the welcome will still be taken up, and in letters of fire you will read our greetings. Our welcome is sincere and heartfelt.

Three years ago, Most Eminent Sir, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the love and honor in which you are held by Sir Knights all over the land was shown by your unanimous election to the lofty position which you fill today with such gracious dignity. The Mother city of New England recognizes fully the feeling which prompted your elevation to this honorable position. To you, Most Eminent Sir, our city is happy to extend an especial greeting, as the chief officer of the great body of noble men who have marched through our streets today.

Not only in your official capacity do we greet you, but we are glad to welcome you for yourself alone. Your honorable career as a citizen and as a jurist is known to us. For more than forty years your name and your fame have been known to your fellow citizens.

You have been placed in positions of the greatest importance, often by the suffrages of those with whom you differed in political views and theories, but never has the trust of the people been betrayed.

The best thought of the present day is looking forward hopefully to a better era of citizenship. It is with such men of sturdy integrity that lies the realization of this hope.

Again, Most Eminent Sir, again, gentlemen and Brethren, I extend to you Boston's most hearty greeting. Our doors—the doors of our hearts and of our homes—are wide open. We trust that when you go away, your regret at leaving may be as sincere as is our pleasure in your coming.

Grand Commander Lawrence next introduced His Excellency, Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts, who in the following words tendered the greetings of the Commonwealth:

Most Eminent Grand Master, Grand Commander and Sir Knights:

The duty assigned me of welcoming you is a somewhat difficult one. In view of the welcome you have received today, my words would seem superfluous. The tide of welcome welled up to such a height that its refluent wave shall go back, for years, to Minnesota, California and Alabama, or wherever you may hold a conclave in any part of this broad country. It was a welcome of love and good-fellowship, and whenever you hear Puritan coldness spoken of, go back in your minds to this great day and remember the welcome given you by Boston, when even the Lord himself seemed to smile upon you.

It is true, as the Grand Commander has said to you, events such as these are necessary to show the people from the lakes to the gulf, and from shore to shore, that we are one people; that we have but one lot and one glory, and you have shown it, and Massachusetts has shown it today.

It was one great welcome, a complete one, and I should like to know if, in the expression that went out today, the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, the people of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana did not get their full share, or about double—to say nothing of old Kentucky.

To every good citizen the procession of to-day was grandly inspiring, not only for the number of men in the march, but because of the character and significance of their presence in our city. Was it not inspiring to the heart of any true citizen to hear, as one division of the procession passed, the sweet strain of "Maryland, My Maryland," and, though it was less musical, it was not less delightful to hear the peculiar screech from the Alabama delegation.

Well, my friends and brethren, there is significance in your presence here. Your organization represents the brain, the nerve, the energy, the moral character and the good repute of every community in this country. It represents not men banded together to disturb the institutions of our nation, but those who endeavor to strengthen and support and build them up.

It represents the patience and industry of men who have not only cared for themselves, but have supported thousands of poor and distressed brethren and their widows and orphans. I heard today, as the band of youths passed, the sweet story of the Widows and Orphans' Home in Kentucky, and it was with gratitude to the grand Masonic brotherhood that I heard the tale. The story that has gone out today of the Sir Knights and their character and their representation, will be heard in every state and city in the Union, and the welcome of Massachusetts will be heard with it.

His Honor, the Mayor—I have the right to speak for him, because Boston is Massachusetts and Massachusetts is Boston—has occasion to feel proud of the distinguished part he has taken in this grand demonstration today. The beautiful and appropriate decorations and the thorough way in which everything has been performed are matters which commend him to the noble order of which he is a distinguished member.

I shall not flatter the M. Em. Grand Master any more than he has been flattered to-day. I have regard for his future, and I should be sorry if his coadjutors should say: "You can't speak to him. He was in Boston in 1895."

His mind must be overwhelmed with the plaudits which he

Courteously Yours,
Hugh McCurdy,
Grand Master.

received from the multitude of people today, and I can assure him that he would have received more if we could have got more people on the streets.

Gentlemen of the Grand Encampment, I bid you a hearty and cordial welcome to Massachusetts, and I assure you that you cannot wear it out in a week, or a month, or a year.

Response by the Grand Master.

M. E. Sir Knight McCurdy, in response to the addresses of welcome, spoke as follows:

Right Eminent Sir Knight Lawrence, Mr. Mayor and Your Excellency:

Let me assure you that your words of fraternal greeting find a cordial response in every heart. When words come from the heart, they surely find their way to the heart. You speak for this far-famed city and noble state. We respond for 110,000 Knights Templar, loyal and true to every thought that ennobles man. We speak for men knowing no State lines, no lines of separation; men one in heart, one in purpose, one in that Brother's love that exceeds all the world's love in its unworldliness. Many good things have been said of that grand old Book, the Holy Bible, that greatest light in Freemasonry. One of the best is this: "It is a book of men loving; it is full of faces turned toward faces."

Can we better define Templar Freemasonry than to say: It is a book of men loving? There is nothing better for man to know than that there are those who are glad that he is alive —those whose faces light up as he draws near; faces that would be shadowed, if he were not. Our friends, be they many or few, make the world populous for us, and living in it beautiful.

Christmas is a day when a friend is born to us; then to us a King is given. Our real Easter is the Sunday when out of the garden places of life some one comes forth to love us; thence He is risen indeed to us. Our true holidays are our meeting places with friends. We count time not by heart throbs, nor by figures on the dial, but by the sound of coming feet. The one thing worth knowing is that you are wanted; the one thing worth coming for, is to be welcomed when you come. Many things will be said and done during our brief sojourn in your city, but the best of all shall be that friend shall meet friend, your homes, your hearts, the book of men loving shall be opened wide and faces shall look into faces.

We come to you, as Templar Freemasons. As such you have welcomed us; but more than this, we come to you as men; and as man welcomes his brother man, so you have greeted us. It is as men, not as Knights Templar, that we would be welcomed. We are Knights Templar only that we may be better men.

We have come to your city not merely to advance the interests of our Order, but to promote the claims of universal brotherhood. There is everything in Freemasonry to unite; nothing in Freemasonry to separate man from his brother man. This is the doctrine we have to preach and practice before all the world:

> "The freedom and divinity of man,
> The glorious claims of human brotherhood."

Give men grips, badges, obligations, pass-words, signs and uniform;

> "Put padlocks on truth's lips, be callous as ye will,
> From soul to soul, o'er all the world, leaps one electric thrill."

Our mission is to inspire men with a consciousness of their birthright, their relationship; to teach man to be true to his fellowman, and thus true to his God; to teach that it is sublime of man, in our noontide majesty, to know ourselves—part and proportions of one wondrous whole. This fraternizes man; this constitutes our charities and bearings.

Wherever there is a man loving his neighbor as himself, there is a just and upright Freemason. Let us away with the thought that man can build the Masonic character by any rule save the Golden Rule. Away with the narrow thought that Freemasonry is an organization of men bound together by signs, secrets, grips and passwords only. The Masonic badge is the white rose of a blameless life; the true Masonic grip is the heart-touch and hand-touch of Brother man, of one common Father.

Freemasonry is a personal force behind which and in which lies a great inspiring idea. This idea is the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. Only so far as this idea inspires and possesses man, is he a Freemason. This is not a creed which a Freemason's lips declare, but it is a life which his whole Masonic living utters. The true Masonic Temple is the heart which owns the influence of this inspiring idea.

In the very fore-front of American commonwealths, as the eloquent living exponent of this idea stands your historic state, a state founded on faith in man, and therefore sure to last.

> "Herein were your founders great,
> Beyond the incredulous law givers of yore,
> And wiser than the wisdom of the shelf
> That they conceived a deeper rooted state
> Of hardier growth, alive from rind to core,
> By making man sole sponsor of himself."

The little fleet that carried John Winthrop to New England brought hither a man imbued with the true Masonic idea. The history of Gov. Winthrop reads as a prophecy of the future policy and greatness of this state.

"The only way," said he, "that the life in the new home may be saved from becoming base, discordant and disappointing is by these early settlers carrying into it for every day and for every act the Christ-like spirit of brotherhood."

This thought found expression in a little volume called "A Model of Christian Charity."

"If each man is for himself," said he, "the enterprise will come to nothing. Only by mutual love and help, and a grand, patient self-denial can you meet the tasks that lie before you. We must be knit together in this work as one man. We must entertain in brotherly affection. We must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities for the supply of others' necessities. We must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience and liberality. We must delight in each other; make others' conditions our own; rejoice together, mourn together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the work as members of the same body."

Thus wrote John Winthrop two and a half centuries ago, and in this spirit have the men and women of this state builded, carved, painted, studied, written, sung and spoken in council halls, in homes, in church, in college, in school, in studio, shop, store, and field during all these years. "Winthrop," says the historian, "was no artist, he was only a thinker and a doer." The world needs artists, but for men it needs men who think and do.

The founders of this state were true Knights of the cross. They came hither, not as the Crusaders of old to Jerusalem, to rescue the sepulchre of the risen Lord, but they came with the far more hallowed purpose of living His life. To them, their coming was not a secular act, but a sacred one. They came on a spiritual crusade, not seeking earthly gain, but as soldiers of the Christ, doing battle under His banner, fighting in a holy war, brethren and fellow-soldiers in the service of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Soldiers they were whose aims were elevated by their great Captain far above the intrepid Peter the Hermit and the heroic Godfrey de Bouillon. Loyalty to their King was the highest form of patriotism, disloyalty to him was treason.

Patriotism and faith in the God of nations, this was their creed. Down at their lowest roots and life-springs these two are one. He who has resolved to stand on God's side is the best friend of his country that any country can have. Not the amplest revenue, the most splendidly equipped army and navy, nor the most mighty fortifications, but the best defence of a nation is a band of brave-hearted, God-fearing, consecrated men. Thus taught the founders of this commonwealth. Under the influence of this idea every courthouse became a solemn vindicator of the oppressed, and every city, village, and home a nursery of strong and beautiful souls. How rich this great state in natural scenery, in manifold industries, in the peace, prosperity and contentment of all classes in elegant, happy homes; in schools, churches, colleges and charitable institutions. How rich in literature and in art; but the citizens of this historic state are richer far by the great deeds that have formed her national character; richer by winged words that have passed into current speech, the words of Holmes and Lowell, of Webster and Phillips Brooks; richer by the lives, labors and examples of America's noblest sons consecrated to her service.

What a debt of gratitude we owe to the sons of Massachusetts, whose lives have formed a part of our nation's greatness; a debt of gratitude for laws upon our statute books; for victories in war, for the moral influence produced by their words and deeds themselves upon the national character. All that is best and highest in their character is our common heritage. We are richer for Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill. We inherit freedom, independence, liberty; but we have as our most glorious heritage, the prayers that were said, the words that were spoken, the honor of the deeds that were done.

A nation's greatness is not in its material prosperity, nor in its material resources. A nation's greatness is in its faith in God, the Father, and in man, the brother. We are patriots, good citizens, Freemasons, only so far as we are possessed of this faith "above and beneath all civil constitutions," taught the founders of this state. The foundation of their stability, the dome of their protection, their corner-stone, their wall of defence, their genial and sheltering sky is this faith in God the Father and in man the brother, and these two are one.

Virtue is loyalty, goodness is patriotism; the best citizenship is the best Christianship. The best legislator is the truest and wisest man. Character is the strength of the state. They are the friends, the ornaments, the defenders of the country and its constitution, who will not swerve from its cardinal immortal ideas—faith, freedom, fraternity. These rightly interpreted comprehend the wealth of our heritage, the boundless promise of our future. We spoil that heritage, we forfeit that future only, as we disobey God, injure man, and worship ourselves.

Thus have Massachusetts men taught, believed and builded,

> "Not on the ground, but on the mind.
> Their open-hearted palaces.
> For larger thoughted men, with heaven and earth at ease
> The happy homesteads,
> Where sacrificial smoke through peaceful air
> Rises lost in heaven, the humblest silent prayer.
> What architect hath bettered these?"

To be welcomed by men having an ancestry so noble, a faith so sublime, a life so manly, is indeed an honor which, as men and Knights Templars we most highly esteem. And we assure you that we shall ever cherish the memory of your fraternal greetings among the most treasured associations of our many joyful pilgrimages. Thankful shall we ever be for this open book of loving men, for your faces turned toward our faces.

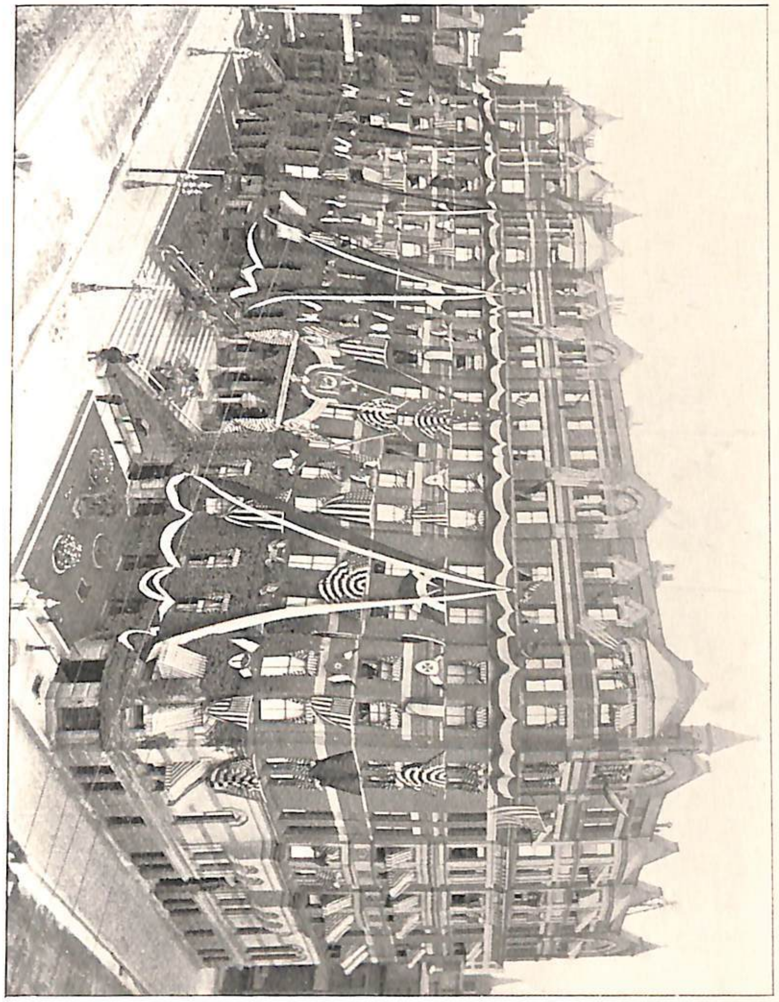
As Moses, the great leader of the pilgrim Israelites, came down from the mountain to build the tabernacle in the wilderness according to the pattern given him by the Great Architect of the Universe, so may we return to our homes and asylums to build that true Masonic temple—a noble character, according to the pattern given us in this historic Beacon Hill, the queenly city of the East, the home of America's noblest men and women.

> "Words pass as wind, but where great deeds were done,
> A power abides transfused from sire to son.
>
> Our memory greets with reverential kiss
> No spot in all our circuit sweet as this."

Banquets.

On Tuesday evening, August 27th, Mayor Edwin U. Curtis extended the hospitalities of the city in an elegant banquet at the Algonquin Club, to prominent Knights Templars holding high civic offices in their respective states.

M. W. Edwin B. Holmes, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, gave a fine banquet at the Exchange Club, on Wednesday afternoon, August 28th, to distinguished



THE BRUNSWICK.

The Headquarters of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Knights Templars, holding prominent official positions in the Grand Lodges of other states.

On Wednesday evening, August 28th, the "Society of Mutuals," composed of Past and Present Correspondents of the Order of the Temple, were entertained at a banquet given at the Algonquin Club. It was a very pleasant occasion, marking the close of their third triennial convocation.

Reception at Hotel Brunswick.

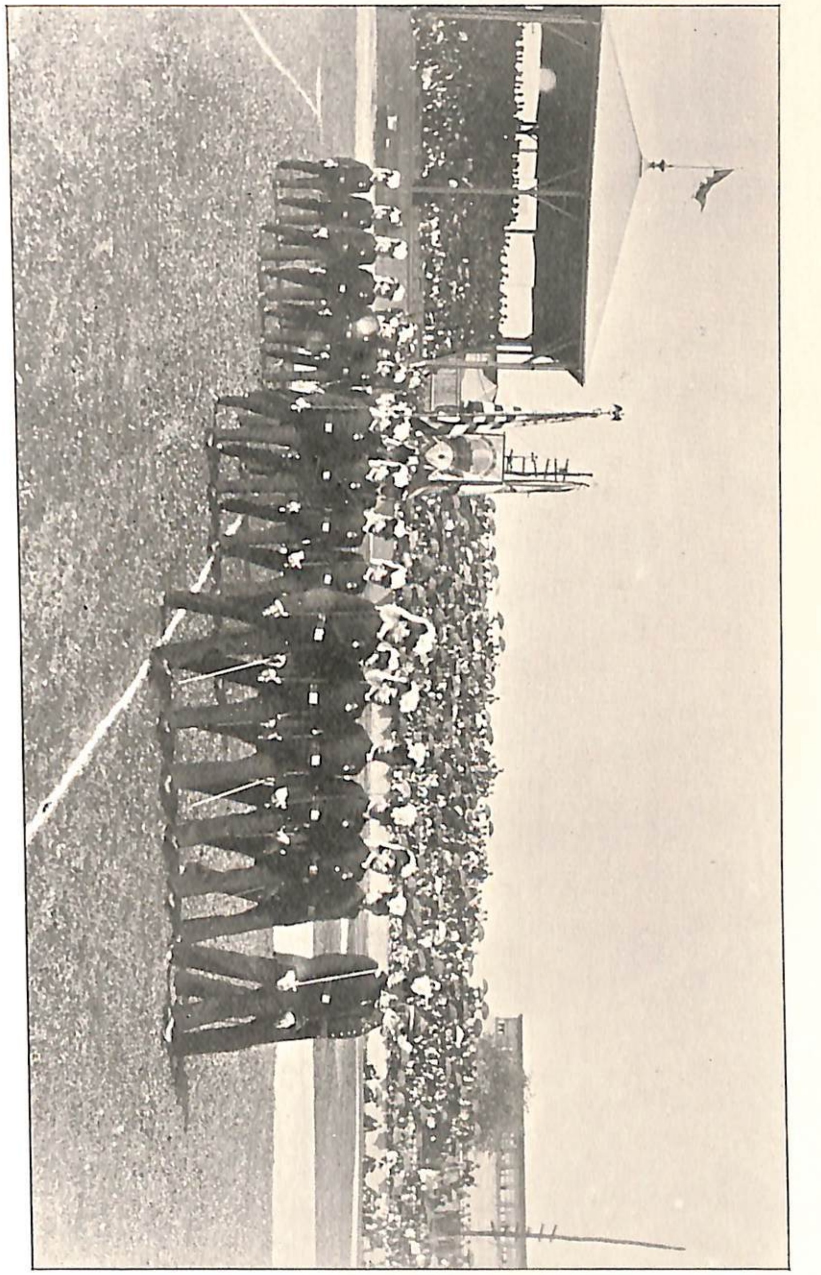
On the evening of Tuesday, the 27th of August, a reception was given by the Grand Commandery K. T. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, at its headquarters, in Hotel Brunswick, to the members of the Grand Encampment, the officers of the Grand Commanderies and the Councils of Commanderies, with their ladies. The headquarters comprised nearly the whole of the rooms on the first floor of the hotel, including for that evening the large dining hall, in which an elegant collation was served during the entire evening. The apartments were profusely decorated with flags and bunting, draperies of velvet and silk, and banners bearing emblems of the Order, and the reception hall was a veritable bower of palms, potted plants and blooming flowers. The whole effect was extremely beautiful. Appropriate musical selections were rendered by the Salem Cadet Band orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Jean M. Missud.

The receiving party consisted of R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, Mrs. Lawrence and daughter and Mrs. Wm. B. Lawrence; V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander, and Mrs. Richards; Em. Sir Wm. R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo, and Miss Margaret I. Hall; Em. Sir Walter Cutting, Grand Captain General; Em. Sir George L. Shepley, Grand Senior Warden; Em. Sir Herbert F. Morse, Grand Junior Warden, and Mrs. Morse; Em. Sir

Benjamin W. Rowell, Grand Recorder, and Mrs. Rowell; Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, Grand Standard Bearer, and Mrs. Messenger; Em. Sir George E. Hilton, Grand Sword Bearer; Em. Sir. Henry G. Jordan, Grand Warder, and Mrs. Jordan; Em. Sir Albion F. Welch, Grand Captain of Guards, and Mrs. Welch; Em. Sir. George H. Kenyon, Grand Lecturer; Em. Sir Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Lecturer, Mrs. Hersey and Mrs. Joseph A. Locke; Em. Sir Henry S. Rowe, Grand Lecturer, and Mrs. Rowe; Em. Sir Charles H. Crane, Grand Lecturer, and Mrs. Crane; Em. Sir John Carr and Mrs. Carr. The reception began at 8 o'clock and lasted until nearly midnight. A constant stream of visitors, more than four thousand in number, poured through the rooms, conspicuous among whom were M. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, V. E. Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, Deputy Grand Master, of the Grand Encampment, and M. E. Sir Vincent L. Hurlburt, M. D., of Chicago, and M. E. Sir Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, Past Grand Masters of Knights Templar of the United States.

A very pleasant and interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of the "Little Commandery," so called, consisting of about thirty young lads in full Templar uniform from the "Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," of Kentucky, located in Louisville. Sir Knight, Capt. H. B. Grant, the Secretary of the Home, introduced the members of the Little Commandery, and in their behalf took occasion to express thanks for the kindness and attention they had received. In response Grand Commander Lawrence addressed them as follows:

> My young friends, I am very glad to see you. Your presence here is peculiarly gratifying to me, for I have cherished a very pleasant memory of you ever since I saw the "Little Commandery" in Washington six years ago. At that time I



"LITTLE COMMANDERY."

From the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home of Kentucky.

not only admired your proficiency in drill, but I was deeply touched, almost to tears, by the evidence I saw of sound training and careful nurture on the part of your Masonic guardians. I was very glad that you had found so good a home, and was proud of the Masons of Kentucky for carrying out the precepts of our Order to such noble results.

My dear boys, I am pleased to think that I had something to do with getting you here, and I hope you will enjoy your trip and your sojourn in Boston. But, all the time, you will remember that life cannot be all play; and when you return you must pitch into study and every kind of honest work with renewed ardor, for you know you must depend upon your own exertions for success in life, and that you cannot make your way unless you are very much in earnest.

Let me give you a word of advice at this hurried moment: Don't expect to win a fortune by sheer luck; few do that, and it is much better to acquire a competence by persistent industry and thrift. When I was young I used to make it a rule to spend half and save half of what I made, and I am sure that by following this rule your future will be secured. But take good care of your earnings, and don't expect to realize 12 per cent. on your investments; for the best financial wisdom of the world cannot secure on the average more than 3½ per cent. on money put at interest. Be moderate in your expectations and you will be in less danger of disappointment.

But I will say no more. I again bid you a most cordial welcome, and I hope the time you spend here will be full of profit and pleasure.

The occasion was evidently a very enjoyable one to the participants, many of them lingering to a late hour, gladly availing themselves of so favorable an opportunity to meet men prominent in the Order and to come into closer contact with one another. A fine social spirit pervaded the gathering, from which all carried away the pleasantest memories.

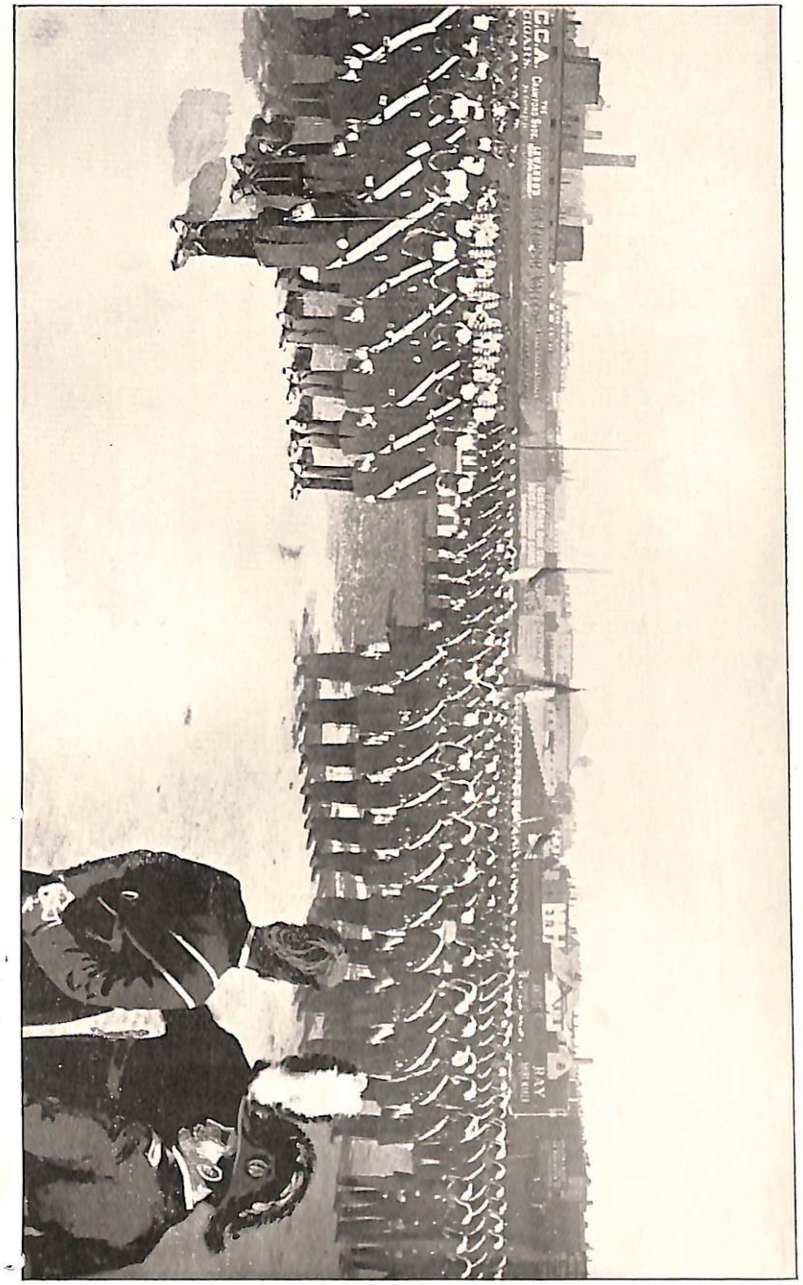
Exhibition Drill.

The Committee on Exhibition Drill, Em. Sir Winthrop Messenger, chairman, promptly opened correspondence with such commanderies as were known to be especially proficient in military exercises, with a view to their participation in the drill. Many of these commanderies, for good and sufficient reasons, felt compelled to decline the invitation of the Committee. The following six commaderies accepted the invitation and took part in the Exhibition:

Columbia Commandery No. 2, Washington, D. C., Em. Sir Frank H. Thomas Commander, Germania Band of Boston; Apollo Commandery Drill Corps, Troy, N. Y., Em. Sir James H. Lloyd Commander, Doring's Band of Troy; the "Little Commandery," from the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., Salem Cadet Band of Salem, Mass.; St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, Drill Corps, Chicago, Ill., Em. Sir Holman G. Purinton, Commander, 13th Regiment Band of Hamilton, Ont.; Minneapolis Knights Templar Drill Corps, Minneapolis, Minn., R. Em. Sir A. M. Shuey, Commander, 32d N. Y. Regiment Band of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., and Detroit Commandery No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Em. Sir Arba M. Seymour, Commander, Schrenser's 4th Infantry Band of Detroit.

The Drill took place on the Boston Base Ball Grounds on the morning of Wednesday, August 28th. A general invitation was extended to all Sir Knights and their ladies, and the deep interest taken in the drill was shown by the large number present, estimated at nearly eight thousand.

The bright unclouded sky, the enlivening strains of music, the presence of thousands of ladies in gala atire, and the array of Sir Knights in rich regalia, gave an unusual animation and brilliancy to the scene, recalling the traditions of the lists of Ashly and the Field of the Cloth of Gold.



EXHIBITION DRILL.
Commanderies Closed in Mass.

The exercises of the morning opened at 10 o'clock with a prelude, "North and South," effectively rendered by the Salem Cadet Band. The six commanderies in the order already named gave an exhibition drill, which was witnessed with delight by the great throng of spectators. In addition to the ordinary drill movements, which were performed with unvarying precision and wonderful facility, the evolutions were frequently of a novel character, involving intricate changes and developing into unexpected transformations. Without going into detail, it is sufficient to say that the exhibition afforded unbounded satisfaction to all who witnessed it, as evidenced by the hearty applause which the movements of the commanderies elicited.

At the close of the drill, under the escort of Joseph Warren Commandery, Em. Sir E. Bently Young, Commander, Grand Commander Samuel C. Lawrence took his station in the field, and the several commanderies closed in mass in front of him. He then addressed them in the following words:

Sir Knights—It has been the practice on many occasions of this kind to make the drill in Templar tactics competitive, and to award prizes to the commanderies which showed superior excellence. The purpose was laudable, but the practice has been attended with some disadvantages. It is often found difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate between the merits of different performances of very even excellence; hence the task of the judges becomes invidious, and their award the occasion of dissatisfaction and heartburning.

We have therefore asked you to make this an exhibition drill, your only reward to be the pleasure and satisfaction you give to those who are so fortunate as to be present. Thanks to your knightly courtesy, we have witnessed a display of extraordinary proficiency in drill, which reflects the highest credit upon every commandery which has taken part in it, and to which we award the meed of unstinted and enthusiastic praise.

But the Triennial Committee is unwilling that you should leave Boston without some tangible proof of the pleasure your exhibition of Templar drill has afforded to this large assembly, and they therefore present to your commanderies respectively a stand of American Colors, which they beg you to accept as a souvenir of this very pleasant occasion.

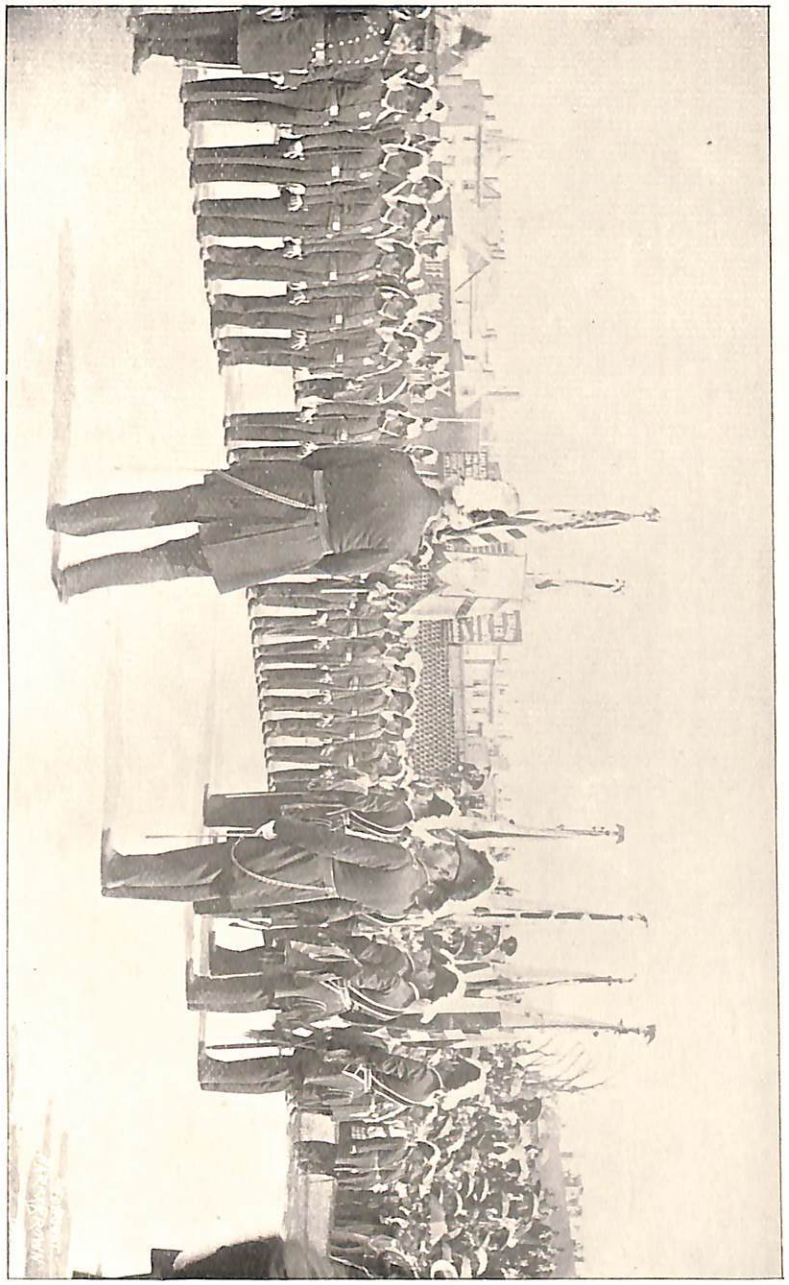
Sir Knights—May you all live long and enjoy many a grand parade, and may your commanderies ever continue to prosper abundantly.

The presentation of flags formed the concluding feature of the exercises, and the assembly broke up about 1 o'clock.

Reception at Mechanics Building.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 28th, occurred the reception at Mechanics Building, tendered by the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and the officers of the Grand Encampment. It was the most notable social event of the Triennial week, and remarkable both for the numbers present and the elaborate preparations made for their reception and entertainment. A general invitation was given all the Sir Knights attending the Conclave, with their ladies, and they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the beloved Chief of the Order.

The Grand Hall, more than three-quarters of an acre in area, was superbly decorated. A broad canopy composed of red and white streamers was draped from the centre of the ceiling to the first balcony, fairly concealing the roof. Everywhere were seen the symbols of the Order effectively used



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EXHIBITION DRILL.

Presentation of Colors by Grand Commander Lawrence.

in the arrangement of color. All around the walls were hung banners of blue, bearing the seals of the different states, and in the rear of the platform was emblazoned the coat of arms of the United States with those of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The front of the first balcony was hung with royal purple velvet, fringed and richly embroidered with gold, upon the upper border of which was a drapery of black and white bunting, the velvet background being relieved at intervals by glories of American flags and groupings of Knightly armor and weapons.

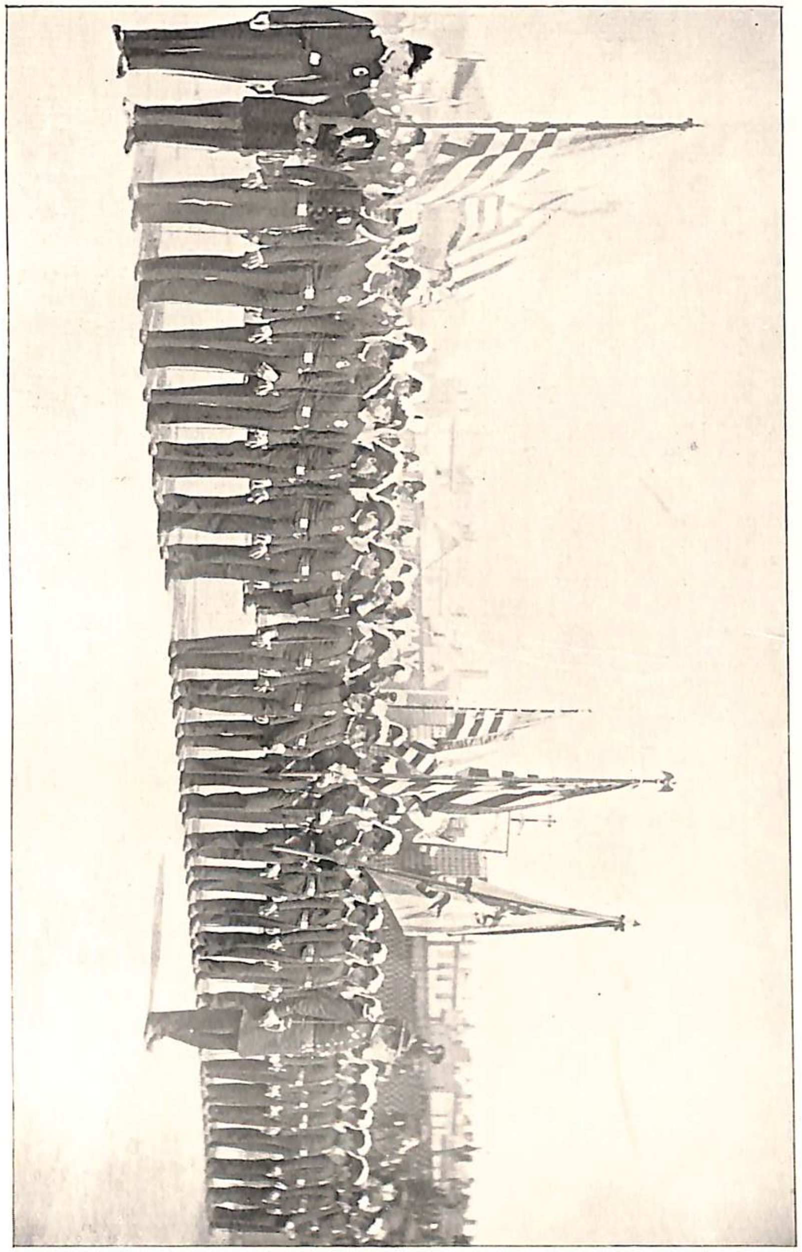
On the broad stage stood a large open pavilion, 80 feet wide and 50 feet high, in red and white, on the rear wall of which, beneath the coat of arms of the Republic, hung the Cross of Salem, the insignia of the Grand Master of Knights Templar. On either side of the pavilion stood effigies in armor bearing lances with pennons, and right and left on the walls were paintings representing scenes typical of the life of the crusaders of old. The effect of the whole arrangement was picturesque in the extreme, and a grand success in the way of scenic decoration.

To accommodate the waiting crowd of Knights and ladies, the doors were opened somewhat earlier than the hour of eight announced, and from that time to midnight the living tide poured through the portals. Shortly after eight o'clock M. Em. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Encampment and ladies, were escorted to the platform by R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, V. Em. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Deputy Grand Commander and acting Chairman of the Reception Committee, and other officers of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, accompanied by their ladies. A procession was quickly formed and began passing across the stage in front of Grand Master McCurdy, who gave a pleasant greeting to the Sir Knights and ladies as they were presented to him by Em. Sir William R. Walker, Grand Generalissimo. During the evening fine musical selections were rendered by Sir Howard M. Dow on the grand organ, and by the Salem Cadet Band of forty pieces—and among them, the march "In Hoc Signo Vinces," composed by Sir Howard M. Dow, with the accompanying song, words by Sir H. E. Barney.

Among the presentations was that of the "Little Commandery" of Louisville, Ky., made by Sir H. B. Grant, its Commander. Grand Master McCurdy shook each lad cordially by the hand, and addressed the Commandery in a short speech full of kindly and fatherly advice. Afterwards the "Little Commandery" gave an exhibition drill which was much admired and heartily applauded.

At 9 o'clock the doors of the spacious Exhibition Hall, the area of which is nearly an acre, were thrown open. The hall was elegantly decorated and arranged as a refreshment room. The Banquet Committee, Em. Sir Eugene A. Holton, Chairman, had made amplest provision for the thousands present. Brother Thomas D. Cook, the caterer, showed himself fully equal to the great demands made upon him. Tables were set in the center of the hall, in the form of a hollow oblong square, 125 by 68 feet, making a total frontage of 386 feet, and were elaborately decorated with candelabras, flowers, potted plants, and a multitude of beautiful designs illustrative of Knight Templarism. The immense extent of the tables with their tasteful appointments excited general admiration.

The Menu was as follows:



Exhibition Drill. "Little Commandery."

LOBSTER SALAD. SALMON SALAD AND MAYONNAISE.
LOBSTER CUTLETS. SWEET BREADS IN CASES.
CHICKEN CROQUETTES AND PEAS.
OLIVES. SALT ALMONDS. ROLLS. SANDWICHES.
CANTON GINGER. BON BONS.
ASSORTED PLAIN, LIGHT AND FANCY CAKE.
ICE CREAM, ICES, Etc.
FROZEN PUDDING. MESSELRHODE. SULTANA ROLL, Claret Sauce.
BOMBE GLACE. PARFAIT, Au Cafe.
SICILIAN PUDDING, Au Kirsch.
VANILLA SNOW. DIPLOMAT, Au Templar.
NEAPOLITAN. PISTACHIO. VANILLA. MACAROON.
BISCUIT TORTONI. FANCY FRUIT ICES.
COFFEE. LEMONADE.

At each end of the hall iced Lithia water was served by young women attired in white, while lemonade and coffee were provided at numerous stands. The service of the collation was admirably planned, and conducted without any delay or confusion. There was a very full staff of waiters, and every arrangement had been made in advance to facilitate their labors. It was indeed pleasant to see so great a number of people comfortably served without any of the bustle and scramble too common on such occasions.

The collation in Exhibition Hall lasted from 9 o'clock until nearly midnight, and during its continuance, the Germania Band furnished music which was highly appreciated.

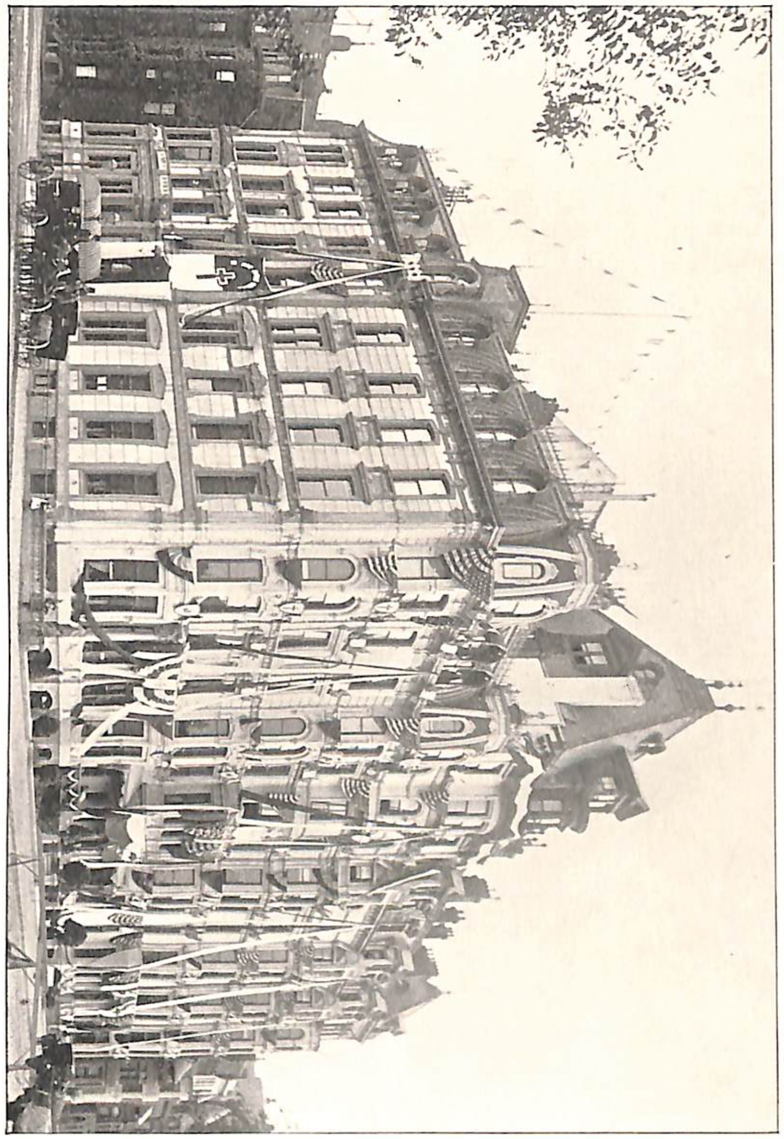
Thus passed the Reception, at which upwards of fourteen thousand Knights and ladies were present. It was a genuine tribute of loyal respect paid by Knights Templars, representing every State in the Union, to the Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States.

Banquet at the Vendome.

The Triennial Committee of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island gave a banquet to the Most Eminent Grand Master and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, at the Hotel Vendome, on Thursday evening, August 29th, the arrangements for which were perfected by the special Committee on the Banquet, Em. Sir Henry G. Jordan, chairman.

The spacious banquet halls and handsomely laid tables were beautifully and artistically decorated with festoons of oak leaves, asparagus vines, ferns, roses and other cut flowers and potted plants. Between the festoons on the walls were elaborate emblematic designs in flowers and immortelles, tropical plants were massed in the windows and on the mantels, and the brilliantly lighted chandeliers were trimmed with asparagus vines and roses.

The menu was enclosed in heavy Bristol board covers. On the front was a thick beveled panel with rounded corners, bearing an elegant steel engraving. In the centre of the engraving was a view of Boston enclosed in a wreath and surrounded by a cleverly designed suggestion of the thousands of Knights Templars who had come to the Triennial. Above the wreath appeared the Grand Master's insignia, the Cross of Salem, flanked by the words, "26th Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, Boston, Mass., 1895." Below was a combination of Templar emblems and the coat of arms of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Elsewhere were sketches



THE VENDOME.
The Headquarters of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

in miniature of local historical points, and a Knights Templars' emblem in each corner. On the back of the cover was an engraving of the Hotel Vendome. The title page, the menu, and the names of the officers of the Triennial and of Banquet Committees were printed in well-rounded script engraved on steel.

MENU.

LITTLE NECK CLAMS.

CLEAR GREEN TURTLE SOUP.

FILET OF SEA BASS, MARGUERY.

BREADED HALIBUT, PLESSY.

CUCUMBERS. SWEET POTATO CROQUETTES. CELERY.

SADDLE OF MUTTON, AUX ARTICHAUTS.

ROAST DUCK, WITH FRIED APPLES.
GREEN CORN. POTATOES, PAILLE.

SUPREME OF CHICKEN, PRINCIERE.
FRENCH PEAS.

SOFT SHELL CRABS, REMOULADE.

FROZEN TOM AND JERRY.

STUFFED SQUABS, WITH TRUFFLES.
TOMATO, MAYONNAISE.

WALNUT PUDDING. MOSCOVITE JELLY.

ASSORTED CAKES. ICE CREAM PANACHEE.

FANCY WATER ICES.
FRUIT. CHEESE. CRACKERS.

COFFEE.

A reception was held in the parlors of the Vendome from 8 to 9 o'clock. At the latter hour nearly 350 guests seated themselves about the banquet board, where, after the divine blessing had been invoked by Right Eminent Sir Joseph M. McGrath, Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment, the company addressed itself to the pleasant duties of the occasion.

During the reception and banquet Carter's Orchestra of sixteen pieces rendered the following selections and several others:

1.	MARCH	"Front a Front."
2.	OVERTURE	"Wing and Wing."
3.	MEDLEY	"Around the Metropolis."
4.	"PRESENTATION"	Polonaise.
5.	SUPPER MARCH	"Honeymoon."
6.	"SOUTHERN PATROL."	
7.	SELECTION	"Amorita."
8.	VALSE	"Southern Lilies."
9.	POLKA DE CONCERT	"Nom de Plume."
10.	SELECTION	"Vogelhandler."

Music was also furnished by the Boylston Mandolin Club, and, between the speeches, the Temple Quartette of male voices sang some of their best selections.

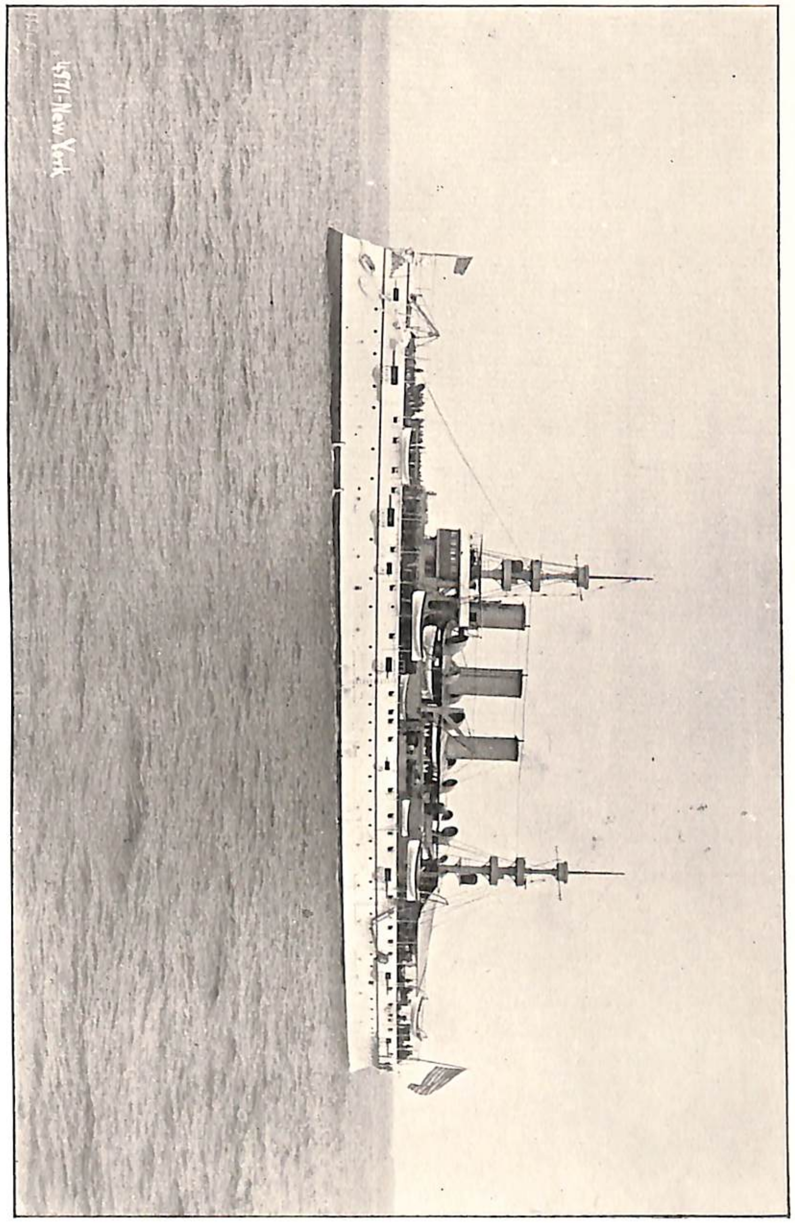
At the round table in the centre of the Banquet Hall were seated Grand Commander Lawrence, the presiding officer, and Grand Master McCurdy, with the other speakers of the evening.

Welcome to the Grand Encampment.

The after-dinner exercises were introduced by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander and Chairman of the Triennial Committee, who spoke the following words of welcome:

Most Eminent Grand Master and Members of the Grand Encampment:

I cannot hope to find adequate language to express the pleasure we feel in meeting you on an occasion like this.



United States Ship "New York."

To many of you Massachusetts and Rhode Island must have seemed a long way off, and it has cost you many a weary mile to reach us. We hope that after this season of close intercourse, we shall seem nearer to you, for you have found that Templarism has neither metes nor bounds, and that the pulsations of the great Templar heart lose none of their strength, no matter how far they travel from the moving centre.

And now that we have you here with us, the Grand Commandery of the twin states, united by sacred ties for nearly a century of years, extends to the great Governing Body of the Order its hearty greetings and congratulations, and renews every assurance of respect, affection and knightly loyalty. (Applause.)

To every one of us, this grand assemblage of Knights Templars of the Union, brought together by a common love for the Order and devotion to its principles, has been a joy and inspiration. For ourselves, we feel that Boston has been ennobled by the presence of representative men from every section of this glorious land, and we have found constant occasion to regret that we had not time and opportunity to extend to each one of our guests such an expression of our personal kindness as would do justice to the feelings of our hearts. But under circumstances like these much has to be taken for granted, and you will kindly judge of what we would gladly have done in this direction by the little we have been able to do. (Applause.)

I think there can be no question of the success of this Triennial. We may all of us, I am sure, be proud of the manner in which the duties of our great Templar escort have been performed. The grand parade afforded a spectacle such as this city has never witnessed (applause); and, as the vast line marched onward, magnificent in its extent, its beauty of array and its admirable precision of movement, it lent an added lustre to the ancient traditions of Templar chivalry. (Applause.) To the public at large the parade has been a brilliant and impressive spectacle, and it has contributed much to the martial prestige of our Order.

Most Eminent Grand Master, let me express the hope that our guests will carry away with them a pleasant memory of their visit to the old Puritan city. Our streets are crooked, but they pass by many an historical scene, dear to the hearts of Americans, and to thread the labyrinth I trust you have found a clue furnished by the thoughtful courtesy of our citizens. Of one thing you may rest assured—that you are all very welcome here, and that we deem it a gain and an honor that the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States is held in Boston. (Applause.)

I shall now, Sir Knights, ask you to listen to short speeches from some of our distinguished guests; and I will state that the few speakers we count upon are sitting at this particular table, so that the other honored and distinguished guests can feel perfectly at their ease. (Laughter.)

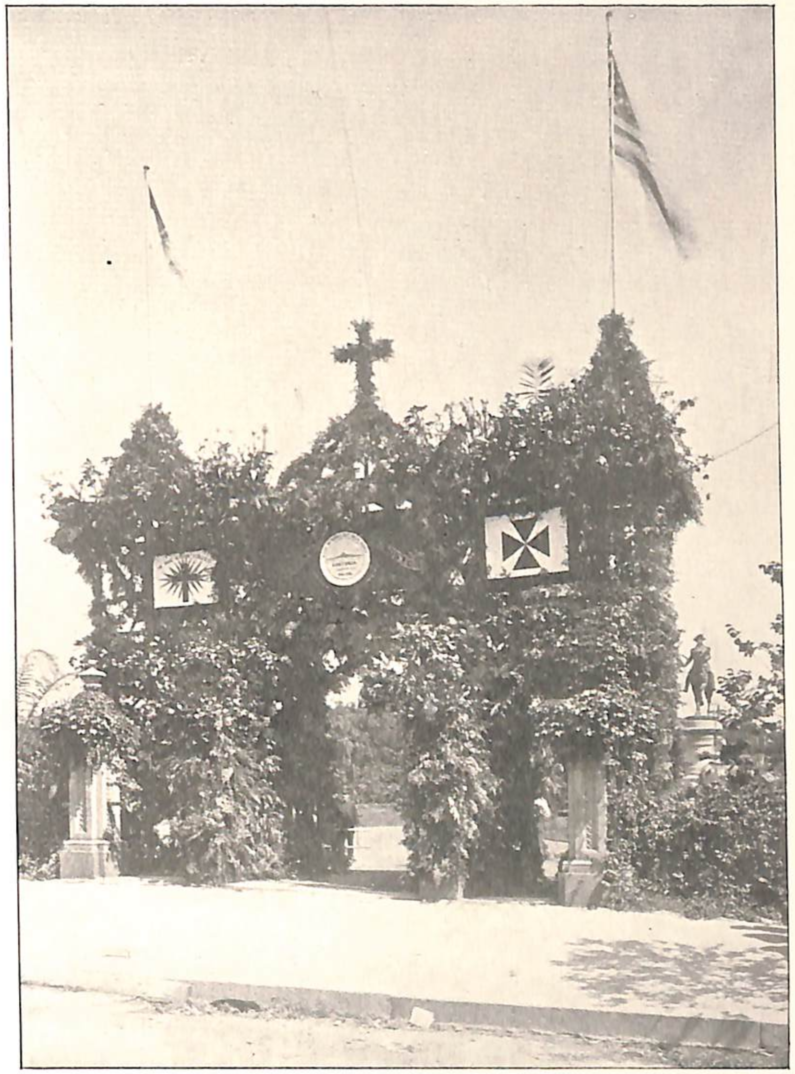
Sir Knights, we will not be too formal. The beauty of social occasions like this is that while we are breaking bread together we may possibly break some ice.

With a view to distributing the honors of the Triennial, I shall now leave matters in charge of Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Hutchinson, Vice-Chairman of the Triennial Committee, who will act as Toastmaster. He will manage matters according to his own sweet will, and I certainly cannot leave you in better hands. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Hutchinson, in assuming his duties as Toastmaster, said:

Most Eminent Grand Commander and Sir Knights—In assuming the duties assigned to me by the Right Eminent Grand Commander, it seems to be my first duty to thank him for the honor he has conferred upon me in giving me the privilege of meeting in this agreeable way so many distinguished Sir Knights of our Order.

As he has intimated to you, I shall, by his direction, suggest to you matters of interest to all of us. On this occasion our thoughts first naturally turn to the Supreme Body under whose salutary laws we live. I therefore propose as the first toast, "The Grand Encampment of the



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Floral Arch at the Entrance on Arlington Street.

United States," and I have the honor, as well as the pleasure, of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master. (Great applause.)

Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master, said:

Right Eminent Sir Knight Hutchinson, Right Eminent Grand Commander Lawrence and Sir Knights—This is not the night that I shall make a speech. When I make a speech, I always like to do so Saturday night. It is a little outside of my usual custom to make a speech tonight.

I must say, on behalf of the Grand Encampment, however, that I return to Grand Commander Lawrence, the Chairman of the Triennial Committee, the sincere acknowledgments of all Templars, not only of the Grand Encampment but of the great host of American Templars who have come to your city with their hearts in their hands to partake in this greatest of gatherings of the knights of the cross and crown.

Never since the days of Peter the Hermit has there been such an outpouring, such an overflow of Knights Templars. Ever since we have been here we have been greeted with one brilliant round of pleasures. Everywhere we have seen the insignia of welcome fluttering to the breeze—from the palatial mansion and from the modest and lowly cot, each doing its duty as far as it could to welcome and greet us to this great city of Boston, after an absence of forty-five years. (Applause.)

We are proud to be with you tonight, and we will be a great deal prouder the next time we come—and we hope it will not be forty-five years hence.

Everywhere we have been received with open hearts, with open arms, with open homes, and nowhere has the great national warning, "Keep off the grass, Coxey!" been presented to our eyes. (Laughter.)

The fact was that when I came here I proposed to take Faneuil Hall home with me. Well, I concluded to give that up. I went down to the reception last night at Mechanics' Hall and concluded to exchange, taking Mechanics' Hall instead of Faneuil Hall, because it is of larger dimensions and of more magnificent proportions. (Laughter.)

But, Sir Knights, levity aside, I never arise to address a presence like this without a feeling of exultation and a mellowing of the heart that gives me a new and abiding feeling of faith in the innate goodness of human nature and the unspeakable value of honest human love. (Applause.)

The Grand Encampment of the United States has forty grandchildren. The last grandchild of the Grand Encampment was born this month, and, true to the instinct of Templary such as we are enjoying here tonight, the lusty offspring is already partaking of the bounties of the table. (Laughter.) I said forty grandchildren, because this month a Grand Commandery was organized in Florida, making the round number forty.

These Grand Commanderies have under their immediate jurisdiction 950 subordinate commanderies, and the Grand Encampment of the United States has 35 subordinate commanderies under its immediate jurisdiction,—all making a grand total in one vast army of 110,000 Sir Knights, loyal and true to every impulse that ennobles, beautifies and ornaments humanity. (Applause.)

There is little that remains unsaid concerning Freemasonry. The best thoughts of the best minds have been directed to the work of adorning and rendering impressive and profound its beautiful ceremonial workings. There is hardly to be found a ritual so elevating and inspiring as that of Freemasonry. That sentence may be repeated with special emphasis for particular application to the Templary, as you will acknowledge, my esteemed companions, who have travelled the road which leads from Red Cross to Knight Templar and Knight of Malta.

I know that every frater here will agree with me that the virtues upon which our Masonic foundations rest are all practised in the life, conduct and conversation of true and valiant knights, and that the magnanimous principles of our Order—chivalry, unfailing courtesy, and sincere regard for woman and her claims—animate the hearts of all Knights Templars wherever found. (Applause.)

Templary is Masonry, of course. The better Templars we are, the better Freemasons. Freemasonry plants the flower of brotherly love in every Mason's heart, brings down king and baron upon a level with the weak and humble, binds man to man with never a thought of caste or creed, pride or purse obtruding.

Templary, my fraters, was meant to do more. I take it that we entered into an especially binding covenant with God, and I presume that there is no Knight Templar here tonight who will dispute the immutable truth of the faith which has so signally blest the world for almost nineteen centuries. Templary teaches sublime faith in a never-ending happiness for all the good and pure, and is anchored to a firm belief in the efficiency of the great sacrifice that brightens the star of hope which Heaven sets above the cradle of every babe.

Not all of us are worthy. There was a Judas among the twelve, and a Benedict Arnold among the colonial patriots; but I venture the assertion that if the roll-call could be had of the world's Templary there would be found a relatively small number of recreants.

There is no doubt of the immediate and practical influence of our Order upon ideal manhood. There is in our Order enough of the poetic principle to give it fascination, and enough of the dramatic element to make it enduringly impressive. In other words, it is the highest object teaching which man has reached, and I know that no Knight will dispute the deep impression and solemn significance that took possession of him while travelling through the ceremonial labyrinth of our rite.

Now, Sir Knights, let me say to you and admonish you, one and all, never drift from your moorings. If there is any one thing to which we are deeply bound in honor, in fraternity, in the very principles upon which we feed and thrive, it is to perform without ostentation the office of the Good Samaritan whenever and wherever we find a bruised and suffering brother lying helpless in the dust of the highway of life. You remember the scornful Levite who passed by a wounded and suffering one in much need of succor. There should not be a careless, much less a scornful Levite among us.

No institution, as you have witnessed this week, so blazes in the eyes of the world as ours. No other institution which so much and so constantly excites the admiration of the profane. Imitation, which has shrewdly been defined to be the sincerest flattery, always pursues us. But this imitation, which resembles us in outward seeming only, can do us no harm; for the avenues of our asylums are too well guarded to permit the unqualified to enter, and we can devote our best endeavors to the cultivation of that higher and nobler refinement which it is our highest aim to reach.

Sir Knights, I must say that I feel unusually happy to-night and I think that I am inspired by the spirit of General Lawrence—the prince of organizers—upon this occasion, on account of the great surroundings with which we have been thrown in contact while in this great city, and the great and many acts of kindness that we have received upon all hands, from the lowly citizen to the most refined and cultivated gentleman.

We have received from the public press of this city unstinted praise upon every hand. The gentlemen of the press have done us ample justice in every particular. They have treated us kindly, cordially and courteously, and to the press of the city of Boston I offer and tender the thanks of 110,000 Knights Templars. (Applause.)

Now, Sir Knights, let us fill the cup of memory with the nectar of affection and drink a deep and loving health to the Grand Encampment of the United States of America, the home of loyal and true chivalry, the triangle of faith, the abiding place of charity and the home of brotherly love. (Loud applause.)

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, I shall next call your thoughts to "Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templarism," and ask you to listen to Very Eminent Sir Warren La Rue Thomas, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you. (Applause.)

Very Eminent Sir Warren La Rue Thomas said:

Eminent Sir and Sir Knights, if the distinguished Chairman of the Triennial Committee had expected me to deliver an address of from three to five hours, instead of from three to five minutes—as I was warned—he could not have given me a text that would come nearer filling the bill than the one he has assigned to me.

Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templary! a subject upon which a man who could talk at all, especially after he had filled up on the good things here at this banquet, could speak for from one-half to a whole day. How in the world I am to say what should be said upon this subject in the short time assigned to me I am utterly unable to conceive.

Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templary! I take it that that means faithfulness—faithfulness in all things, faithfulness toward God, faithfulness toward man, faithfulness toward ourselves, faithfulness toward our noble Order. And how many more subheads this great subject could be divided into I am unable to say.

I shall only treat it, Sir Knights, under one of these heads, and that is, fidelity to the noble principles of our beloved Order. I do not deem it at all necessary for me upon this occasion to try to impress this point upon the distinguished gentlemen here assembled; for they are representative men from all over this Union, men whose duty it has been for years to impress upon the candidate at the very threshold of our asylums that great truth, that great principle of fidelity.

And, Sir Knights, in this connection I want to just take this opportunity to say a word. I do not know when I may have the pleasure again of addressing such an assemblage as this. I presume not within the next three years, but upon entering upon the discharge of the duties which you have assigned to me, I want simply to impress upon your minds the great importance of fully impressing upon the minds of those who come into our Order the noble principles of our Order.

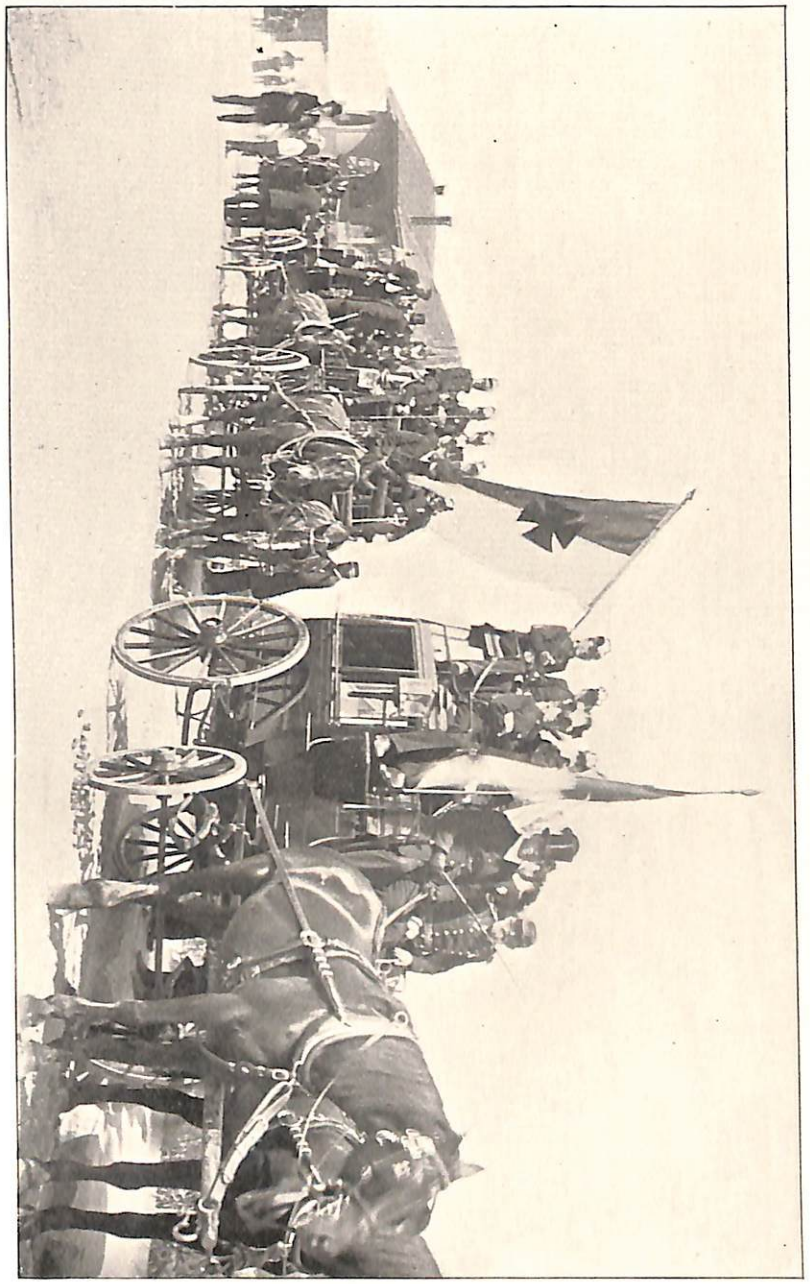
There is no man within the sound of my voice who has a higher appreciation of those grand and glorious principles than I have, and I go so far, Sir Knights, as to believe this—

and I have endeavored to impress it upon those with whom I have come in contact—that with the magnificent ritual which this Order has, with the powers God has blest us with, unless we do our best to impress upon our candidates the beautiful principles of our Order, we will be held individually responsible for it in the great day that is to come. I believe that any man who has the talent to confer the degrees of Knighthood should on all occasions do it in a manner that will so thoroughly impress the mind of his candidate that he will realize that we ourselves feel and believe in the noble principles which we profess; and if we fail in this, if God has given us the talent to do this work and to make this impress upon the candidate when he comes into our midst and, through levity or frivolity or for any other reason, we fail to make that impress, I believe that God himself will hold us responsible for it.

I do not believe that I am drawing this too strongly. I never start in to confer the orders upon a candidate that I do not feel the responsibility that is placed upon me, and if I find that I have failed, or if I find that I am not making the proper impression upon that candidate, I feel that my work has been a failure and that it has all gone for naught.

Now, Sir Knights, I am going to take this opportunity to call upon you to remember this single line that has been given to me—Fidelity, the Eminent Characteristic of Templarism! and I tell you, Sir Knights, that so long as you remember that, so long as that idea is impressed upon your hearts and upon your minds, so long as you carry that into all the workings of your Order in your various asylums, throughout your commanderies, the Order of Templary in this country will grow in the future in a way that it never has grown in the past. There is no doubt of that in my mind.

I do not propose, Sir Knights, to detain you with any more extended remarks. Several of the distinguished Sir Knights here have been selected to speak to you, and I am sure it will give you a great deal more pleasure to hear them than it will to hear me any further. Simply thanking you for your very kind attention, I will close. (Loud applause.)



"Little Commandery" on Tally-Ho Coaches for a ride through the Suburbs.

The Toastmaster — Sir Knights, I next propose "The Good Fellowship of Knight Templarism," and I have the pleasure and honor of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir Henry L. Palmer. (Applause.)

Most Eminent Sir Henry L. Palmer said:

Sir Knights—I may as well be frank in my remarks. I have been here in Boston now since last Saturday. I have seen these hosts of the Temple received here in the city, I have witnessed how they have been cared for, and I have been trying all this time to find something in the conduct of our good friends here who had the management of this enterprise about which I could complain. I have found it. I think my good friend, Brother Sir Knight Lawrence, and his associates ought to have understood that it was time to leave the old fossils at rest and to appeal to the younger and abler men here before me for such remarks as he desired to have made to you here this evening. He has forgotten that the old fellows are back numbers, that it is time that we were turned down and our places supplied by others. (Cries of "No! No! Never!")

The sentiment which has been presented for me to discuss is one which is even broader than that upon which my good brother has commented. The good fellowship of Templars extends throughout the world, and here before us to-night is one of the strongest and the best evidences of the good feeling which one Templar bears toward another. (Applause.)

It was the good feeling of the Templars of the city of Boston who spread before us this sumptuous banquet—which, farther than that, called together this noble congregation of Knights Templars from every part of this broad Union, and with good fellowship upon our part we have all partaken of this hospitality.

This Order of Knights Templars, founded as it is upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues, could not but inculcate in its practice a state of feeling which would create good fellowship and nothing but good fellowship. As we wander through the world we meet with our brethren everywhere. We know our duty—to succor the needy, feed the hungry and bind up the wounds of the afflicted. We know our duty—to extend to our fellow man when in distress the aid which he needs; and a faithful performance of these duties necessarily creates and establishes good feeling.

I have said that this scene this evening is an exhibition of the good feeling of Knights Templars. There was a purpose in bringing us together here, as many as could be gathered within these walls—that we might look into each other's faces, that we who live so widely apart might become acquainted with each other, that we might learn each other's characteristics and that we who live in Wisconsin may find, when we meet with a gentleman from Boston, that he is like ourselves—a man; that we who live in Wisconsin may find that our friends from the Pacific coast are as honorable, as intelligent, as honest and as good men as we claim to be ourselves, and thus establish good fellowship from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

Within this week we have witnessed here a scene which the world has never seen before. We have seen from forty to fifty thousand people, men and women, coming into this goodly city of Boston upon the invitation of the Knights Templars of this city. They come here from the Golden Gate, they come here from the Gulf of Mexico, they come from Lake Superior, they come from our extremest eastern point. Thousands and thousands of miles separate some of them. They come here, the great majority of them, strangers to New England, strangers to Massachusetts—that good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts! Reverently I say, God bless her! (Applause.) They were received here with a degree of open-handed hospitality that has never been excelled. The welcome which was extended to every one of us was one that no man could have anticipated—from His Excellency, the Governor of the State, His Honor, the Mayor of this City, the Knights Templars who had invited us here, the business men of this community, down clear through the entire population. The welcome was as cordial as it could possibly be. Any man who passed through these streets in that procession the other day and witnessed the masses of interested faces upon each side, blocking the way upon each side, the kindly greeting in the eye of everyone whose eye you could look at, the warm handshake that was given us from those whom we never saw before and may never see again, must have realized that it was an occasion such as hitherto in the history of this Grand Encampment has never been approached, and which, in my judgment, in its future history is unapproachable. (Great applause.)

Here is my argument upon the proposition which you have submitted to me to discuss. This scene is an object picture more potent than words can paint, more eloquent than any words that ever fell from the lips of a Daniel Webster or a Henry Clay. (Applause.)

And, sir, before I sit down I desire to say one word more. I desire, in behalf of those whom I especially represent here —those whom I more especially represent, from the State of Wisconsin—to say to you, Most Eminent Grand Commander and Sir Knights of this City of Boston, our hearts are tied to yours henceforth and forever. (Loud applause.)

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, I next propose "Templarism and Patriotism," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir James H. Hopkins. (Applause.)

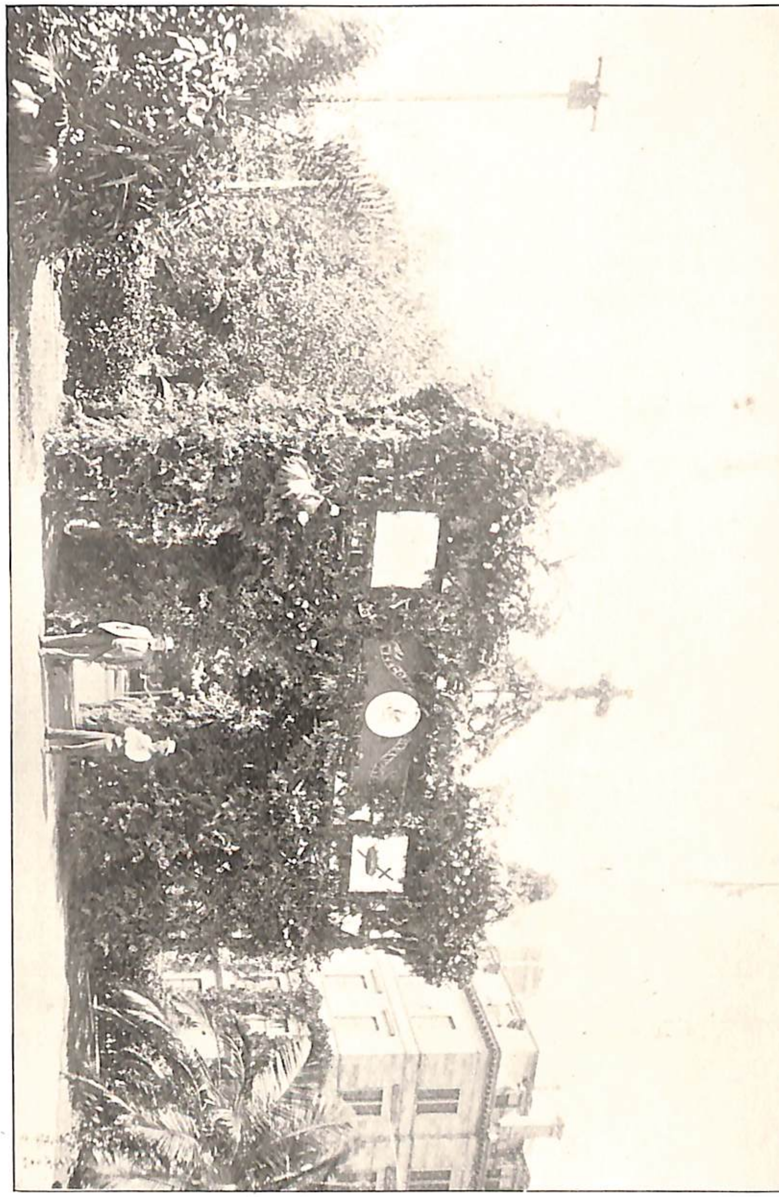
Right Eminent Sir Knight—I only repeat, in other words, the same thought which has been expressed by all of the preceding speakers, when I declare, that, among all the institutions of man's devising there never was one more remarkable and unique than Freemasonry in all its grades. Wherever a Masonic Lodge has been established, whether in the centers of civilization and refinement, or upon the border land of barbarism, the great truth has been proclaimed of "the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." People of all nationalities and climes, tongues and creeds, have recognized the authority of our Fraternity, and the simplicity and purity of our faith. These two fundamental principles of our Institution epitomize all of man's duties to his Creator and to his fellow man. Our Divine Master himself has said that "on these two hang all of the law and the prophets;" for Brotherhood implies unstinted charity, affectionate consideration and unselfish devotion; and Fatherhood evokes the heart's purest emotions of grateful reverence and filial love.

As the State is but an aggregation of individuals, he who is faithful to his neighbor and to his God cannot be other than a true and loyal citizen.

Looking at the splendid array of vigorous manhood, clad in the panoply of war, which has thronged these streets during the past few days, a stranger might well inquire whether this is a menace to, or a pledge of, the perpetuity of the Republic? When there are so many conflicting interests, when so many dangers confront the patriot; when the streets of Boston—the very cradle of liberty—become the scene of disorder and bloodshed, and that too, on the anniversary of Independence; when passion is aroused by waving of the orange or the green—foreign symbols, traditions of alien affection, and neither of them represented in our beautiful national ensign, with its square of azure blue through which a lustrous constellation sparkles and illumines the white folds of purity and the red of valor; when this emblem loses its significance and its sanctity, the anxious citizen may well inquire the meaning of our martial array and splendid pageant.

The Orders of Christian Knighthood had their birth upon the far off plains of Palestine, and were ordained for a local mission. But the great truths which they proclaim are universal and eternal. They have come down to us through the intervening ages, marking their course from their oriental birthplace to their western home by a pathway radiant with light and beauty, and their power to-day, in the breasts of an hundred thousand American Templars, is as vitalizing as when they strengthened the hearts and nerved the arms of Godfrey and Baldwin, Hugh de Payens and Tancred.

In response to the toast assigned me it is my duty, as it is my pleasure, to show that the principles and teachings of our Order appeal to man's best and loftiest emotions; that they



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Floral Arch at the Exit on Arlington Street.

inspire him with the purest aspirations; that they make him a truthful, just, brave and patriotic citizen. (Applause, and cries of "Good!")

First, you will remember, how impressively truth is inculcated. You will remember how we are taught that neither the autocratic and absolute power of kings, nor the insideous potency of wine, nor the witchery of woman's beauty, is comparable to the almighty force of truth; how the Persian monarch doffed his crown, and bowed before the majesty of truth. A worthy Knight will abhor a lie; and will scorn duplicity and deception as twin sisters begotten by the Father of Lies. Falsehood is cowardly and mean, and the man addicted to it is everywhere distrusted and despised. It is scarcely too much to say that he is a sneak and a scoundrel. If false to his neighbors he will be false to the State, and then

> "treason, like a deadly blight,
> Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
> And blasts them in their hour of might."

But the Templar, having the love of truth well planted in his heart, will march under its banner with unfaltering step. Steadfast adherence to sound principles is always the best citizenship and the purest patriotism. One of the first lessons taught the novitiate in our Orders is that truth is a divine attribute, and the foundation of every moral and social virtue; and upon that firm foundation he builds a character symmetrical and strong. As the two pillars at the perch of King Solomon's Temple symbolized beauty and strength, so the Templar's character stands as a buttress and an adornment to the Temple of our civil liberty. (Applause.)

I may also remind you that adherence to stern, impartial justice is an element of good citizenship, and is a part of Templarism. We seek to embody a spirit of justice that will hold the scales with a steady hand, when one side is weighed down with riches, social influence, and political power; while in the other there is nothing but poverty, weakness and friendlessness; justice that will not be blinded by the glitter of gold, nor unduly influenced by sympathetic emotions. In mythology the Goddess of Justice is represented with a bandage about her eyes. Should she not rather be argus-eyed, and with a clear, keen vision that penetrates all disguises, see through all concealments, and look through appearances into the very heart of every controversy? She should have the spear of Ithuriel; at whose touch purple and violet shrivel to ashes, and wrong stands exposed in its naked deformity; or rags and filth fall away, and justice rears its head, majestic and glorified.

Justice, in the abstract, is an austere virtue. But in the well balanced mind, which Templarism seeks to cultivate, other qualities interpose to mollify the severity of its administration. For it should always be remembered, that,

> "Earthly power doth then show likest God's,
> When Mercy seasons Justice."

(Applause.)

What shall I say of undaunted courage, which to every Sir Knight is a prouder possession than sword and helmet and coat of mail; to the State a safer reliance against domestic broils than codes and statutes bristling with threatened penalties, and a surer defence against foreign foes than fortifications and torpedo boats, dynamite bombs and armed cruisers. It requires courage to stand in the deadly breach, to meet an impetuous charge, to rush upon bristling bayonets or into the iron jaws of the merciless cannon. But it requires a grander courage, without the exciting stimulus of the bugle's blare, the roar of musketry, the contagious thrill of enthusiasm, to confront a popular demagogue playing upon the passions of a sympathetic people, to calmly but unflinchingly resist a throng of howling anarchists. That was true heriosm lately displayed by a distinguished citizen of Boston, when, unawed by a frenzied mob, he taught the world that the wrongs of labor cannot be righted by a greater wrong. I say nothing on the question of constitutional power; but I point to the quiet victory of order over chaos, of peace over bloody riot, won by the cool head and the stout heart of a brave American. Such valor will inspire everyone fully imbued with the principles of Knighthood. An imperishable instance of this moral courage may be read in the history of our Grand Master Jaques de Molay, when preferring a glorious martyrdom to a shameless life purchased by falsehood and apostacy, in his death agony at the stake he cried out "Spes mea in Deo est."

It was no chance juxtaposition of words that coupled courage and constancy in our ritual. The lesson taught is that your courage should not be fitful, spasmodic, blazing fiercely only while temporary fuel feeds it, but steadfast, always enduring, ever faithful.

We most often boast of the heritage of physical daring and personal prowess which has come down to us from the early Templars. We linger with wrapt amazement over the stories of their brilliant achievements; and a spark from the fire of their enthusiasm kindles in all of our breasts. Although the age of chivalry is passed, its spirit lives and burns in the hearts of all generations. The same unquenchable zeal, the same matchless bravery, the same unselfish devotion to duty have been displayed in every era since the Crusaders swept across the Syrian plains. The seed sowed by Templarism fell upon fruitful soil, and has yielded abundant harvest whenever a national emergency required the garnered crop.

He who asserts that Templarism or Freemasonry, in any of its degrees, is hostile to good citizenship, is a wilful falsifier, or an ignorant and no less criminal retailer of a stupid lie. (Applause.) If need be I could give a list of those of our Fraternity, whose wisdom in council, and skill and valor in arms, have won the nation's lasting gratitude, and will cause their names to be honored and revered for all time. But the patriotism of Freemasonry needs no vindication here, where Bunker Hill stands as God's eternal monument to Warren; here, where Washington began a career which glorifies mankind, and left the record of a character the most matchless and sublime in all human history. (Applause.)

We need not leave this banquet hall to find living and honored witnesses to the fact that in the school of Templarism men are educated and indoctrinated in those lofty principles which characterize the highest type of patriotic citizenship. They are here from both sides of the once "bloody chasm," now, happily, filled up and overgrown with olive trees. (Applause, and cries of "Good!")

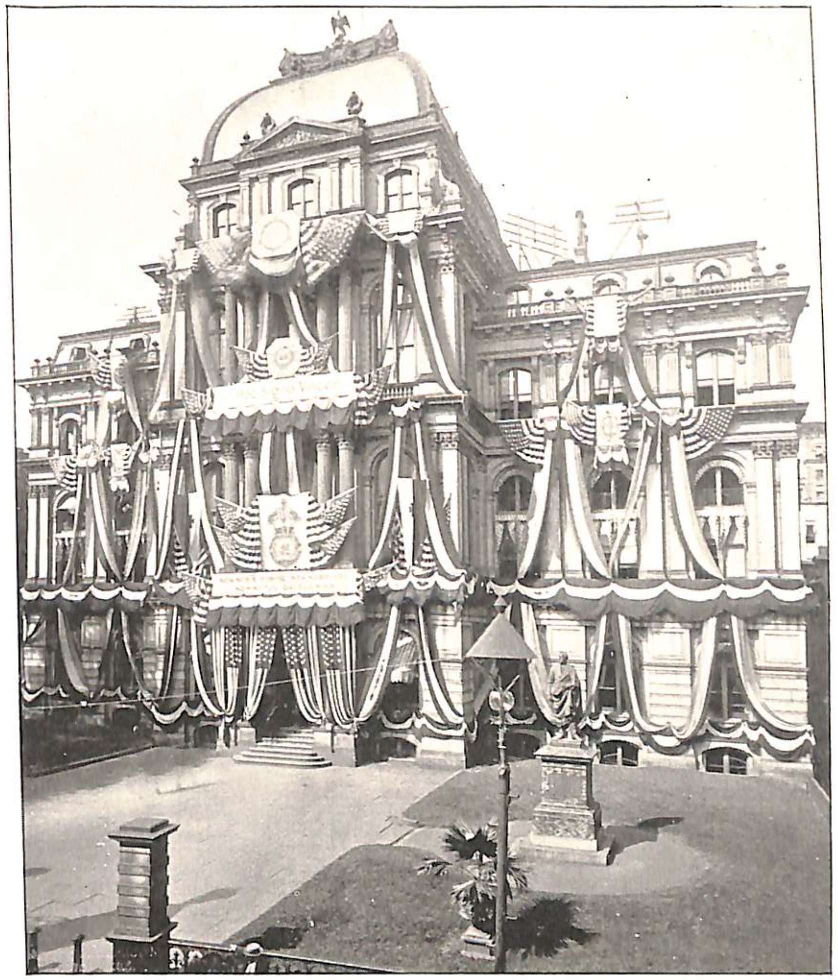
Some fought under the banner of the stars and some under that of the bars. Whatever may be thought of the justice or wisdom of the lost cause, no one doubts the zeal, the earnestness, the honest struggle of our Southern brethren for the land they loved. All recognize the fact that the blue and the grey alike covered sincere, brave, generous and patriotic hearts. (Great applause.) Their history, written with their own life blood, will remain for all time a record of the noblest, grandest type of American manhood.

I trust, Sir Knights, I may have given you at least some suggestions as to the bearing which the teachings of Templarism has upon your duty as citizens. In former years, "Pro Deo et Patria" was inscribed upon the banners of our Order. And we may be sure that at all times "For God and our Country" will prove a rallying cry which will be promptly answered by a grand chorus of Templar voices. (Applause.) Show to the world that a holiday parade is a mere incident, and not of the substance of our historic Institution; that truth and justice, courage and magnanimity, purity and piety and all the kindred virtues inculcated in the principles and precepts of our Order are beautifully exemplified in your lives; and that Templarism is a living, massive, indestructible bulwark to national character, national honor and the national life. (Great applause.)

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, I next propose for your consideration "The Mission of the Knight Templar," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Most Eminent Sir John Q. A. Fellows. (Applause.)

Most Eminent Sir Knight Fellows said:

Most Eminent Sir, Sir Knights—Some twenty years ago a brother in office wrote me stating the condition of the Order of the Temple, and asking my opinion as to its mission for the future. He stated that it had secured a standing which could not fail of success and it must have some



City Hall, Boston.

mission to accomplish. I answered him—or I should have done so, although I cannot recall exactly what I wrote—that its mission was as a body militant to defend Freemasonry, to protect it from enemies without, foes within.

We cannot, after what we have witnessed here last Tuesday, and the days preceding and following, doubt its ability to defend Freemasonry against all foes without. The very exhibition itself was enough to cow down to silence whatever opposition there may be to us, to Freemasonry.

We know there are anti-Masons among us. Someone in this State, I think, said a majority were of a certain class who are opposed to Freemasons. But when those people saw the procession passing through these streets and looked in the faces of those who were marching in column and saw their perfection in drill, saw that they were men of the first standing in the land, they certainly must have felt great hesitation in attacking an order which was defended by such a body of men.

But there are foes within. We as Knights Templar are such by a sort of natural selection of the best, as a general thing, from the mass of the Fraternity, who have devoted themselves, as shown in their beautiful and sublime ritual, to the protection of the destitute widow, the helpless orphan, the innocent maiden and the Christian religion. This select body from among the vast mass of Freemasons is carrying out, and will carry out, those principles and those duties which it has thus promised to perform.

There is among us a spirit of innovation more or less profane. The groundwork of Free Masonry is in some places and in some parts infringed upon. Other societies around us of a semi-secret nature, semi-benevolent associations, have inculcated among the Freemasons their ideas. But let me tell you that there is nothing in them that belongs to our Institution. Many who have not reflected think that we are suffering from the existence of these institutions. But do we not know as Knights Templar, do not the Fraternity of Free Masons know that they have nothing of the spirit of benevolence in their organizations? The members pay a certain premium and if they continue to pay it and death overtakes them, or sickness, their policy is paid them, the same as would be done by a life or health insurance company.

Now, Freemasonry has nothing to do with any such system. Aside from the teachings of truth, and the resurrection of all to an immortal life—as is taught by us in one of the degrees—every principle that we need is inculcated in the Entered Apprentice degree. We believe in God. The tenets of a Freemason are brotherly love, relief and truth, and how beautifully that is illustrated in the sublime ceremony of the Entered Apprentice degree, where he is taught that whenever he meets one in distress, whether brother or not—but more especially a brother—he shall individually contribute to his relief so far as the necessities may require and his means permit.

Freemasonry, then, becomes an individual thing. The member of the Lodge is continually taught this lesson, and hence he should be a member of a lodge, to receive such instruction and to have it inculcated.

If we pattern after these so-called "benevolent associations," which are not such, we pay a sum into the lodge and if there is a call made on us by a member for charity, for relief, he is sent to the lodge treasury. Now, that is not Freemasonry. Freemasonry is for the individual to do it, and there is many a brother within the sound of my voice who knows what it is when in trouble, as well as in want, for a brother to come to him and not only feed him when he is hungry, to give him drink when he is thirsty, to visit him in sickness, but to cheer him on the way through life. Many here who have been on the verge of dissolution have been stayed on the brink and brought back again by the encouragement and good words, the good counsel and cheer of a brother. (Applause.)

Such is brotherly love, such is the relief—much more than the paltry pittance of dollars and cents, and yet those are never wanting. The widow who gave her two mites did as much as the millionaire who gave his thousands. He gave of his abundance, she gave all she had. That is an illustration of Freemasonry.

But we are bound to defend the Christian religion, as Knights Templar. And what does that teach us? To visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world, is pure religion. We have the Saviour's parable of the poor Samaritan, where one not supposed to be a brother met another on the wayside, one who had fallen among thieves, and was a neighbor to him.

Brotherly love is the first tenet of a Freemason, and when one has love for his brother as he has for himself, will do unto another as he would be done by, loves his God and loves his neighbor, he is a good Freemason, and none other are.

Such should be the teachings of the Lodge, and we, as the Sir Knight body, the body militant of Freemasonry, in our several lodges should see to it that these principles are inculcated. Each one of us can influence a half dozen, many of us as teachers can teach the Lodge, can teach the brothers, can show them by example what charity is, so that each one of them will become charitable, benevolent, brotherly, by mere habit.

Such are the principles of Freemasonry, and we as Knights Templars are to guard against any encroachment upon this idea.

Since I came to Massachusetts some ten days ago, taking up a Boston paper, I read the discourse of a prominent clergyman of this city. His theme was, "The Problems of the Future." In it he said, "The problem of charity is one the future would have to solve." I at once perceived he could not be a Freemason. Had he been one he must have known Masonry had solved the problem long ago; or rather I should say, it had adopted as its own the tenets of our Saviour as proclaimed by Him in the sermon on the mount, and in the parable of the good Samaritan, and as taught by St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians. The problem of charity is not one for future solution. It was solved over eighteen centuries ago and is forcibly proclaimed by our Order, and is the foundation of Freemasonry. If charity is such as is proclaimed by the many variously called charity organizations of the day, it indeed needs a solution, which the future can never satisfactorily solve. The question of such charity is not capable of solution.

These are some of the foes within the Lodge, within the Order of Freemasons, which we as Templars of a select character, as I said, of a natural selection in some respects, can overcome, influencing the vast mass of the Fraternity and leading them on the way to the true tenets of the Order of Freemasonry—which are, we all know, brotherly love, relief and truth. (Great applause.)

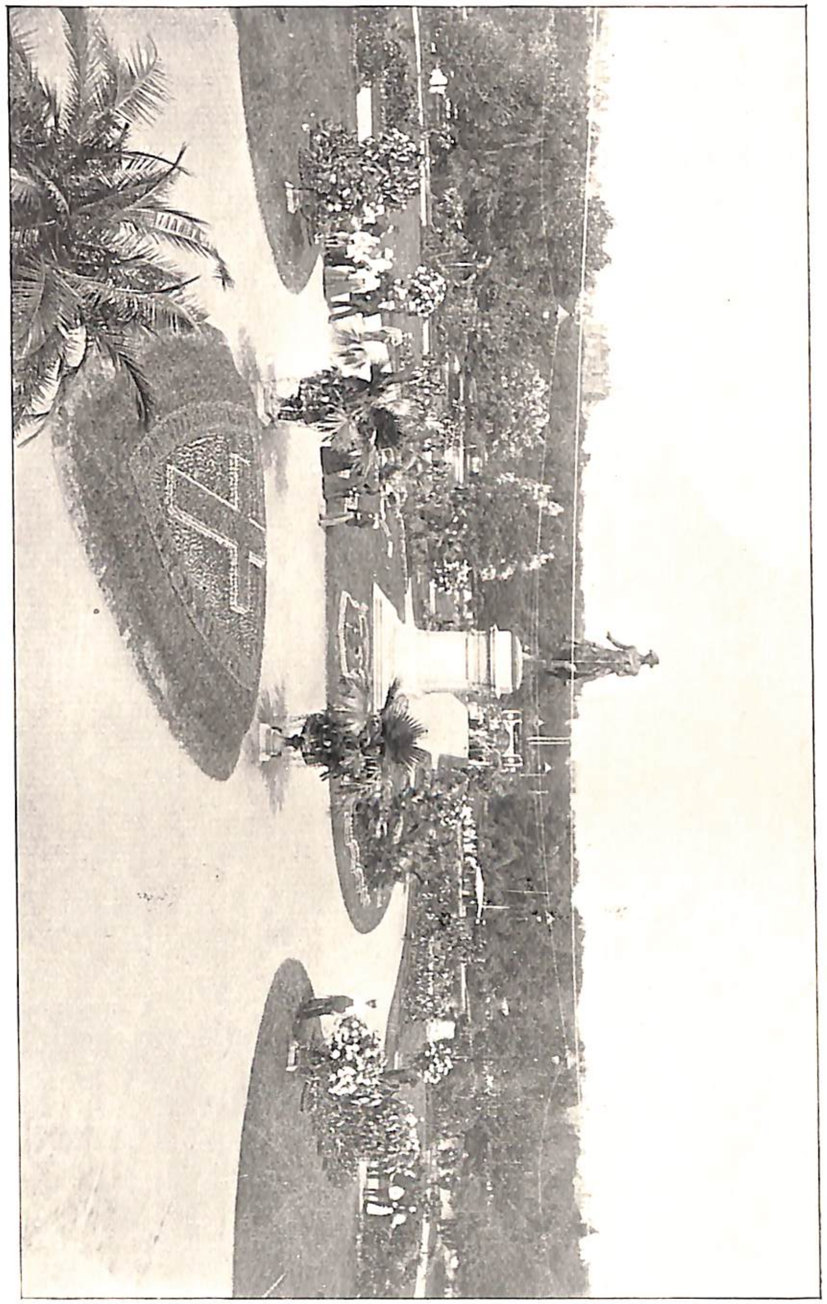
THE TOASTMASTER — Sir Knights, I next propose "The Knight of the Nineteenth Century," coupled with the sentiment from Longfellow:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

And I have the honor of introducing to you Very Eminent Sir William B. Melish.

Very Eminent Sir Knight Melish said:

Eminent Chairman and Sir Knights—Some three weeks ago I received a polite note from the Triennial Committee asking me if I would respond to the toast of "The Knight of the Nineteenth Century." I felt highly honored, but, like a prudent man, I consulted my wife and asked her advice. She deliberated awhile and then said, "Is this speech to be delivered before the election or after?" I told her "after," and she said, "Well, in that case you might chance it." (Laughter.) I was still somewhat doubtful, but, when I thought of the hundreds who would hang on my impassioned utterances and in old age call their children about them and say, "I heard that great speech of Melish's in 1895 and haven't had a well day since," I concluded to try it. (Laughter.) Personally I cannot see why the Committee selected me, and in all probability you will agree with me in that, at least. But there is always some flaw in every



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Floral Designs at the Washington Statue.

well-arranged plan. I have been to so many hospitable places since I came to Boston that my knowledge-box is empty.

Our Chicago neighbors once invited a convention to meet in their city, and the Committee on Invitation set the time in August, assuring the convention that Chicago in August is cooler than the top of Pike's Peak, because that great inland sea, Lake Michigan, lies like a huge refrigerator at the gates of the city and cools it off. That convention met, the temperature was a hundred, the breweries in Milwaukee were evidently using all the cool air of Lake Michigan, when a delegate got up and said: "We can't stand this; what the devil is the matter with that refrigerator?" The Chairman of the Chicago Committee arose and blandly said: "Mr. Chairman, there is a time in the domestic affairs of every family when the hired man forgets to put the ice in the box." (Laughter.) Now, if the Committee have passed by the Templar exponents of law and oratory and fallen back on one of the scrubs—one of the boys—don't charge it to me if the box is not properly filled with that which cools, invigorates or satisfies.

My honored friend, Right Eminent Sir Lawrence, gives me the verse from the poems of the late Mr. Longfellow which adorns this menu, tells me it is a magnificent theme, and, well, here I am. Mr. Longfellow penned these words in his "Psalm of Life." You may all be singing psalms and be thankful you have escaped with your lives before morning. (Laughter.) The sentiment supposed to act as an inspiration is as follows:

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

I see nothing in that appropriate to my speech but the "bivouac." I am told that a bivouac means a place where everybody has a chance to go to sleep. Now a "bivouac" can always be found in my speeches, sometimes two. (Laughter.)

I have never wilfully sought "the world's broad field of battle." The late Mr. Shakespeare said, "In peace there is nothing so becomes a man as *modest stillness and humility.*" How well Shakespeare defines the Ohio man! (Laughter.) Possessing those characteristics in a marked degree I have kept away from "broad fields of battle." I don't know anything about "dumb, driven cattle." I presume they are dumb enough but I have never driven any. I don't want to be a "hero in the strife." I don't deny I belong in the "he-row," but I don't want any strife about it. Well has Butler said in Hudibras:

> "Those that fly may fight again.
> Which he can never do that's slain."

I hope, therefore, that I'm "fly" enough to prefer being a *live* man of peace rather than a *dead* "hero in the strife." (Laughter.)

Somehow or other the poetic injunction of Mr. Longfellow is drawing our attention away from the title of our toast. Now, had I the faculty of "Our Hugh" to weave brilliant sentences all in and about a subject and say nothing about the subject itself, I would do so; but I propose to stick to my toast until it is done brown, or you are "done up." (Laughter and applause.)

What do I know about a "Knight of the Nineteenth Century?" What kind of a Knight shall I talk about? For a nineteenth century knight, what's the matter with this one at the Vendome? This is one of the kind Byron sang about when he said:

> "Most glorious night,
> Thou wert not sent for slumber."

I have experienced nights in Venice, tinged with moonbeams and romance, nights in Paris, painted with care in a variety of shades of carmine, and all nights of the nineteenth century. And then these Triennial nights of the nineteenth century, that last four, for instance, nights with Massachusetts, with New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and all the balance of them as entertainers. A night with Georgia and her distilled lightning, teaching that "all flesh is grass," and when you get your flesh full of that kind of grass, although "well mint," you even forget that you have brought your wife to the Triennial and feel that the inspection of headquarters is becoming like the oil fields—only a question of tank capacity. (Laughter.) Is it a wonder that an inexperienced Triennial visitor like myself is somewhat confused, and that he wonders "Which one does the Committee mean when they print 'The Knight of the Nineteenth Century?'"

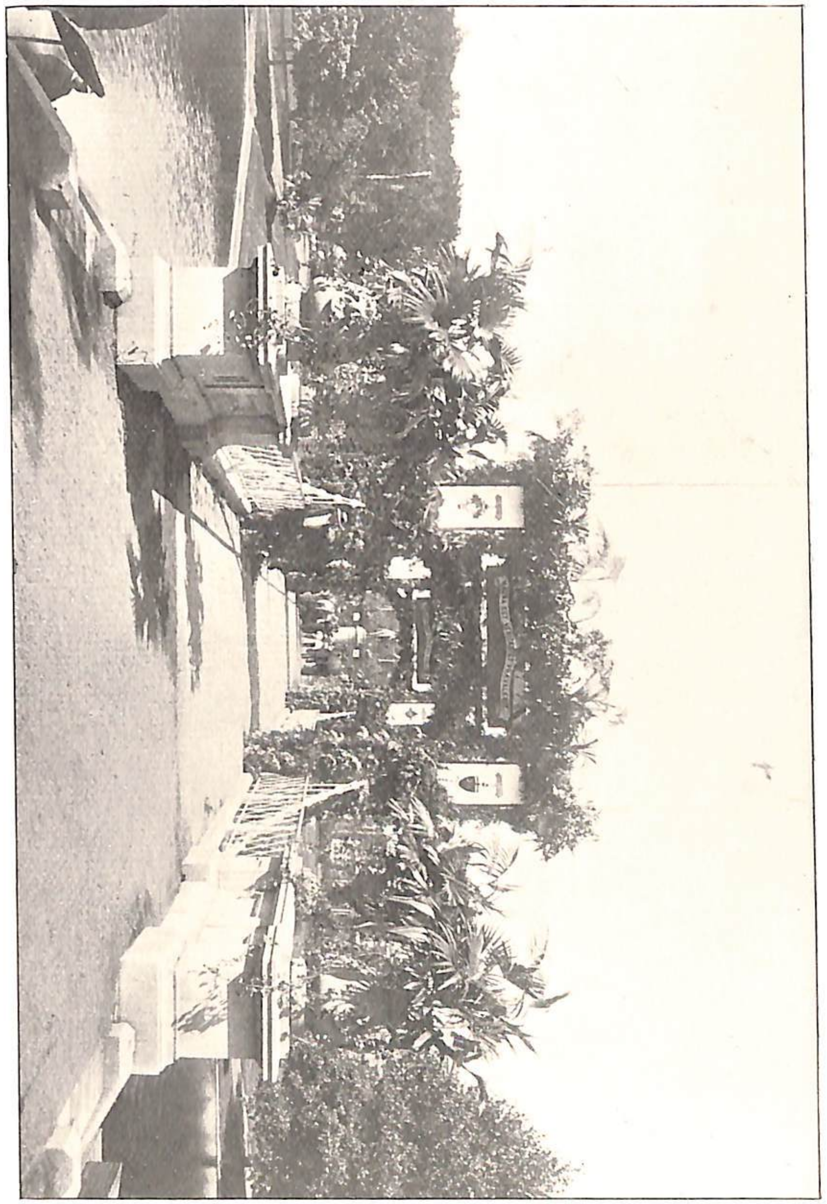
Then there is the other kind of Knights—and here there is opened up a wide vista—"Knights of the Iron Gall," where a man pays in a hundred and twenty dollars and gets a thousand out—if he gets there first; Knights of Kadosh, where a man is supposed never to turn his back on his assailants, even if he runs up against three of a kind; the "out-every-Knight," and so on, a great variety of all kinds, colors, sorts and conditions of knights, and all belonging to this century. (Laughter.) So, you see, a fellow gets kind of bewildered with the knighthood of this century. The every-day Knight Templar gets kind of lonesome with so many other kinds of knights about him. He feels an uncertainty like that of the little girl who asked her mother if liars ever went to heaven, and was answered, "No, I suppose not." She then asked if papa ever told a lie. "Well," said the mother, "I suppose sometimes he does." "Well, did you, and grandpa and Uncle Jim ever tell a lie?" said the little girl. "Yes, I suppose sometimes in our lives we have told what wasn't exactly true." "Well," said the little girl, after deep thought, "I should think it would be awful lonesome in heaven with nobody there but just God and George Washington." (Laughter.)

Now, being confined to the nineteenth century I cannot go back to my mediæval Knight for example or inspiration. Nor need I do so. The virtue of my real "Knight of the Nineteenth Century" shall not go unhonored and unsung. We hold the distinguished Knights of the Crusades in honor for what they were and for what they sought to accomplish of good, and we perpetuate their glorious, noble deeds by emblems and ceremonies to which a profound significance is attached. The knights of old came forth in glittering steel which oft covered the sins and follies of the man. The centuries of knowledge and civilization have battered off the armored shell and revealed the kernel, the true Knight of Charity, the Masonic Knight of to-day, who, thank God, flourishes in all the walks and conditions of the life we are now living. (Applause.) This Nineteenth Century Knight of Templarism comes from the altars upon which burns the unquenchable fire of Masonry, with three important duties inculcated in heart and brain. First, duty to God—to love, admire, reverence and worship in spirit and in truth; second, to love his neighbor, to be true and faithful in all the duties and relations in life; third, to govern himself—to be sober, temperate, chaste—to have due control over his appetites and passions. He is to do good to all men, to know no creed or clime in his charity, but to do good unto all, especially to them who are of the household of faith.

May our heavenly Father ever bless the compassionate man whose bare fingers encircle the wrist of his weary and helpless brother and who raises him to hope and life. That man is truly great, who, with firm faith in his God, goes forth to fight the battle of the weak, to help the distressed, to shield the innocent, and who finds his greatest joy, his chief aim in the promotion of the brotherhood of man. (Applause.) It makes no difference, my brethren, whether he bear the name of Knight Templar, Knight of the Rose Croix, or Knight Kadosh of the Holy Order of the Temple. Be he Jew or Gentile, Mohammedan or Christian, his works of charity and pure beneficence will gentle his condition and make him worthy of the title of the "Knight of the Nineteenth Century."

"Oh, friends, be men, and let your hearts be strong,
And let no warrior in the heat of fight
Do what may bring him shame in others' eyes;
For more of those who shrink from shame are safe
Than fall in battle; while with those who flee
Is neither glory nor reprieve from death."

(Great applause.)



PUBLIC GARDEN.
Floral Arch at the East End of the Bridge.

THE TOASTMASTER—I next offer for your consideration, "Templarism and Craft Masonry," and I have the honor of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir Josiah H. Drummond. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Drummond said:

Sir Knights—I was greatly relieved when we had the assurance from Right Eminent Sir Lawrence that you would be at your ease, for I confess that I had been a good deal troubled that you had to sit and listen to a speech from me and take the consequences. When, however, I had that assurance, I confess that I said to myself, "All right; if they can stand it I can."

It is well after the evidence of our strength which we have just had, and in the flush of pride at the grand success of this demonstration, that we should return for a few minutes to first principles and see whether all this is justified or at any rate what relation it shall have to the practical duties of the Templar.

It has sometimes, not infrequently, been uttered as a reproach to Templarism that the Templars make the Lodge and the Chapter merely the road to the Commandery, and, like the traveller, when he has arrived at his destination, forget the road over which they have passed, and give not another thought to it. Of course, this is not the relation of Templarism to Ancient Craft Masonry. It has been said, and more frequently said, that Craft Masonry is the foundation of Templarism. I hold that this is inaccurate. I hold that Ancient Craft Masonry is a part, a component part and a *great* part of Templarism, and that they are combined as one whole; that they are not separate; that the Order of the Temple is but a name for an addition to Ancient Craft Masonry and not something distinct and separate from it.

Our Grand Master has said that the best Templar makes the best Freemason. He had anticipated my words, except that he reversed them. I was to say—and I submit that while it means the same thing it is a little more accurate—that the best Freemason makes the best Templar. (Applause.)

There is nothing in Freemasonry that is not in Templarism. Freemasonry teaches the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, and if we add to that—which is the foundation of true Masonry—the Templar's hope in Christ, we have simply added something to the great Temple of Freemasonry—something, as I have said before, that is an addition to it but not distinct from it.

Therefore it is that I call upon the Templars here and everywhere never to forget that if they inculcate Craft Masonry they inculcate a fundamental, integral part of Templarism, and one of the most important integral parts—and when I say "Craft Masonry," I mean the Ancient Craft Masonry as it existed when this Institution was founded, nearly a century ago, when it was regarded as a part of Freemasonry and Ancient Craft Masonry was regarded as a part of it.

I do not recognize the notions that are sometimes prevalent in these days that Freemasonry must keep pace with the spirit of the times by accepting and adopting the methods of those imitations of Freemasonry which are abroad in the land. I have not a word to say against other associations, benevolent and charitable in their own way. They are doing good, but they are not Freemasonry, and "*their* ways are not *our* ways."

Sir Knights, the thought I want to bring to your mind is that the Templar's duty is to be an earnest, energetic Freemason; and that he can in no other manner do better for Templarism than to give his first, his devoted allegiance to the foundation upon which we build, and which we make a part of this Institution; and to do it, not as Templars but as Freemasons—not merely undertaking to defend and protect Freemasonry, but recognizing it as a part of the duty of a Templar in Lodge and in Chapter to sustain Templarism by sustaining Ancient Craft Masonry.

Of course, the subject is a wide one, and I only undertake in these few moments to bring it to your attention, hoping to arrest your thoughts so that we, as Templars, should so conduct ourselves in relation to Craft Masonry that those who look on—not only Templars, not only Craftsmen, but the whole world who look on—shall say that Templarism is the crowning glory of Ancient Freemasonry. (Great applause.)

THE TOASTMASTER — Sir Knights, I next propose "The Ancient and Modern Promoters of Knight Templarism," and have the honor of introducing to you Very Eminent Sir Henry W. Rugg. (Applause.)

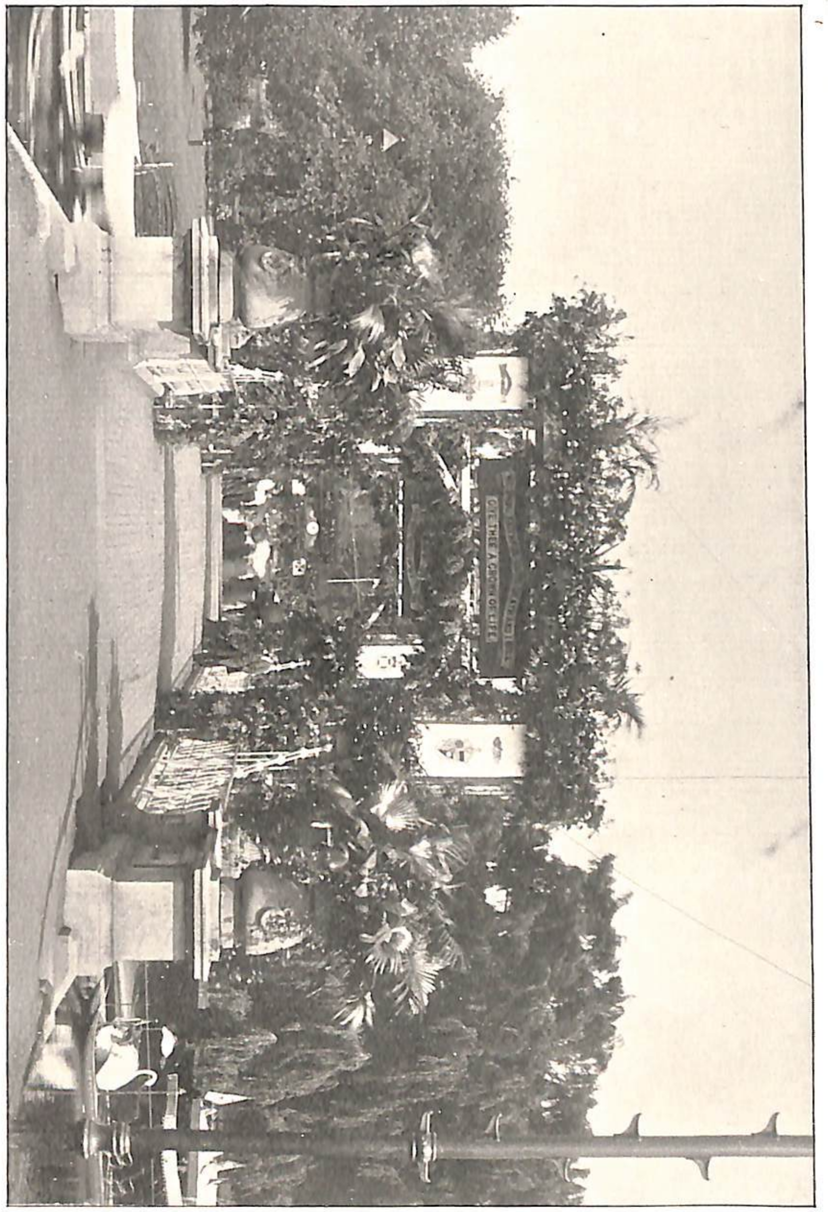
Very Eminent Sir Henry W. Rugg said:

Right Eminent Grand Commander, Right Eminent Toastmaster, Sir Knights and Brethren—Whatever else we do, whatever else we may fail to say or do, I think in this presence we should be reminded of the fact that the personal element in an institution counts for much as an incitement of inspiration and a source of strength. A community, a land, a country, becomes strong and gathers prestige, and is able to undertake the work that needs to be done in the way of advancing the interests of civilization and of humanity, as it finds living exponents of its truth, of its character, of its humanities; as it finds leaders who can point the way and walk the path that tends toward light, progress, advancement and blessedness. England, our mother land, is strong today not because of the ships of war that she has built and is building, not because of her navies that float in every sea, not because of her immense armies and her resources of material strength, but because she has produced men for generations and for centuries—men who have been statesmen, scholars, leaders of the people, having a justifiable pride in what makes the glory of the English nation—education, intelligence, the spirit of freedom and the spirit of progress. It is her Burke, her Addison, her Johnson, her Shakespeare, her Milton, her Macaulay, her Gladstone, and others who rank today as statesmen, as scholars, as educators and reformers, who have most helped the English nation to its prestige, to its power, and to the augmented resources of material and political strength, by which she stands so proudly and so potentially among the nations of the earth.

And our own nation, already in its youth, with its more than sixty millions of people and with all that comes from the Pacific to the Atlantic to testify to the abundance of its products as they are dug out of the depths of the earth, as they are grown upon the fertile plains of the great West, as they are gathered down on the savannahs of the South, as they come from the application of modern machinery in the great mills and industrial establishments of our country—those are justly supplemented by the ideas, by the truths and the teachings which have been set forth by the men whom we are proud to remember in our American thought and feeling, men of character, intelligence and patriotism who are linked with the history of this land, without whose names, without whose fame, without whose productiveness of intellect and heart we should be poor indeed.

And when I read the great Book that lies at the foundation of Masonic and Templar orders, when I turn to the pages of that Word of Life and read of the one institution which outranks all institutions—the church of the living God—I find that that church is planted not on a creed, not on a declaration of faith, not on a proclamation of ethics or on any mere system of truth; but it is built upon the foundation of the prophets and the apostles, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief cornerstone.

Thus in every case we get back to men; we note the personal element. We say of the church of the nineteenth century—more liberal, more progressive, more united in the great work of joining the hearts of men, binding them together in the interests of their fellow men for the glory of God and the advancement of His kingdom on the earth—this progressive church is most useful and most potent as it follows the great Leader who bowed Himself down on the cross and gave Himself up for us all; who ascended in His majesty to the right hand of God, where He ever liveth to make intercession for us. It is this great Leader, it is the Immanuel, it is the man Christ Jesus, the Divine Saviour, who beckons the church of the world forward to better things. And it is the glory of modern Templars, pledged to defend the Christian faith and practice the Christian virtues that we are interested to follow above all leaders this one immaculate



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Floral Arch at the West End of the Bridge.

Leader: to follow the white banner of the cross that points us to Him who calls the world to better things and bids us to be "faithful even unto death," that we may receive the crown of life.

Fortunate, O fortunate, is this Templar institution of ours, that among the leaders of ancient time, in the days of the middle ages, when there was so much to undertake and to do which tried men's souls and proved the kind of men they were, there was not lacking this best quality of our humanity. We can refer to Hugh de Payens, to Godfrey de Bouillon and to De Molay, whose death was a life—to those who were faithful in their day and generation; those who marched in the foremost rank and never turned their backs upon a foe.

"Their bones are dust; their swords are rust;
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

And we are stronger, braver and more courageous, rejoicing in the things that have been put into our hands to use and enjoy because of what they were and what they did. Brave, valiant, magnanimous knights of the middle ages: you have left to the world an abiding inspiration! "The greatest gift a hero leaves his race is to have been a hero."

And if we come down to where our brother from Ohio directed our thoughts, to the Knights of the Nineteenth Century, we think of those who were with us in the infancy of our Institution, historically speaking, who are entitled to a just meed of remembrance.

I was thinking just now, as attention was called to the past by the eloquent remarks of Judge Hopkins, of Joseph Warren, Paul Revere, Jeremy Gridley and others, patriots who served their country well, whose aims were those of God, truth and humanity, who yet found time, thought and love for the interests of Freemasonry, all living that thus they might work in the name of God for the advancement of His truth and for the service of man; and then I pass on and think of Thomas Smith Webb, Henry Fowle, DeWitt Clinton, Paul Dean, Dr. Winslow Lewis, and a host of others who helped to plant this Institution where it now stands, unmoved by the fierce winds and storms which have sometimes beat upon it; as I do this I realize with renewed force the truth that the Masonic Institution, including this Order, is built like a house upon a rock because it rests upon this personal element; because it has the help of men who were strong and true and who were never weary in well doing. They had their faults, but they were not mean men; they were not men who lied, who deceived each other or attempted to deceive the world, or to sail under false pretences; and we may well rejoice that we have the memory of their noble character and worthy deeds for our refreshment and incitement.

We have a grateful appreciation for the establishment of this Grand Encampment by men of so royal a stamp. So tonight, in this presence, I am thinking of the past, thinking of those who have departed and who are with the saints, who contributed so much to the prestige and glory of Freemasonry and of Masonic Templarism. They were men who helped to make our Institution what it is in its present influence and in its productive accomplishments, as shown in the majesty of its expression today.

May I mention a single name, thus calling to your minds one who had much to do with the development of this Order, representing it as an historian, as a master mind of jurisprudence in Templary and Freemasonry, as an efficient worker; and may I ask if we are not the stronger, the braver and the better, because we have had such a promoter of the interests of our Institution as was William S. Gardner of Massachusets? (Applause.)

Here in this presence tonight, around this table where I have been sitting near to those who were my instructors, some of them, in Freemasonry a quarter of a century and more ago, seeing on the right hand and on the left the eminent men who represent the Institution in its character, in its reputation, intellectually and morally, I am prepared to say that were it not for these men who are ready to give of their time, ready to give of their thought, ready to give out of the love of their hearts to our Institution for its progress and for its enlarged usefulness, we should not be rejoicing and singing pæans of victory as we are singing them here tonight. Thank God we have a Lawrence, a McCurdy, a Thomas, a Fellows, and a good many "fellows" willing and anxious to join with these men of merit and of heart who are leading us forward to the best things of our Templar inheritance.

Let us follow those leaders who stand for the best in character, in intelligence and in humanity, who seek to make this Institution express the very largest possibilities that belong to its principles and its purposes, that so we may do noblest work for the glory of God and for the good of men; and let us be faithful unto death. (Great applause.)

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, the next toast is "The Development of Law as Viewed from a Templar Standpoint," and I ask you to listen to Right Eminent Sir Joseph W. Fellows, whom I now have the pleasure of introducing to you.

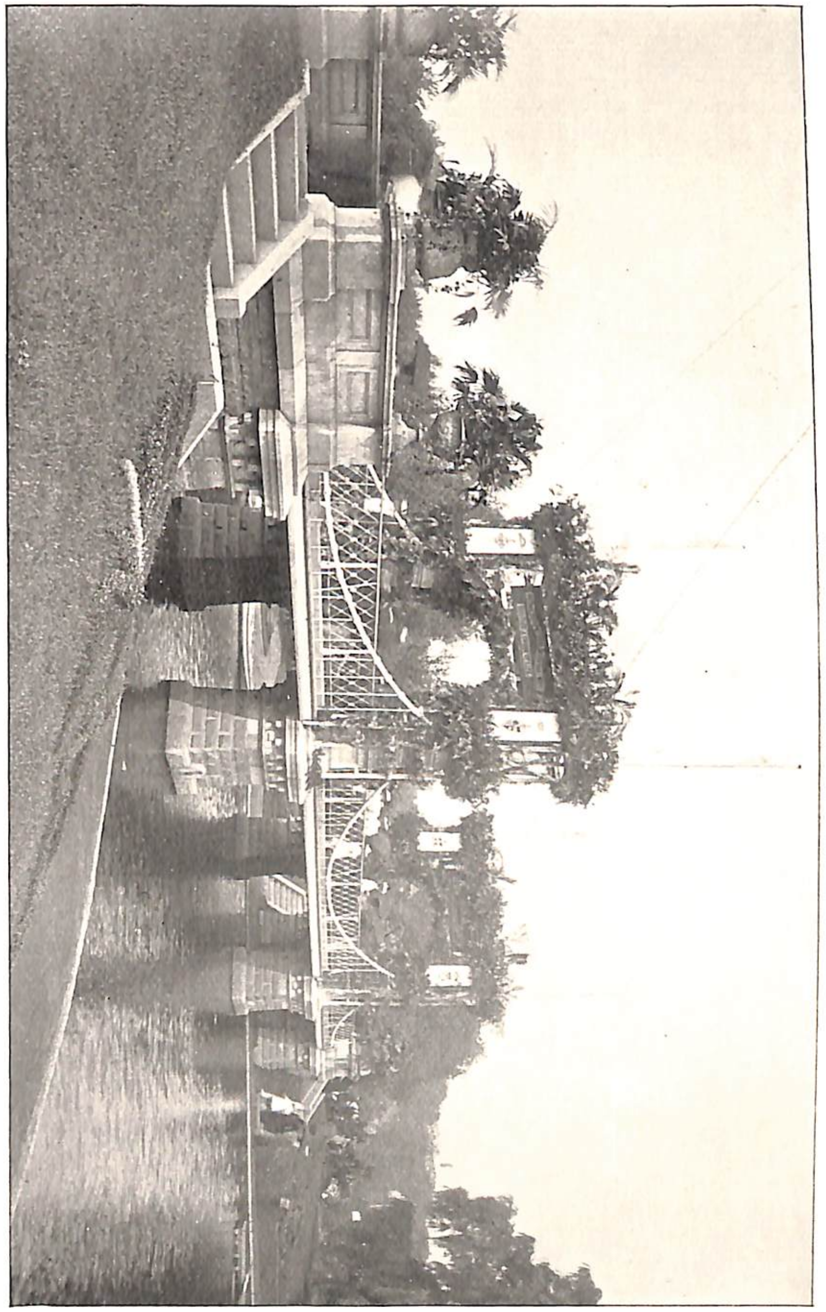
Right Eminent Sir Knight Fellows said:

Right Eminent Sir and Sir Knights—When it was suggested that I should say a word on this occasion I deemed it a pleasant privilege, mainly because of the important events to be celebrated and the happy memories to be cherished, and because without impropriety I might digress from my subject and mention a few things of which we in New Hampshire believe there is reason to be proud. That I might invite the attention of those living upon the banks of the great rivers in the West to the beautiful valley of the Merrimack, where flows the busiest little stream in the country, turning more spindles and throwing more shuttles than any other river in the world. That I might suggest to our distinguished fraters from the great states of the South, where "Cotton is King," that in our queen city of Manchester we have the largest cotton manufacturing company in the world, and from a certain point of vantage overlooking the mill district there can be seen an aggregation of more property devoted to the production of textile fabrics than from any other place in the country. I might say to those who have visited foreign countries, and beheld the wonderful scenery of the most favored lands, that in Central New Hampshire, where in

Indian legend rests "the smile of the Great Spirit," may be seen a combination of mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers, in one picturesque and delightful view, equal in grandeur and beauty to any landscape in the known world. I might also supplement the greeting that our Grand Commander had the honor to extend to the Most Eminent Grand Master, from the top of Mount Washington, which was probably the highest welcome and the broadest view of knightly courtesy he ever had, by referring to the loyalty to this Grand Encampment and the earnest devotion to Templar Masonry which the Knights of the Granite State bear, equally I believe with that of any State in the country. I am aware, however, that to dwell upon these matters at length at this late hour would be inconsistent, and I therefore must content myself with calling your attention for a few moments to the development and application of Templar Law. The importance of this subject in the government of the Order, so practical in its bearing upon the Grand Encampment, and its influence upon the permanence and prosperity of Templar institutions is so direct and controlling, that it becomes at once one of the principal subjects for consideration and should receive our earnest and careful study. I wish to emphasize this idea with all possible force, for I believe upon the members of the Grand Encampment who control its legislation and jurisprudence rests the responsibility for the future of the Order and its power and efficiency for good in the world.

The wonderful array of Templar hosts just passed in review before this grand body will profoundly impress the country, and to some extent make manifest the power and importance of its institutions. The event will be celebrated as one of the grandest and most glorious in its history, but after all is said, in view of the nobler and more exalted Mission of the Order, this magnificent pageantry is as nothing compared with an adequate and faithful observance of its jurisprudence, and a conscientious and enlightened conformity to the principles that underlie and constitute the foundation of the structure. (Applause.)

There is a growing tendency in the courts of this country to adopt what has been styled by some prominent jurists the



PUBLIC GARDEN.

The Bridge.

"individual merit rule," in determining both questions of law and fact. And it has been said by very respectable authority that the best state of the law will be attained when every case shall be determined upon its merits, without reference to any other, or the application of any established rule. It is a plausible doctrine and has some merit when limited to issues of fact, but erroneous, revolutionary and unsafe when applied to propositions of law. Even the school of instructors who claim that every case should be studied inductively concede that such methods of reasoning are not reliable, and however accurately the rules of logic may be followed, every conclusion should be tested by the weight of authority in decided cases. These radical jurists reject precedent and analogy and refuse to be guided by the broad and comprehensive principle developed and established by the experience and wisdom of the past. They treat the doctrine of comity with contempt, and permit the physical and economic interests of different sections to interfere with the application of well settled rules of law.

But it is fortunate for the civil institutions of the country that the principles of a broader and more deeply laid system of jurisprudence are observed and that a wiser and more conservative administration of justice prevails. The same tendency exists in Templar organizations, in legislation and jurisprudence. Our State Grand Constitutions and Grand Regulations in some instances have peculiar characteristics, which are maintained and observed tenaciously in their respective jurisdictions, and the decisions of Grand Commanderies are frequently inconsistent and subversive of well settled Templar law. This does not occur so often from want of knowledge as from views largely affected by local prejudices, and a disregard of principles capable of universal application. Difficulties and sometimes confusion have occurred by reason of the quasi double function of legislation and jurisprudence of Grand Commanderies and the Grand Encampment. The complex nature of their powers and duties has frequently been overlooked, and the government of the Order has often failed to accomplish its high purpose. The future will present more difficult problems, and require the exercise of more enlightened judgment to carry forward its great work. The development of science and the discoveries of human research are attended with constantly varying methods, and the world takes on new forms of social and moral action. The ceaseless motions of matter and the eternal energies of unseen powers create new problems of life, and the duties and responsibilities of every hour become more and more important. But the principles governing human action are and must be forever the same. Like the laws that were given from Mount Sinai they will remain unchanged and unchangeable. In all social, civil and religious conditions they have during all ages been acknowledged as the essentials of human morals, and they must forever be the rule and guide of the ethics of this Institution.

The Grand Encampment is at once our Supreme Legislative body and the court of last resort for all questions of legal character. It has its own written constitution, and set up therein its manner and means of government; and its duty is to enforce that constitution and administer its provisions by sound and well established rules of interpretation. It has also the more important and difficult duty to declare and define the unwritten law and administer it with honesty and firmness.

The civil law is said to be the perfection of reason; the moral law the guide of conscience; they should both form the code of the ideal Templar. Being supreme in a certain sense as to its own fundamental law, and having the complex duty of legislative and executive character, it is required to exercise its authority in a critical and delicate manner; it must seek from the "oracles of the law" their divinations, and be guided by the highest standard of purity in their interpretation.

The Landmarks of Masonry are recognized as the foundation of Templar Institutions. Their unchangeable character is because they embody the principles of the highest moral rectitude and are adapted to conditions of progress and the enlightenment of the world.

As it is the legitimate province of jurisprudence to follow the legal maxim, "*Stare super antiquas vias*," so it becomes our duty to maintain the ancient Landmarks, to guard well the integrity of Templar law and apply its broad and deep laid principles in promoting the highest good of the Order.

In one of the most desperate battles of the late civil war a gallant soldier, a color bearer, bore the flag of his regiment far in advance of the lines and placed it in so perilous a position that the commanding officer was forced to order his retreat. Disregarding the command, he shouted, "Let the lines be brought up to the standard, and the battle will be won!"

Right Eminent Sir, the ideal Templar color bearer has borne the banners of our Order far in advance of the lines, and has placed them upon the plane of the highest moral attainment. (Applause.) If the lines can be brought up to the standard, if they can be held firmly around the Beauseant, the mission of Templar Masonry will be wrought out, the great victory over human wrongs will be won, and the purest peace and wisest government possible to man will be established throughout the borders of Templar domain.

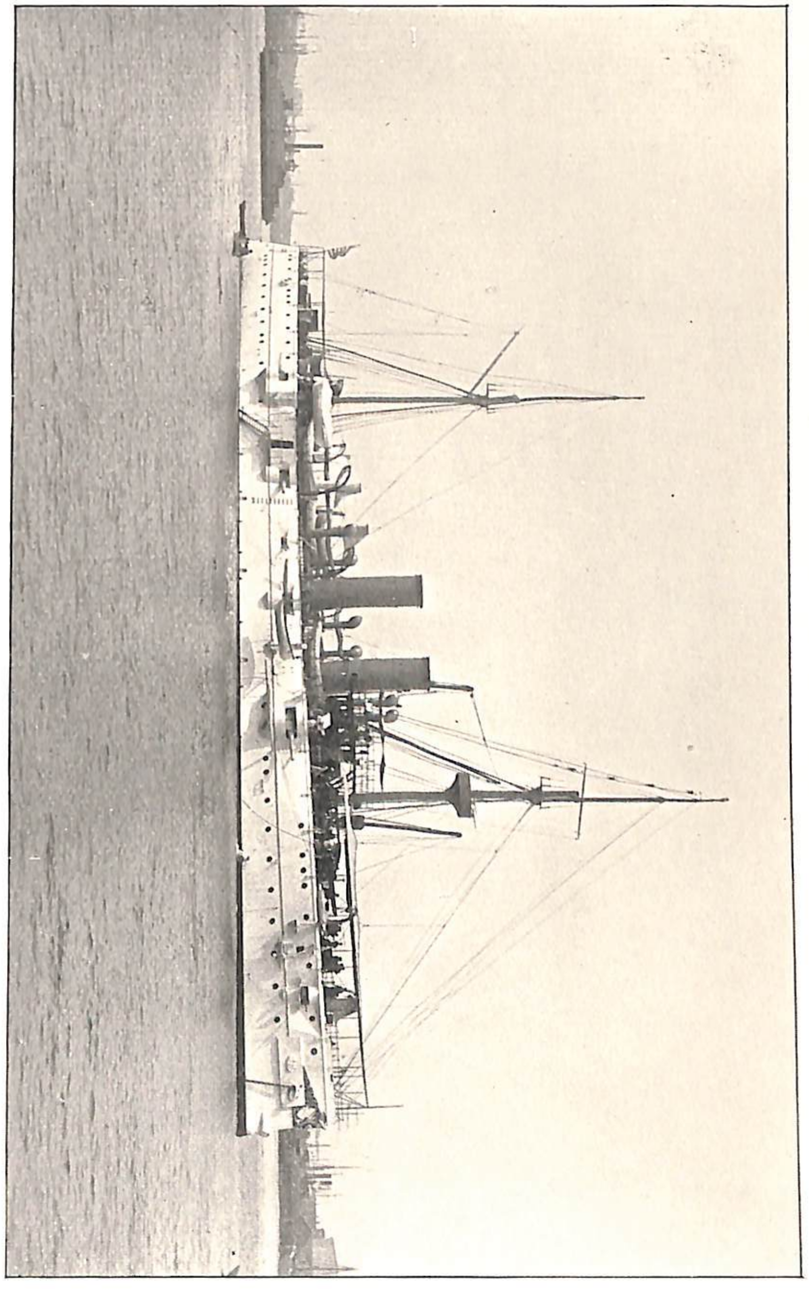
(Great applause.)

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, I offer for your consideration "The Knights Hospitalers, the Early Defenders of Civil and Religious Liberty," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir John Corson Smith. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Smith said:

Right Eminent Sir and Brethren—Duly appreciating the honor of being selected as one of the few from this grand assembly of distinguished Templars, I may regret that the hour is so late that I could not, were I capable of so doing, do justice to the sentiment just offered. But if the time is so limited that I could not justly do so, I am doubly compensated in the fact that you will not be fatigued by extended remarks and will not have time to discover the poverty of my language to describe the heroic deeds of those Hospitalers of old—one of the twin orders that was born in Syria in the troublous times at the close of the eleventh century, distinguished for its bravery upon the battlefields of Palestine, from the first landing at Jaffa during the sieges in the Holy Land, including Jerusalem, renowned for its gallant victories on the fields of Ascalon, Acre and Antioch. When that twin organization of the Templars retired from the Holy Land before the conquering hosts of the Saracens, their Grand Master, with more forethought than the renowned and martyred Jacques de Molay, discovered, or thought he did, treachery at Rome, and so disobeyed the order of the Pope to appear at Rome, thus saving the Order of the Hospitalers from the extinction which befell the Templars by reason of Jacques de Molay obeying that order.

Left alone on the island of Cyprus they reconnoitred Rhodes—which was made the excuse for not obeying the order of the Pope—and besieged, captured and held that stronghold for more than two centuries. Limited in numbers, away from Christian lands, unsupported by the powers that then held Europe, betrayed on all hands, they yet defended themselves, not for religious liberty alone, but as a reproof, as showing a determination to uphold their civil as well as their religious liberty, as a rebuke to kings, nobles and the Pope. They determined to sustain themselves there and they did so until, overpowered by two hundred thousand Turks, they were forced to surrender. But in that surrender there was more noble courage displayed and renown achieved than in many victories won. They won the respect of Solyman the Magnificent, who gave them terms upon which they retired from Rhodes to Sicily, where they afterwards received the title deed of a barren rock in the midst of the Mediterranean, two hundred miles from the mainland of Italy, two hundred miles from the main shore of Africa, and one thousand miles from the east to the west boundary of that inland sea. They fortified that island, determined to establish a true (as they conceived it) republican form of government, such as had been practised by them from their first organization, electing by the elective franchise of every knight their commander, their ruler, their president or king, whatever you might call him.



United States Ship "Raleigh."

Theirs was the first organization which established that principle of the elective franchise of every member thereof, and, as I have said before, as a rebuke to the kings, the nobility, and the Pope, they determined to maintain themselves, as they were compelled to do during that great siege of 1565. For six weeks a body of knights with a garrison capacity of but 100 men held the castle of St. Elmo, being reinforced daily until 130 knights and 1500 men at arms had been fed therein, until on the 23d day of June, when every knight had fallen at his post, not one being left to return to St. Angelo, and after a loss of 1500 men at arms, the proud flag of the Red Cross came down and gave place to the Star and Crescent. But, as the commander of the Turkish forces well said, "If the child has cost us so much, what will the parent cost us before we capture that?"

While every knight of the 130 was killed, and 1500 men at arms, the Turks lost over 8000, and in the siege which followed, in which there never was within the lines of the fortifications over 8000 men, they defeated and destroyed over 40,000 Turks, and the remainder of the Saracen army was compelled to retreat ignominiously to Constantinople, Solyman the Magnificent failing to achieve the great victory he anticipated, and thus closing his life career with a victory such as he had commenced with the victory at Rhodes.

Time will not permit my going into the details of those grand achievments of the Hospitalers of old nor of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose successors you now are as the Knights of Malta; but their lessons, the teachings of their convent-general, if followed by you, my fraters, if taken up and pursued on the same lines as those promulgated at the convent-general of Massachusetts and New England, Faneuil Hall, are such that you will be deemed worthy successors of those old Hospitalers, and you will justly be termed the defenders of the Christian religion and of civil and religious liberty. (Applause.)

Attached to that convent-general and scattered throughout the possessions of the knights were little shrines and chapels from which they drew inspiration. You, my fraters, are to draw and should draw your inspiration from the schoolhouses of New England and from the schoolhouses throughout our broad land. (Applause.) Take that little red schoolhouse and its teachings,— wherever found — among the granite hills of New England, the Alleghenies of my native State of Pennsylvania, the Cumberland of the South, of the Savannahs of Georgia, and the Carolinas, and the little white schoolhouse dotting the praries and the plains of the great Northwest, and protect and defend them from all assaults from within and without, no matter from what source they may come.

Then, with that defence, with the inspiration of the teachings of those little schoolhouses, advance firmly to the front and maintain the advanced line of battle with the banner of your faith—the white and the red crosses—intertwined with the beauseant of our Order and enshrined and wrapped together with the starry banner of our country, (applause) and religious and civil liberty will ever bless this great land of ours. (Applause.) I thank you. (Great applause.)

The Toastmaster—"Our Hosts, the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island." I have the pleasure of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir J. W. Bowden, M. D. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Bowden said:

Eminent Toastmaster and associate fraters—You have listened to the words of wisdom, the words of counsel and the words of instruction, from the round table. You have had the lesson instilled into you by both precept and example. It would therefore ill befit me to add to what has already been said.

I am also reminded that the witching hour has come when, though graveyards may not yawn in New England, yet there are beds awaiting you, and I have no doubt any quantity of curtain lectures. (Laughter.)

The toast that has been given to me is one of singular interest. It does not require me to recall the age of the crusades, but it brings me close to my friend from Ohio, and I therefore am permitted to touch upon the nineteenth century knight.

It may have been a great glory in other times to wear the helmet, the coat of mail and the sword, but it seems to me you who have met here tonight are engaged in a much more agreeable task. From the east and from the west, from the north and from the south, have come the guests of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and they have received not only a bountiful spread but a welcome which words cannot express.

I therefore trust, speaking in behalf of the guests, as I turn to those who have offered us this great entertainment, that you will join with me in the recognition that this committee has done that which could not have been reasonably expected of any man or body of men in giving to us such a right royal welcome. (Great applause.)

Sir Knights, it is unnecessary for me to remind you of what we have passed through. No doubt many of you are foot-sore, and those of you who rode on horseback are sore somewhere else. (Laughter and cries of "Right you are!")

But, Sir Knights, it was not for our glory. It was for the glory of our Order; it was to show to the citizens of this great Commonwealth that we are a band of brothers. You have heard the term "Templar." I love it and revere it, but there is a name to me much closer, much dearer, and it is that of "Brother." (Applause.)

You have listened tonight to one of the speakers who called your attention to the Blue Lodge. We should never forget the stem from which we sprang, the parent that taught us, the parent that made us—the Blue Lodge and its glorious and noble teachings.

It is not the intention of the Masonic Fraternity, if I understand it correctly, that it should take the place of religion, but that it should be its handmaid and that they should go hand in hand together through this life terrestial until we reach the life celestial. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Knight Lawrence, to the spirit which has generated in your heart we feel that we owe more than words can express, for the charming entertainment, for the whole-souled welcome, for the delightful visit which we have experienced. It has come with a degree of spontaneity that I do not believe you yourself fully realize or appreciate. But I believe, Sir, that the doings of this week are so deeply engraven upon the hearts of your associates that they will carry the remembrance with them while life shall last, and God grant that it may linger with us in a delightful eternity.

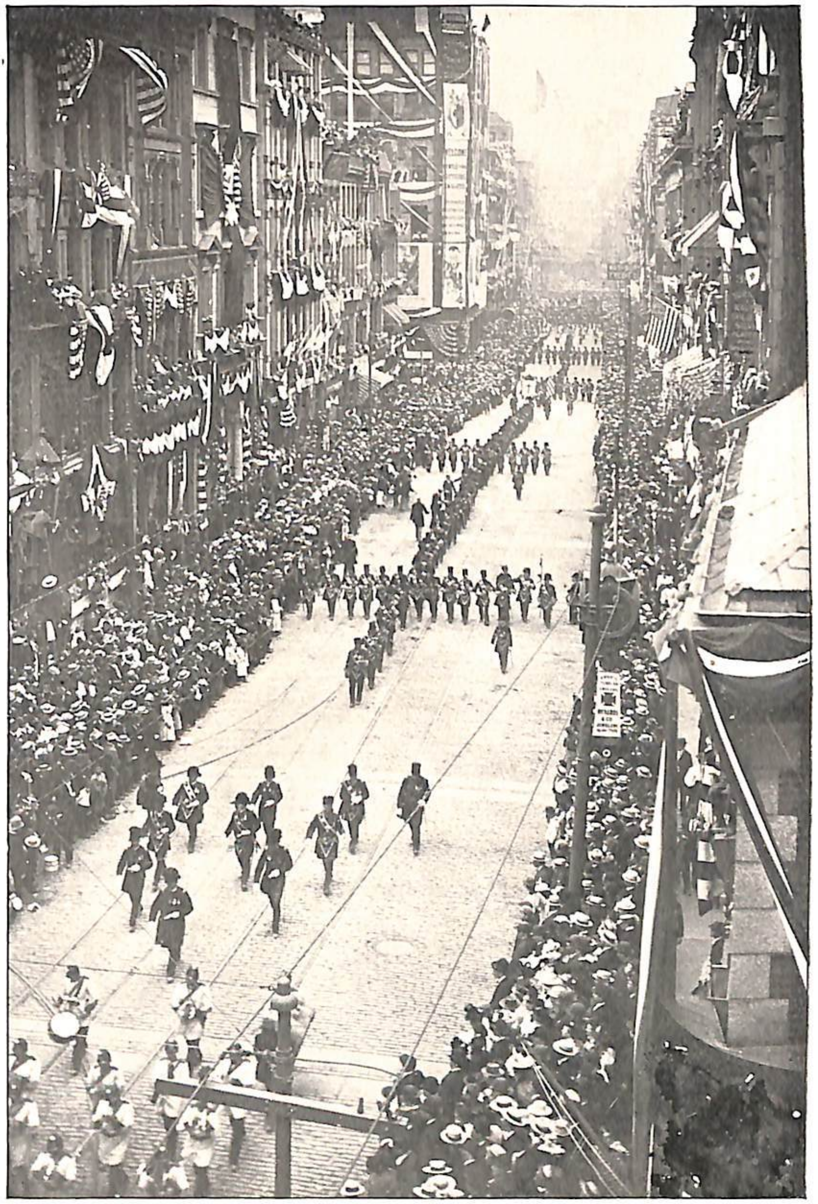
I wish you, Sir, all the blessings that may come to mortal man; and, Sir, when you shall come to the time when you will lay aside the trappings of this earthly tabernacle, may it be your good fortune, my beloved brother, to receive from Him who sitteth as the Judge Supreme that welcome greeting, "Well done, good and faithful servant! Thou hast been faithful in few things, I will make thee ruler over many things!" (Great applause.)

The Toastmaster—I offer for your consideration the last toast, "Sunlights of Masonry and Templarism," and I have the pleasure of introducing to you Right Eminent Sir Thomas R. Morrow. (Applause.)

Right Eminent Sir Morrow said:

Mr. Toastmaster and Eminent Sir Knights—The truly eloquent speeches which have so delightfully entertained you admonish me to be brief. The pleasure of listening to the addresses delivered tonight by Sir Knights who have been history-makers in this Order for a long period of years, who were making history in it before I was born, and who are found today with unabated devotion actively and energetically espousing and proclaiming its principles, has certainly made this occasion an inspiring one to me. I feel, however, that at this late and closing hour I ought to detain you no longer than to speak a few humble words in keeping with the suggestion contained in the toast assigned.

It seems to me that some of the "sunlights" of Masonry have been most eloquently treated here tonight. I refer to the toast "Fidelity," the toast "Good Fellowship," the toast "Patriotism." These, my fraters, are some of the "sun-



View of the Procession, Washington Street.

lights" of Masonry and some of the "sunlights" of the great Order of Christian Knighthood.

If I were asked to add others I would name the "universality" which we find in the Order of Masonry as such. I would also add "Christianity," which we find in the Order of the Temple. I would add also "Humanity," which we find in both. I refer to universality which enables the traveler over this broad land of ours to find a brother in every Masonic home which he enters; that universality which enables the traveler to find upon the plains of Arabia, India, on the continent of Europe, everywhere, a brother in that same Masonry which you and I recognize and revere in our communities. Everywhere we find homes occupied by Masons and blessed by that same sun whose warming rays bless the homes of us who live in this beautiful land. This universality of Masonry, I may add, is one of the "sunlights" to us also who revere the empty tomb and direct our eyes with admiration and worship to Mt. Calvary; and who find in the Order of the Temple that Christianity to which we have vowed our solemn devotion and through which we hope to obtain eternal life.

Another "sunlight" found in both Orders and not limited to either is "Humanity." You are made to feel to some extent the meaning of this as we have appeals for help made to us almost daily, but be the appeals never so frequent you rarely find a Mason refusing to answer the appeal of a Mason. Masonry inscribes indelibly her lessons of Humanity, and her teachings tend to excite the tenderest emotions of the heart. Many other illustrations of this same Humanity are readily available. You are all familiar with instances where this Humanity has stayed the murderous hand of the savage on the American plains, in response to Masonic appeal. We have also recorded instances where this same Humanity has stayed the bloody hand of the pirate upon the high seas and directed him, upon the appeal of a Mason, to turn back the property that he had taken away, seized and plundered.

This Humanity of which you and I have heard so many times in connection with our late war; this Humanity taught in Masonry, and which, no matter what the Mason may have become, still survives in him and still prompts him to respond to Masonic appeal—this, my fraters, I add as another of the "sunlights" of Freemasonry.

I say to you, my brethren, that these shall live as "sunlights" in Freemasonry and "sunlights" in Templarism so long as light shall have a worshipper or the lodge a devotee. (Applause.)

I thank you, Sir Knights, for the opportunity of adding these few words on this occasion in this historic city, where, as I recollect, it is recorded in history that the Order of the Temple was first conferred in this country, in old Saint Andrew's Lodge.

I thank you, Sir Knights, for your kind attention during these few remarks, and at this late hour will not detain you longer. (Great applause.)

Presentation to Grand Master McCurdy.

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, I beg you to excuse me for just a moment, but I have received a letter which I will read:

"Boston, August 28, 1895.

Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy:

With pleasure I send you a souvenir of the Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave. May you and yours live many years to enjoy it.

With kind regards,

Yours fraternally,———"

and it is signed by a Mason who is fond of spending his money freely for the good of Masonry in many different directions—John H. Collamore! (Applause.) I have the pleasure, at his request, of presenting to the Most Eminent Grand Master this service of solid silver. (Great applause.)

Response of Grand Master McCurdy:

Sir Knights—I did not know that this was on the bill.

"There are billows far out on the ocean
That never can break on the beach;
There are waves of human emotion
That can find no expression in speech."

Hawthorne, Aldrich, Mrs. Stowe—those great master portrayers of human thought and feeling—would find themselves at a loss for words to express the emotions that I now feel, and which I cannot express on account of the shallowness of my vocabulary.

"Speech is silver, silence is golden." I think I will receive this gift then with a golden speech and be silent. I will take occasion to express to Sir Knight Collamore, my dear friend and brother, the feelings and emotions that now stir my heart and that I cannot express in suitable words.

I assure you that I accept this souvenir with the greatest of pleasure, and will ever cherish it as among the most pleasant memorials of all my Masonic life. (Great applause.)

Toast to Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence.

The Toastmaster—Sir Knights, the formal exercises of the evening are now closed. I cannot allow you to separate without asking you to join in a toast, personal in its character, but justified by all the circumstances of this occasion. I ask you to join me in recognizing the eminent services of Right Eminent Sir Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Grand Commander, and Chairman of the Triennial Committee, by whose great executive ability, unwearying zeal and indomitable energy, the arrangements for this Conclave of the Grand Encampment have been initiated, directed and consummated. May he have long life, health, prosperity and abounding happiness. (Great applause and cheers.)

Response of Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence:

Sir Knights—I thank you sincerely for the compliment of the toast, and that is about all I can say at this time. Please accept my hearty thanks.

I would like to add one word. I took the opportunity in making the arrangements for speakers this evening to call upon twelve of what one of the speakers has called "the relics of antiquity." What would have happened had I called upon twelve of our distinguished men of middle-aged vigor! (Applause and laughter.)

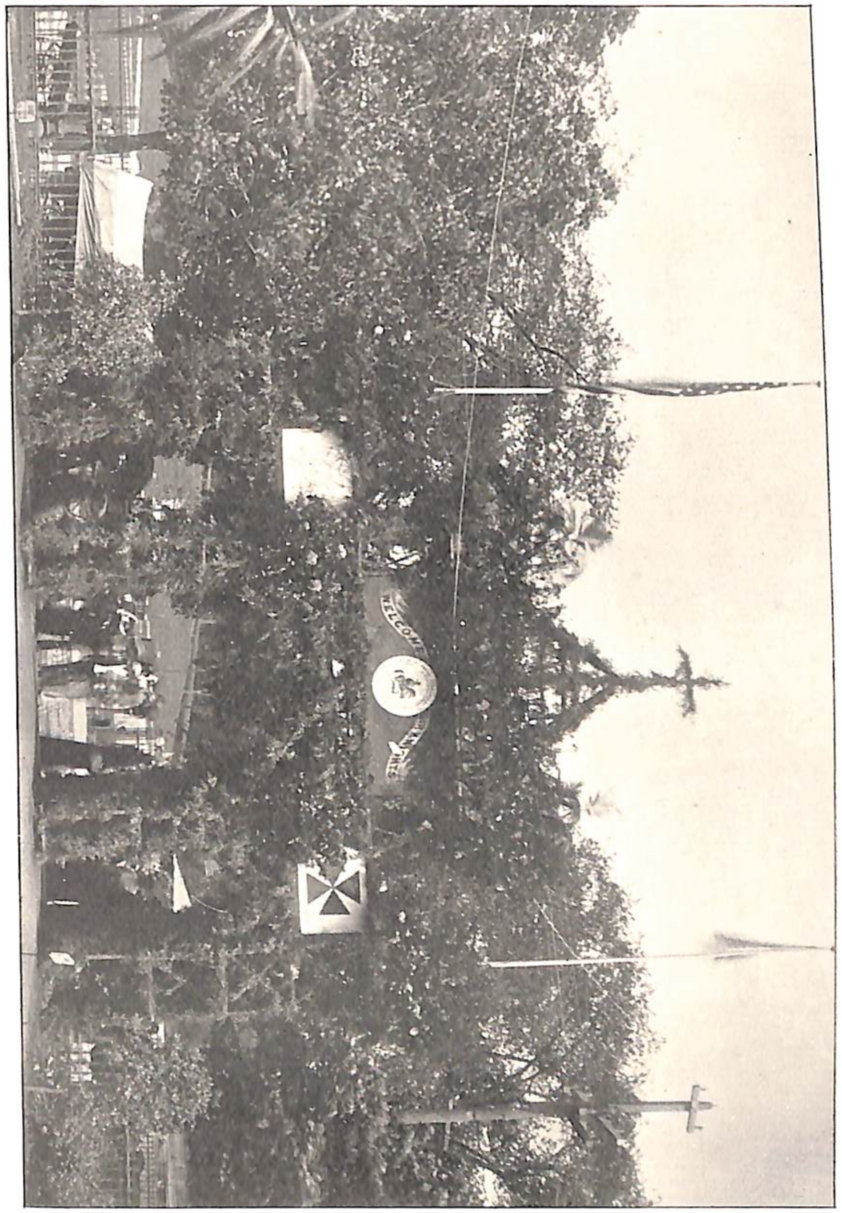
I hope you will rest content and feel satisfied with the speeches we have had. (Great applause, followed by three cheers and a tiger for General Lawrence.)

The several speakers were listened to with close attention and were frequently applauded. They made the occasion of such interest that the company lingered, almost to a man, until the parting word was said, at 2 o'clock Friday morning.

The Work of the Sub-Committees.

A very large portion of the success of the Triennial is attributable to the thorough work done by the sub-committees. It has already been shown how early they commenced their labors, and with what zeal and energy they prosecuted them up to the very close of the Triennial week. Many of the members of the committees found it necessary, for days together, to withhold their attention entirely from their own business affairs and to devote their whole time and thoughts to the performance of committee work. The untiring service thus rendered by men of exceptional intelligence and trained executive ability could not fail of making itself felt in every detail connected with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Encampment: Nothing was neglected, nothing forgotten; every want had been anticipated, and every emergency provided for.

In looking back upon the unexampled success of the great



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Floral Arch at the Exit on Charles Street.

Triennial festival, we cannot hold in too greatful remembrance the disinterested labors of the members of the committees.

Interchange of Courtesies and Hospitalities.

The efforts made by the Grand Commandery to extend to its guests a hospitality that should meet all the demands of knightly courtesy and generous good fellowship were most liberally seconded by the Commanderies of Boston and its vicinity, and by many of the Commanderies from other parts of the jurisdiction. Their headquarters in the city were kept open day and evening for the reception and entertainment of visiting Sir Knights and their ladies, and the amplest provision was made for their comfort and refreshment.

The Grand Commanderies of the other New England States and many of their Commanderies established headquarters in Boston where the most liberal hospitality was dispensed throughout the Triennial week. In fact, it seemed as if the Sir Knights of New England, regarding Boston as their Metropolis, had enrolled themselves with us as hosts of the Grand Encampment, and they were most cordially welcomed by us in that capacity. The name of New England holds us together as one family with an undivided interest.

It is impossible to enumerate the various forms which hospitality assumed during the Triennial. Some of them have already been alluded to. Receptions were given to visiting Commanderies during the course of their journey to Boston by local bodies, Masonic and Templar, at various points in New England, and the kindest courtesies were interchanged. Many of the visiting Commanderies were also most cordially received, on invitation extended, in various cities outside of Boston, and were handsomely entertained by the local Commanderies and by the citizens at large. It may truthfully be said that our guests found a most enthusiastic welcome wherever they went, and that throughout their stay their chief embarrassment was the difficulty of finding time to meet the invitations pressed upon them.

In dwelling upon the social features of the Triennial week, it would be unpardonable to forget to mention the reciprocal hospitalities of the visiting Sir Knights. Their headquarters were kept open during the continuance of the Conclave, and the most generous arrangements made for the reception and entertainment of visitors. This constant interchange of courtesies and civilities between the Commanderies, local and visiting, while it added much to the gaiety of the Triennial, served to bring the Sir Knights into closer intimacy and to strengthen those bonds which hold us together in a union sacred and inviolable.

Conclusion.

In concluding this review of the varied transactions connected with the holding of the 26th Triennial Conclave in Boston, we congratulate the Grand Commandery and Sir Knights of Massachusetts and Rhode Island upon the gratifying results of their efforts to give to the Grand Encampment and the visiting Commanderies a reception worthy of the fame of this ancient jurisdiction. From beginning to end, the occasion was one marked by features of unique interest, and it furnished a fitting climax to the splendor of successive receptions given to the Grand Encampment by the great cities of the country. Everything contributed to make the event a magnificent success—the matchless weather, the extraordinary attendance of Sir Knights and their ladies, and, above all, the fine spirit which pervaded this great concourse of visitors, and which communicated itself, in all its intensity, to the public at large. We might well be proud of our guests. The bearing of the visiting Sir Knights, stamped with the impress which high character and lofty purpose alone can give, was the theme of universal comment, and has added new lustre to the prestige which the Order of Knights Templars has always enjoyed.

It was a pleasure to entertain such guests, and the Knights Templars of this jurisdiction will ever felicitate themselves upon the happy impulse which moved them, more than three years ago, to invite the Grand Encampment and the subordinate bodies of the Knights Templars of the United States to meet them in a reunion, which has been so fortunate in all its attendant circumstances, and so prolific of good results to our glorious Order.

The following historical sketches, which were printed in the Official Souvenir issued for the 26th Triennial Conclave, are republished for the purpose of securing a permanent record for ready reference.

All of which is courteously submitted,

Samuel C. Lawrence

Chairman of the Triennial Committee.

Incidents in the Early History of Masonry in Massachusetts.

◆

By R.·. W.·. SERENO D. NICKERSON.

Past Grand Master and Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

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Boston was first settled in 1630, and for more than two centuries its inhabitants were "essentially of the old British type, as befits the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers." Only within the last fifty years has there been any considerable influx of what we now call the "foreign element." The energy, industry, and enterprise of the old Puritan stock, "in less than a century and a half, made the town the foremost champion of colonial independence." Even to this day, travelers often describe it as having the appearance of a substantial English provincial town.

Until the breaking out of hostilities with the mother country, in the Revolutionary War, almost the entire commerce of the colonies was transacted through Boston. Communication with England was direct and frequent, and the relations between the two communities were familiar and close. The "home" fashions were caught up and adopted readily and eagerly. The conditions thus described seem to account very satisfactorily for the prompt and cheerful acquiescence of the Boston Craftsmen in the new system and regulations which resulted from the "Revival," or re-organization of Masonry, which took place in London in 1717.

The original Grand Lodge, then first established, made an

HOME SAVINGS BANK

Masonic Temple, Boston.

important change in the practice of the Fraternity, by declaring: "That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which has been hitherto *unlimited*, shall be vested in certain Lodges, or Assemblies of Masons, convened in certain places; and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges at this time existing, shall be legally authorized to act by a *warrant* from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in Communication; and without such warrant no Lodge shall be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional."

Before the "Revival of 1717" and the action here described, the Brethren were accustomed to assemble in chance gatherings, wherever and whenever a sufficient number could be found. The purpose of these assemblies was principally social enjoyment, but occasionally an Entered Apprentice was initiated, and few went beyond that degree. A ritual was almost unknown, and such forms and cermonies as were observed would now be regarded as bordering on the burlesque and ridiculous.

Of course, uniformity, discipline, government, responsibility were impossible and unknown. They made merry, and they made Masons, but if any record was kept it was in such a loose, indifferent way that only a few brief memoranda have survived.

It is probable that such pre-1717 Lodges existed in a few of the larger towns in the colonies, but they were very insignificant affairs, and scarcely a vestige of any of them has come down to our time.

The new system met with general approval, and was adopted by common consent, from time to time, as it became known to the Craft in different localities. In no quarter was the new departure more cordially approved, or more cheerfully conformed to than in the town of Boston. There is a tradition that the new Masonic plan was followed here as early as 1720, only three years after it was inaugurated in London. The most diligent search has been made for evidence in support of this tradition, but thus far without success.

The first regularly warranted Lodge now known to have been established on this continent was the "First Lodge in Boston," constituted by Henry Price, Provincial Grand Master, on the 31st of August, 1733, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, on King, now State, Street. The original petition for this Lodge is now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In February, 1749, Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master, granted a warrant for the "Second Lodge in Boston." In 1783, under authority granted by John Rowe, Provincial Grand Master, the First and Second Lodges were united under the title of "Saint John's Lodge," which now, in a green old age of one hundred and sixty-two years, bears its blushing honors thick upon it.

Henry Price, so far as is now known, was the first to exercise the authority of a Provincial Grand Master on this continent. Several of the Bodies which he constituted under that authority transmitted records, more or less complete, commencing at or very near the time of organization. They are the oldest Masonic records known to exist in this country, and will undoubtedly be examined with great interest by Knights Templars.

The earliest records of the First Provincial Grand Lodge of New England, after the manner of that time, are not signed, but they are believed to be in the handwriting of Peter Pelham, or his son Charles. Peter Pelham was the first portrait painter and engraver known in New England. He came to America from London, probably between 1724 and 1726. On the 22d of May, 1747, he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Mary Singleton, widow of Richard Copley, and mother of John Singleton Copley, the celebrated artist, and father of Lord Lyndhurst who was three times Lord Chancellor of England.

Peter Pelham was made a Mason in the First Lodge in Boston on the 8th of November, 1738. On the 26th of December, 1739, he was elected Secretary of that Lodge, and the record of that meeting is entered in a new and beautiful handwriting. He served in that office until September 26, 1744, when he was succeeded by his son Charles, who acted as Secretary until July 24, 1754, when the volume ends, and perhaps longer. The penmanship of the son was as beautiful as that of the father, and it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

The whole of the record of the First Provincial Grand Lodge of New England, to January 20, 1752, is in the handwriting of Peter or Charles Pelham. The first eleven pages are occupied with copies of deputations and transcripts of memoranda, probably copied from loose sheets or small books, and describing the important incidents in the history of the Provincial Grand Lodge between 1733 and April 13, 1750–51, when the record proper commences. In this particular, as in other points, the example of the Grand Lodge of England was probably followed. Past Grand Master Heard, of Massachusetts, from actual inspection, describes the first volume of the records of the Grand Lodge of England as interspersed with lists of Lodges and members, and also with blank pages on which it was intended that other similar entries should be made. For the first ten or twelve years it is believed that the minutes were written on loose papers or small books, from which they were copied into the large books in which they now appear.

In both cases these transcripts were probably regarded, at the time of their entry, as of little importance or value; but to the student of the present day they are of great interest. While they afford but scanty information and leave much to be desired, they are in many instances curiously confirmed by collateral evidence from sources not Masonic.

The Records of the First Provincial Grand Lodge in New England are entitled "Proceedings in Masonry from its First Origin in North America under our R^t. Worsh^l. Bro^r. Mr. Henry Price, Grand Master; in y^e Year of Masonry 5733, Anno Domini 1733." The claim set up in this title could not have been made later than 1750, when the Record proper commences, only seventeen years after the "First Origin," and when the facts set forth were quite fresh in the recollection of many Brethren who were active and zealous in the Fraternity, and who were probably almost as familiar with this very Record as they were with their Bibles. It is evident, therefore, that if the scribe had committed any serious errors, in setting forth the principal Masonic occurrences of those seventeen years, some of those active and well-informed Brethren would have suggested the proper correction. In point of fact, such a correction was actually made, as will be hereafter noted.

The claim as to the "First Origin" was, until within a few years, universally admitted to be well founded, and even at the present day is disputed only by a very small number of zealous partisans in a single locality. Their doubts are founded upon the *fact* that a deputation was granted to Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, three years earlier than to Henry Price, and the *assumption* that Coxe *must* have acted under the authority so granted to him. The assumption is sustained by no evidence whatever. On the contrary, there are strong reasons for the belief that Brother Coxe was in London during the whole period of two years to which his deputation was limited, and too busily engaged about important business interests to pay any attention to Masonry. No one has ever even suggested that he did anything more as Provincial Grand Master than possibly to grant a warrant for a single Lodge, which had a feeble existence for seven or eight years, then died and made no sign.

Fortunately for the Craft, the second Provincial Grand Master for America had no very important business to prevent the exercise of his powers. He went to work vigorously and scattered the good seed far and wide. It was not in New England only that "Masonry caused great speculation in these days to the great vulgar and the small."

The constitution of the First Lodge in Boston, hereinbefore named, is reported in the Record in detail, followed by the declaration: "THUS WAS MASONRY FOUNDED IN NEW ENGLAND."

The next important event is thus described under date of "5734 June 24. About this time our Worsh^l. Bro^r. M^r. Benj^n. Franklin, from Philadelphia, became acquainted with our R^t. Worsh^l. Grand Master Mr. Price, who further instructed him in the Royal Art, and said Franklin on his return to Philadelphia called the Brethren there together, who petitioned our R^t. Worsh^l. Grand Master for a Constitution to hold a Lodge, and our R^t. Worsh^l. Grand Master, having this year rec^d. orders from the Grand Lodge in England to establish Masonry in all North America, did send a Deputation to Philadelphia, appointing the R^t. Worsh^l. M^r. Benj^n. Franklin first Master; which is the beginning of Masonry there."

It was not known until February, 1884, where Franklin received his *first* instruction "in the Royal Art." At that time, the *Keystone*, a Masonic newspaper published in Philadelphia, made the first public announcement in regard to a manuscript volume, which had been in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for three years and a half. This volume is said to have been formerly the property of David Hall, who was at one time Franklin's partner in the printing business. It is a Ledger of about four hundred pages, the Masonic portion being comprised in the *last* one hundred and fifty or sixty pages. The book opens with an alphabetical index to the names of the Brethren with whom accounts were kept; next follow forty or fifty pages of memoranda of delivery of prayer-books and Bibles, copies of Laws sent to the State House, etc., during the years 1791 and 1792; these are succeeded by a great number of blank pages and more accounts of deliveries of printed sheets, etc.; and last of all come the Treasurer's accounts with the members of a Lodge, occupying (with the blank pages interspersed) about one hundred and fifty pages. One of these last-named accounts is with Benjamin Franklin, and the second debit in this account is for the "remainder" of his "entrance" fee. We learn from another item that his "entrance" took place early in February, 1731.

We are unable to account for the curious order in which the different matters are arranged in this volume: an alphabetical list of members of the Lodge coming first, their accounts—running from 1731 to 1738—placed last, and, sandwiched between the two, printers' accounts of 1791 and 1792, although Franklin died April 17, 1790. But such puzzles are frequent in Masonic accounts of the olden times, and by no means weaken our faith in their substantial correctness. If there were no discrepancies, no unaccountable omissions or mysteries, we should be apt to say the accounts were too good to be true.

The Lodge in which Franklin was made a Mason probably had no warrant, but was assembled after the style of the pre-1717 Lodges, which were described in the opening of this article. How the Brethren could go on in that way, so long after the re-organization in England, is another of those puzzles which "no feller can find out." At that time it was the rule that "no Lodge shall make any man under the age of twenty-five, who must be also his own Master." Franklin attained that age in January, 1731, and was initiated in February following.

He was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, left there in October, 1723, "a boy of but seventeen." His family knew nothing of him or his whereabouts, until he suddenly appeared among them again, early in May, 1724. His autobiography says: "After ten years' absence from Boston, and having become easy in my circumstances, I made a journey thither to visit my relations, which I could not sooner well afford." Whether this visit was in 1733 or 1734 is uncertain. He came also in 1743, '46, '53, and '54. If the first visit was in 1733, he was probably present when Henry Price organized the First Provincial Grand Lodge, July 30, or when he constituted the First Lodge, August 31, 1733, perhaps on both occasions. We infer from statements in Price's letters that he brought here his deputation as Provincial Grand Master, delivered to him in hand a few months before in London. It is also very reasonable to suppose that he brought at the same time copies of the Constitution of 1723, containing the "Regulations to be kept and observed by all and every Member of any Lodge or Lodges" by him constituted. Perhaps from him Franklin obtained the copy from which he made his reprint of 1734—the first Masonic book printed in America. The imprint of that volume recites that it is "Reprinted in Philadelphia by special order, for the use of the Brethren in North America." Henry Price was the only authority entitled to issue such a "special order." In the Boston newspapers of August, 1734, this volume was advertised "For Sale at the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill."

The correctness of the memorandum under date of June 24, 1734, above quoted, has sometimes been disputed. But Franklin must have known of the claim, and it does not appear that he ever contradicted it. On the 11th of October, 1754, he attended "a Quarterly Communication or Grand Lodge, holden in Concert Hall," Boston. At that meeting the volume of Records, containing the item now under consideration, was probably on the Secretary's desk and open to Franklin's inspection. Grand Master Price presided, Jeremy Gridley was elected to succeed Thomas Oxnard, deceased, and a committee was appointed to petition the Grand Master of England for a deputation in favor of Gridley. The petition forms a part of the Record, although probably prepared after the meeting. It concludes with a list of "the several Lodges which have received Constitutions from us" —outside of Massachusetts. The first named is: "5734 Philadelphia." Under such circumstances this claim would not have been repeated if there had been any doubt or question as to its correctness.

On the 28th of November, 1734, Franklin wrote to Price an official, and also a personal, letter. Both are couched in the most affectionate, respectful, and truly Masonic language. He advises Grand Master Price that "we think it our duty to lay before your Lodge what we apprehend needful to be done for us, in order to promote and strengthen the interest in Masonry in this Province (which seems to want the sanction of some authority derived from home, to give the proceedings and determinations of our Lodge their due weight), to wit, a Deputation or Charter granted by the Right Worshipful Mr. Price, by virtue of his commission from Britain." The Record, herein quoted, expressly declares that such a Deputation or Charter was granted. That it was received and acted under is proved by the fact that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the 24th of June, 1834, celebrated the "Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of the First Lodge in Pennsylvania, of which Brother Benjamin Franklin was the First Master." On that grand occasion the orator was Brother George M. Dallas, born only two years after Franklin's death, who was then Deputy Grand Master, chosen Grand Master in December following, and Vice-President of the United States ten years later.

Franklin went to England in 1757, as the agent of the Colony of Pennsylvania, and remained there five years. When he returned, in 1762, he found that his old associates, the "Moderns" had either died out, or been driven out, and left the field in the undisputed possession of their rivals, the "Ancients." Perhaps it was on account of this overturn that Franklin seems to have thereafter taken little or no interest in Masonic affairs in this country. In 1764 he was again sent to England as the agent of the Colony, and remained there until 1775. The day after his return he was unanimously elected a delegate to the Continental Congress from Pennsylvania, and had the honor of signing the Declaration of Independence, having been one of the committee of five to prepare it. A few months later he was sent by Congress as a commissioner to the court of France. In that country he resumed active association with the Fraternity, and was treated with the utmost respect and affection by the Brethren. It was probably largely through the influence thus gained that he succeeded in effecting the treaty between France and the United States, which may be said to have secured the independence of the Colonies.

Another interesting incident in Masonic history is brought to our attention by the following entry in the Records of the

St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under date of 1740: "Omitted in place That Our R^{t}. Worsh^{l}. Grand Master M^{r}. Price Granted a Deputation at y^{e} Petition of sundry Brethren at Annapolis, in Nova Scocia, to hold a Lodge there, and appointed Maj^{r}. Erasm^{s}. Ja^{s}. Phillipps D. G. M., who has since, at y^{e} Request of Sundry Brethren at Halifax, Granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge there, and appointed the R^{t}. Worsh^{l}. His Excellency Edw^{d}. Cornwallis, Esq^{r}., their First Master."

This item is inserted between the dates of Dec. 24, 1740, and Dec. 23, 1741. It was for a long time a very troublesome puzzle to Brethren who were interested in the study of our Masonic history. Henry Price was succeeded by Robert Tomlinson in 1737; how, then, could he have granted a Deputation to Phillipps at or about the time named? Moreover, there were no settlers in Halifax until 1749—nine years later than the date of the item in the Record. Who was Erasmus James Phillipps, and why should he have been distinguished by the appointment of Provincial Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master? A careful study and collation of facts, drawn from the history of the times, and other records and papers in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, put all our doubts and difficulties to flight, and curiously confirm the correctness of the record under consideration.

At that period the commerce between Nova Scotia and Boston was quite extensive, and communication was frequent, especially with Annapolis Royal, the capital of the Province, and the oldest European settlement north of the Gulf of Mexico. Port Royal, the capital of Acadia, was settled by the French in 1604, conquered by the English in 1710, and ceded to them in 1713, when the name was changed to Annapolis.

Erasmus James Phillipps was probably a relative of Richard Phillipps, Governor of Nova Scotia from 1719 until 1749. The history of the Province makes frequent mention of the former as an officer in the English army, and later, as an active member of the government. On the first of August, 1737, he was present at Hampton, New Hampshire, as one of three Commissioners from Nova Scotia, appointed by the Crown, with others, to settle the boundary lines between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, a subject which had given rise to a protracted and violent controversy. On the 10th of August the Assemblies of the two Provinces met in their border towns, within five miles of each other, and the Governor, Brother Jonathan Belcher, came in state, escorted by five troops of horse.

The Commissioners discussed the subject until the 2d of September, when they adjourned to the 14th of October, to receive appeals. On the last named date they met, received the appeals of both Provinces, and adjourned to the first of August in the next year, but never met again. During the sitting of this Commission, Brother Phillipps must have made the acquaintance of Governor Belcher and other Brethren who were actively interested in the boundary question. He probably passed in the "great town" of Boston most of the time from July, 1737, until June, 1738, which was not occupied at Hampton. In the last named month we find him in Nova Scotia again. On the 14th of November, 1737, he and "J. Sheriff," another Commissioner, were made Masons in the First Lodge in Boston.

Grand Master Tomlinson went to England in 1738, returning in May, 1739. During his absence Henry Price acted as Grand Master, and commissioned Brother Phillipps as Grand Master of the Province of Nova Scotia. In the Records of the First Lodge in Boston, under date of April 11, 1739, he appears as "R^{t}. Wpfull Bro^{r}. Erasmus Ja^{s}. Phillipps, G. M.

De Nov. Scot." He is also reported as present May 9, Nov. 28, Dec. 26, 1739, and Aug. 12, 1741.

A royal commission was issued on the 4th of September, 1740, to settle the boundaries between the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Rhode Island. Five commissioners were named from each of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Nova Scotia. Two of the Commissioners from Nova Scotia were William Shiriff and Erasmus James Phillipps. The court assembled at Providence, R. I., on the first Tuesday in April, 1741, pronounced its judgment on the 30th day of June, and adjourned to the 4th of September following. The record of the meeting of the First Lodge in Boston, held on the 12th of August, 1741, contains the following entry among the names of the Brethren present:

"Bro. E. Phillips p^{d}. 20 } Quarterage
Bro. Sheriff p^{d}. 20 } as mem^{rs}."

There is now in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts a copy of the petition of Governor Cornwallis for the warrant for the Lodge in Halifax, named in our Record. This copy bears the signature and is believed to be in the handwriting of "Eras. Ja^{s}. Phillipps, P. G. M." It is dated "Halifax, the 12th June, 1750," and is signed by Ed. Cornwallis, W^{m}. Steele, Robert Campbell, Will^{m}. Nesbitt, and David Haldane. Cornwallis was uncle of Lord Cornwallis, of Yorktown fame; Steele was a brewer and merchant; Campbell and Haldane were lieutenants in the army, and Nesbitt was one of the clerks of the Governor. All of these Brethren are named among the first settlers arriving in Halifax Harbor in 1749.

The library of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts contains a copy of a very rare volume, entitled "Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia," published in 1786. It opens with "A concise Account of the Rise and Progress of Free Masonry in Nova Scotia, from the first Settlement of it to this Time." This "Account" confirms our Record as quoted, in the strongest manner, as will appear by a brief extract: "As early as the year 1750, which was as soon almost as there were any houses erected at Halifax, we find a number of the Brethren met together with Governor Cornwallis at their head. . . . . Erasmus James Philips, Esq., of Annapolis Royal, was Provincial Grand Master at that time. And they agreed to petition him for a warrant to hold a Lodge at Halifax; and that his Excellency might be Master of it. This warrant was received on the 19th of July, and on the same evening Lord Colville and a number of Navy Gentlemen were entered Apprentices in this Lodge." Lord Colville and the other "Navy Gentlemen" were soon ordered to Boston. It appears by the Records of the First Lodge in Boston that he was "voted a member" on the 24th of October, 1750, and on the 11th of January, following (1750 O. S.), he represented the Second Lodge, in Grand Lodge, as Master.

The record of the Provincial Grand Lodge does not purport to be a contemporaneous Record until 1750 or '51. We are not aware that any one ever made any other claim for it. Previous to that date the entries are evidently intended to be simply a skeleton of the history of Masonry in the town from 1733 to the time when the Record proper commences. The item in regard to Nova Scotia was intended simply to note the fact that *before* 1740 a Deputation was granted to Phillips, "who has *since*" granted a Constitution to hold a Lodge in Halifax. The facts are stated in a plain, simple, straightforward way, without the slightest attempt at concealment or manufacturing of evidence. The exact dates are given in the Record of October 11, 1754. Not the shadow of reason exists, or ever has existed, for supposing that the recorder had any motive whatever for making anything but an honest record. Such we believe it to be from beginning to end, and for that reason, as well as from the fact that they are the oldest Masonic Records in the country, we commend these volumes to the careful examination of every Brother who has the opportunity to inspect them.

To one at all familiar with the history of the times, these Records will suggest the thought that many of the Brethren who were active in the Fraternity at that day were also most conspicuous in civil life, and most honored and trusted by their townsmen. Many of them were veritable leaders of the people in those stirring times. In 1736, Henry Price wrote to the Lodge Glasgow Kilwinning: "It will perhaps be acceptable to you that we inform you our Lodge is adorned with the most eminent gentlemen of this great town, and kept up to its primitive beauty and purity." Many of these Brethren, at a little later period, became famous throughout the Colonies, and their names are to this day "familiar in our mouths as household words," and will be to the end of time.

Jeremy Gridley was made a Mason in the First Lodge in Boston May 11, 1748, and in 1753 we find him as Senior Warden, representing the Masters' Lodge in Grand Lodge. He was the Attorney General of the Province, sometimes called the Daniel Webster of his day. He served as Provincial Grand Master from Oct. 1, 1755, when he was installed with great pomp and ceremony, until his death, on the 10th of September, 1767. His funeral was the most imposing ever held in the town.

His brother Richard, made in the First Lodge in 1745, constructed the fortifications on Breed's Hill the night before the battle of June 17, 1775, in which he was wounded.

James Otis, the "great incendiary of New England," in 1761 argued the case of the writs of assistance, against his

former legal instructor, Jeremy Gridley. On that occasion, as John Adams said, "Otis was a flame of fire. Then and there the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, that is, in 1776, he grew up to manhood and declared himself free." Otis was a frequent attendant upon the meetings of First and Second Lodge, and in 1754 represented the latter in Grand Lodge as Senior Warden.

In 1762, probably while on his way to England, John Hancock was made a Mason in Quebec and became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, of Boston. In 1776, as President of the Continental Congress, he made his name immortal by his famous signature to the Declaration of Independence.

Joseph Warren was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge on the 10th of September, 1761, and raised Nov. 28, 1765. On the 27th of December, 1769, he organized a Provincial Grand Lodge of "Ancients" under authority from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. From that time, until his glorious death on the field of Bunker Hill, he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties as Grand Master.

John Warren, a younger brother of Joseph, served as surgeon in the Revolutionary Army from the Battle of Lexington until nearly the close of the war; founded the Medical School attached to Harvard College; in 1783 delivered the first Fourth of July oration in Boston; was Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts in 1783, '84, and '87.

Paul Revere, the ready mechanic, the universal genius, the swift messenger of Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren, who, at a hint from them, seemed to be able to make anything from a caricature to a cannon,—even he found ample time for the making of Masons. He served as Master of St. Andrew's Lodge from 1770 to 1771, from 1777 to 1779 and from 1780 to 1782, afterwards as Master of Rising States Lodge, and, to crown all, as Grand Master in 1795, '96, and '97.

Josiah Bartlett, another Revolutionary patriot, a surgeon in the Navy, in 1783, the year of the peace, instituted King Solomon's Lodge, was its first Master, and officiated as Grand Master in 1798, '99, and 1810.

Isaiah Thomas established the newspaper called the Massachusetts Spy, in Boston, in 1770, and in 1775 transferred it to Worcester. It advocated the cause of the patriots most vigorously and proved a thorn in the flesh to the Governor and Council and the Crown lawyers. Brother Thomas acted as Master of Trinity Lodge, of Lancaster, Mass., and as Grand Master in 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1809.

There is much truth in the claim made by Dr. John K. Mitchell, in his oration delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of the Temple in Philadelphia, in 1853: "Ours is the oldest representative government in the world. It has always enjoyed the freedom which is still its boast. It has always elected its chiefs and rulers, and it has always made its own laws, by means of representatives, democratically elected.

"But much as we, who were born to freedom, may love Freemasonry, how must it have won and been worn in the hearts of the men of that remote time when the very name of liberty, as we now understand its significance, was yet an unknown word. Could the mighty minds of that dark era witness the workings of our vital system, feel the charm of its harmonious movement, and behold the happiness produced by an orderly and responsible government, without clinging to it as the harbinger of a brighter day for the nations, when such a representative system might issue from the mystical halls of Masonry, to enlighten, warm, and lift up the crushed heart and the fettered soul of man, and make him such as he should be? It is not strange that the fathers admired and loved an Institution which embodies the very essence, the pure soul of liberty, resting upon the basis of delegated authority."

The Order of Knights Templars.

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The Order of Knights Templars is commonly classified among the legitimate branches of Freemasonry, although by a strict construction of terms the connection thus indicated is sometimes challenged. As a matter of fact, however, the modern organization of Knights Templars has always been in touch with the Masonic Organization, justifying, therefore, in their ordinary application, the use of the descriptive terms, "Templar Masonry" and "Masonic Templarism." It is Royal Arch Masons only who are eligible to apply for the Orders conferred in Templar Bodies; and in the ceremonies of these Orders there are many allusions to the forms and teachings of Freemasonry. Evidently there is a vital bond between the Masonic and Templar systems, however distinctive in many respects each may seem to be.

American Templary includes three degrees or Orders, viz.: Knight of the Red Cross, Knight Templar, Knight of Malta. The first degree relates to the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem, and the ceremony as enacted under Templar sanctions takes on a large measure of attraction, while it impresses lessons of moral significance.

While the Order of Knight of the Red Cross sustains no distinctive relation to the Chivalric Orders, it is not without a certain fitness of preparation for Templar preferment. This is the position taken by the late Sir George C. Connor, of Tennessee, who says: "As Judaism was a preparation for Christianity, so let the Illustrious Order of the Red Cross be a preparation for the Christian Order of the Temple." Even if the unity of Jewish and Christian teachings, in the system of American Templarism, seems somewhat incongruous, we still have cause for great satisfaction that the moral inculcations in the Red Cross ritual have no uncertain sound. Truth is represented as the most exalted virtue, and there is an explicit recognition of Deity as the one living and true God.

Just where and when the Red Cross degree originated cannot be determined. Thomas Smith Webb is sometimes credited with its parentage; but it is clearly shown that the degree was worked in Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, perhaps in other Masonic organizations, before Webb entered upon the work of moulding the system of American Templarism. Undoubtedly he rendered an important service in adapting the degree for the position accorded it as the first grade of the Templar system.

Another Appendant Order is that known as the Knight of Malta, the ritual of which embodies excellent lessons of faith and morals suggested by St. Paul's shipwreck and consequent visit to the Island of Malta. This Order, while occupying a subordinate place in the Templar institution, is entitled to more consideration than it commonly receives. Assuredly this is the case if we accept the history and traditions which connect the modern Order with the Ancient Hospitallers, whose organic life began before that of the Templars and continued long after the suppression of that

View of the Procession, Washington Street.

Order. The Knights Hospitallers,—Brothers of St. John,—organized on a Christian basis, rendered a large measure of heroic and benevolent service in the days of the Crusades. They displayed equal valor with the brave Templars, while at the same time they wrought efficiently in ministering to the sick and caring for the destitute. Tracing its descent from such a source, the modern Order of Malta would seem to be something more than an insignificant appendage to other and more exalted Orders.

The distinctive character of American Templarism is expressed, however, by the important grade which constitutes its title. It is as the Order of Knights Templars that it is known and classified among other societies, and by this name its distinguishing features are grouped together. Bearing this appellation, it gathers and puts to use many of the traditions, lessons, and legends of that old historic Order which was so grandly prominent in the Middle Ages. It may not be claimed that there are any direct lines of alliance between the ancient Templars and the modern organization; but there is a traditional connection, a well-understood relation of sign, symbol, and word, between the Templar Order as it now exists and the ancient Body from which it takes its name. It is a flavor of the old heroic spirit pervading modern Templary which gives to it a delightful charm; it is the lessons, symbols, and associations, linked with the stirring period of the Crusades, which greatly add to the impressiveness of ceremonies enacted in conformity with the present Templar ritual; and it is a sentiment derived from that chivalric age when the best expression of Christian Knighthood represented courage, honor, truth, courtesy, and the purpose to help the weak and suffering, which gives character to the Templar institution as it now exists.

Masonic Templarism builds upon the record which the valiant Templars of the Middle Ages made for themselves. The heroic past is always a powerful incitement; and intelligent Knights Templars of the present time turn their mental vision earnestly to the Body which was so powerful centuries ago.

The Order of Knights Templars was instituted in the year 1113. Its founders were a valiant Burgundian Knight, Hugh de Payens, and eight other brave and true men, animated by the military and religious fervor of the times, who bound themselves by a vow to the Patriarch of Jerusalem to protect pilgrims to the Holy City and to live pure and wholesome lives. They first took the name of "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Jesus Christ," but in the year 1118, when they were given an establishment near the ancient temple of King Solomon, they took the name of "Poor Soldiers of the Temple," subsequently abbreviated into "Knights Templars." There is an imperishable record of their service of valor and benevolence in Palestine during the period of the Crusades; and it may well be said that the ancient Templars did their greatest work and gained their chiefest glory in the Holy Land. Side by side with the Knights Hospitallers they fought bravely for the defence of the Holy Land and the Christian Faith. At last, when the immense forces of the Moslems were combined against them, they were driven out of Palestine, their renowned stronghold, Acre, where they made a final stand, falling in the year 1291.

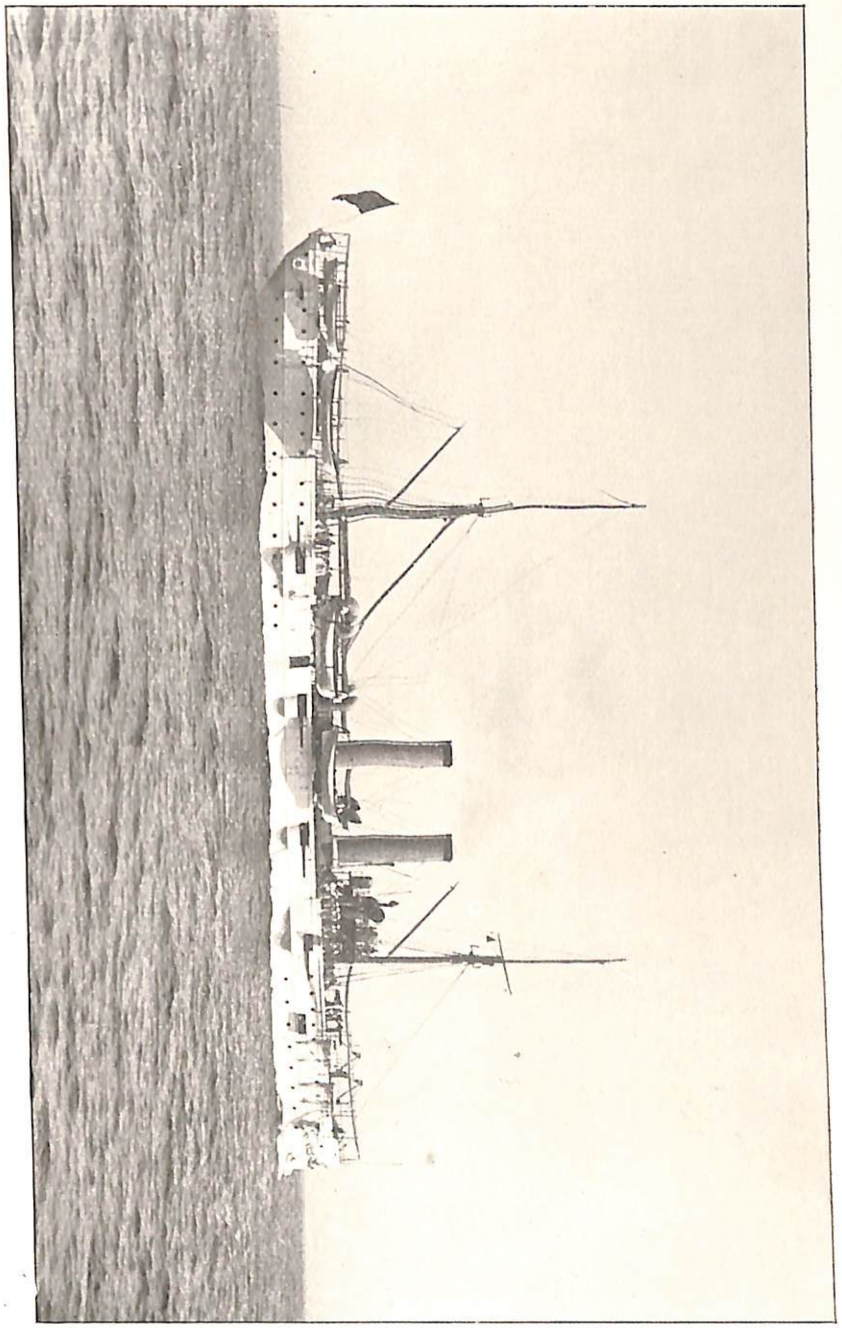
After their retirement from Palestine, and notwithstanding the waning of the spirit which had prompted the Crusades, the Templar organization acquired a remarkable degree of outward prosperity, its influence being felt in all the Christian countries of Europe. In both England and France the Templars obtained popular favor, and exercised a political power which was recognized by kings and people. They acquired vast estates, and expended their wealth with a free hand. They flourished as a potent and most useful organization. After Hugh de Payens, who died in 1136, the chair of Grand Master of Knights Templars was successively filled by twenty-one other most distinguished men of Europe, under whose leadership there was an attractive expression of the highest quality of that chivalry which bears the stamp of the Middle Ages.

The last of the line of these Ancient Grand Masters was Jacques de Molai, greatly distinguished as a gallant soldier, and as a wise and skilful director of any enterprise with which he was allied. He was elected Grand Master of the Templars in 1297, and applied himself with characteristic energy to the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the head of the Order. Soon after his accession to office a tide of adverse influences rolled in upon the Templars and upon their illustrious Grand Master. Serious charges were brought against them, including the most absurd accusations of idolatrous and immoral practices. Many Templars were arrested and put in prison; some were tortured and afterwards put to death. De Molai was burned at the stake March 18, 1313. He died as a brave Christian martyr, proclaiming with his latest breath his own innocence and the innocence of the Order. Then followed a confiscation of the large possessions of the Order, both in France and in England, while its members were proscribed and persecuted in almost every country of Europe.

A remnant survived the persecution, and united with the Hospitallers, who had taken possession of the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, and there flourished and grew strong until driven from the island by Solomon the Magnificent in 1522. The Island of Malta was afterward made their home and final stronghold. This island was captured by Napoleon in 1798. The suppression of the Order in England may be reckoned from the time of King Henry VIII., in the sixteenth century; but in France, perhaps, only from the time of the Directory, in 1792.

The suppression of the Ancient Order of the Temple is an unquestioned fact, and it matters little whether the date of its overthrow and extinction is fixed in the fourteenth, the sixteenth, or the eighteenth century. It is to the earlier date, however, that reference must be made in determining the main causes which led to the downfall of a great and powerful institution. It is then that the student of history notes the persecuting fury of Philip, Clement, and others, who feared the influence of so strong and wealthy a body, and coveted its immense possessions. No intelligent person to-day credits the base charges brought against the Templars of the fourteenth century. Doubtless they had grown proud and haughty in the time of their great prosperity and had become less sensitive to the incitements of a lofty spiritual purpose; but they still upheld a worthy standard and rendered the services of a large-hearted and free-handed philanthropy. Their history from beginning to end is an illumined record which will forever attract heroic souls.

It is an open question whether the suppression of the Ancient Templars carried with it the annihilation of the Order. Under the "Charter of Transmission" a claim is made for the preservation of the life of the organization, in attestation of which a reference is made to a succession of Grand Masters extending through all the centuries since the death of de Molai. But Masonic Templarism does not seek to establish this continuity, nor does it attempt to connect itself historically with the ancient system or Order. It does not build on such assumptions. The historical connection be-



United States Ship "Montgomery."

tween Masonic Knights Templars and the warrior soldiers of Palestine is more than doubtful, as is any assumed identification of the modern society with the Order which flourished at the time of or after the Crusades. In the opinion of what seems the best authority, the ancient Order of Templars left no successors. It may not be claimed that Masonic Templarism of the nineteenth century is one and the same with the Order instituted by Hugh de Payens and his associates; or with the Brotherhood of the Temple as afterwards organized; but there are lines of resemblance in sentiment and in faith, as well as in distinctive rites and purposes, and the traditional connection may be properly preserved and emphasized.

If the foregoing statements are accepted, it follows that Masonic Templarism is comparatively a modern institution, and it likewise follows that there is no ground for the assumption that the ancient Templar Order was the protector of Freemasonry. Such a relation has been claimed. "The professed object of the Ancient Templars," says one Masonic writer, "was to protect Christian pilgrims in Palestine, but the real and primary purpose was to practice and preserve the rites and ceremonies of Freemasonry." To make a statement of this kind is to ignore the well approved facts of history. While on the one hand, there is no evidence to justify the theory that the Craftsmen of the Middle Ages organized the Templar Order, so, on the other hand, there is just as little proof to support the proposition which assumes that Freemasonry was fostered by the Ancient Templars. Historically considered, the organic life of Freemasonry dates from the year 1717. But go back to the seventeenth century, or even an earlier period, in tracing the evolution of the Masonic system and institution, there is yet absolutely no justification for the endeavor to make it appear that Freemasonry is the child of the Ancient Order of the Temple.

In this connection it may well be remarked that in the middle of the eighteenth century, and especially near the close of that century, Templary and Freemasonry existed in very close relations, thus suggesting the statement so often repeated, viz: "That the same great principles which govern one govern both." But still the lines of lineage are different, and there are distinctions and differences between Freemasony and Templary, in system and in organization, which ought not to be obscured. This separateness may be recognized without affecting the proposition laid down at the beginning of this paper, that there is ample justification for the use of these common terms, "Masonic Templarism" and "Templar Masonry."

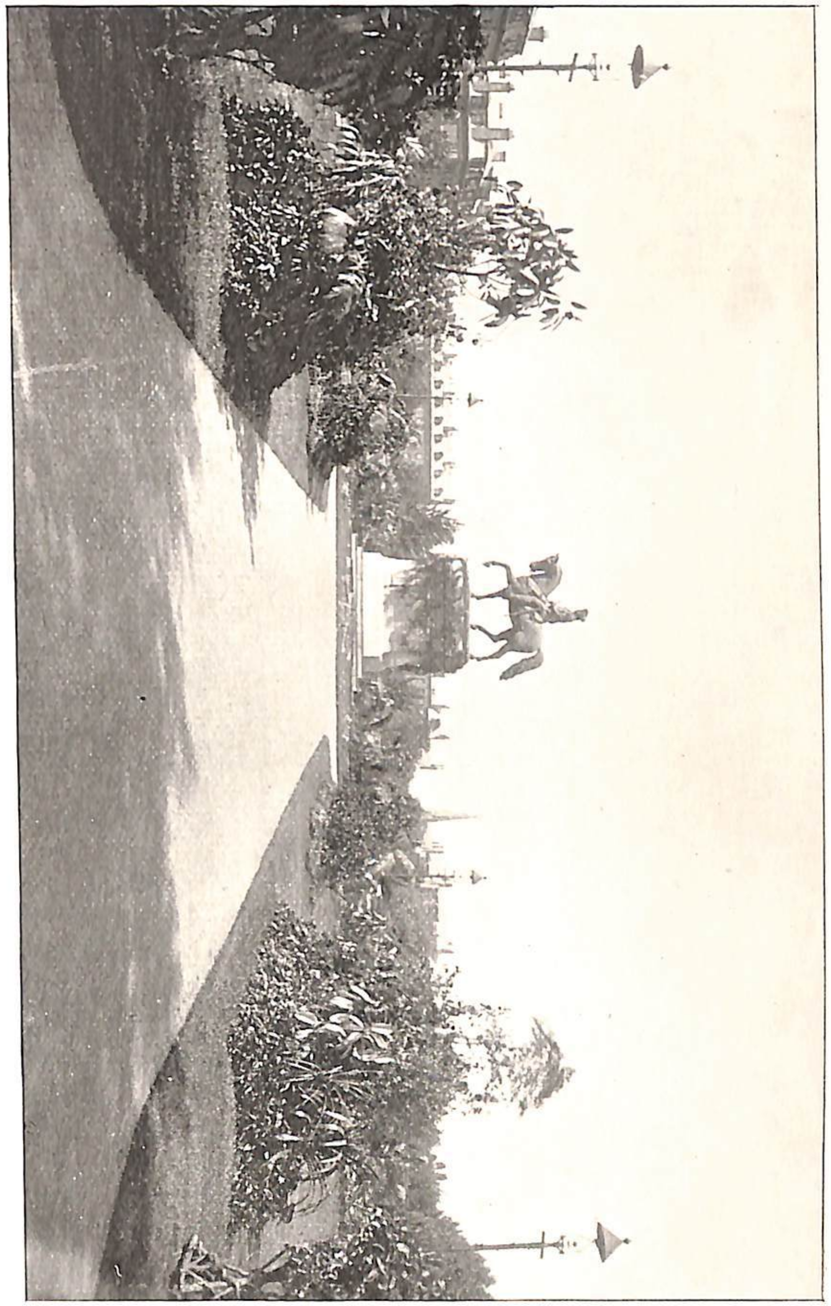
It is not possible to state just when, and where, and how, the modern Order of Masonic Templarism originated. It may be regarded in some sense as an evolution, the present system having been developed through various processes and by a succession of directing and moulding forces. That a degree of Templary was known and sometimes conferred as an adjunct to Masonic degrees, both in this country and in Great Britain, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, admits of no question. There were at the first, however, no separate Templar bodies, and the conferring of the degree was by Lodges or Chapters working under lodge warrants. An entry in the records of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, Boston, Mass., under date of Aug. 28, 1769, is as follows:

"The petition of Bro. William Davis coming before the Lodge, begging to have and receive the parts belonging to a Royal Arch Mason, which, being read, was received, and he unanimously voted in, and was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar."

Bro. Wm. J. Hughan, commenting upon this record, of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt, says: "This minute contains the earliest known reference in the world to the degree of a Masonic Knight Templar." A few years later Kilwinning Lodge, No. 75, Dublin, Ireland, was conferring a degree of Knight Templar. In Scotland, at about the same period, there was some slight recognition of a Templar degree. Then followed, during the closing decade of the eighteenth century, the establishment of several "Encampments" in England, Ireland, and in this country. The history of these early organizations is fragmentary and obscure. It is sufficient in this connection to note the fact that such independent bodies were formed in Charleston, Philadelphia, Wilmington (Del.), Baltimore, New York, Hartford, Newburyport, Boston, Providence, and probably in other places where the Masonic Fraternity had become strong, and that thus were laid the foundations of the Order of Knights Templars as it now exists in this country. These early organizations, instituted under sanction of inherent right, or by authority of Scottish Rite bodies, or some other assumed superior power, had their scope and purposes somewhat differently defined. Some of the early Encampments had a precarious and short-lived existence, while others have preserved their organic life to the present time. The history or traditions relating to these first organizations have an abiding interest. Especially is this the case as regards the establishment of the Order in the localities already named, concerning which a brief additional mention may be made in this connection.

Maryland Encampment, Baltimore, claims an organization going back to 1790, in which year it is assumed to have conferred the Orders. South Carolina Encampment is supposed to have been formed at Charleston in 1780, and there is considerable evidence in support of the proposition that a self-created body of Templars existed in Charleston and conferred the degrees prior to the close of the last century. In New York City the "Old Encampment," sometimes designated "Morton's Encampment," was in existence several years before the close of the eighteenth century. St Peter's Encampment was also flourishing in that city during the years 1798–99. Other Templar bodies were organized in the State of New York at about the period noted. Among them was Temple Encampment, No. 2, of Albany, supposed to have been instituted in 1796. In all these instances, however, the early records are missing, and much obscurity attaches to the first proceedings, which were followed by lapses and intervals when no life was manifest.

Masonic Templary in Pennsylvania goes back traditionally to an early period. The evidence seems clear that the grade of Knight Templar was conferred, under sanction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the year 1794. Encampments were soon formed at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Carlisle. A Grand Encampment, claiming general power, was organized in 1797, but its life was exceedingly brief. A second Grand Encampment, formed Feb. 16, 1814, exercised authority for some ten years. A Committee representing this Body met the delegates from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and from New York, in the preliminary meeting, held in 1816, for the purpose of organizing a General Grand Encampment; but Pennsylvania withdrew, mainly on account of a failure to adjust questions of ritual to the satisfaction of its delegates. After this second Pennsylvania Grand Encampment had become extinct there was a period when the Encampments in that jurisdiction worked under Grand Lodge authority. A third Grand Encampment was formed in 1852, which continued for five years, when by its consent



PUBLIC GARDEN.

Statue of George Washington.

and that of the Grand Lodge a union was effected, and thus was brought about the formation of the present Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, allegiant to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

In Connecticut there was an early expression of Templary at Colchester, where an Encampment was formed, in accord with the doctrine of inherent right, during the year 1796. A few years later the body sought authorization for its meetings and for the conferring of the Templar grade, and, after considerable delay, it obtained a charter from the Grand Encampment of England. This charter was regarded as a sufficient sanction for the meetings and work of Washington Encampment, until the year 1819, when it became allegiant to the Grand Encampment of the United States. It is much to be regretted that no written records of the first meetings of this old Encampment are known to be in existence.

In the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, within whose limits, as already stated, both the Red Cross and the Templar grades had been conferred under Lodge or Chapter auspices as early as 1769, there were frequent movements, after that date, looking to independent organizations. As early as 1795 there was an unconstituted association of Knights Templars at Newburyport, Mass., which held meetings and conferred degrees. Its old records have been lost, and the particulars of its early career cannot now be obtained. It was dormant at times, but subsequently it revived, and is now a flourishing Commandery.

In Boston, a Council of the Knights of the Red Cross was organized March 12, 1802, merging itself four years later in Boston Encampment, which has had continuous life and prosperity, and now numbers the largest membership of any Templar organization in the world.

In Providence, St. John's Encampment, No. 1, was organized as a Templar body Aug. 23, 1802. It has had a continuously bright and useful career, and is now in an eminently flourishing condition.

These two bodies, in 1805, with the approval of Newburyport Encampment, as may be inferred, formed a Grand Encampment, which claimed large powers, and which, at its second meeting, held March 3, 1806, decared that it would be known by the name of "The United States Grand Encampment." The organization continued to assert and exercise its asserted powers until 1816, when the words "United States" were stricken out of the title, and its authority was restricted to Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Thomas Smith Webb was foremost in the establishment of the Grand Encampment organized as above stated. He was the first Grand Master of the body, holding this office from 1805 to 1817, and exercising a potent influence in its affairs alike in matters of ritual and government. That he was an able and enthusiastic Mason and Knight Templar admits of no question. He was a builder of acknowledged skill, and his works survive him and constitute his enduring memorial.

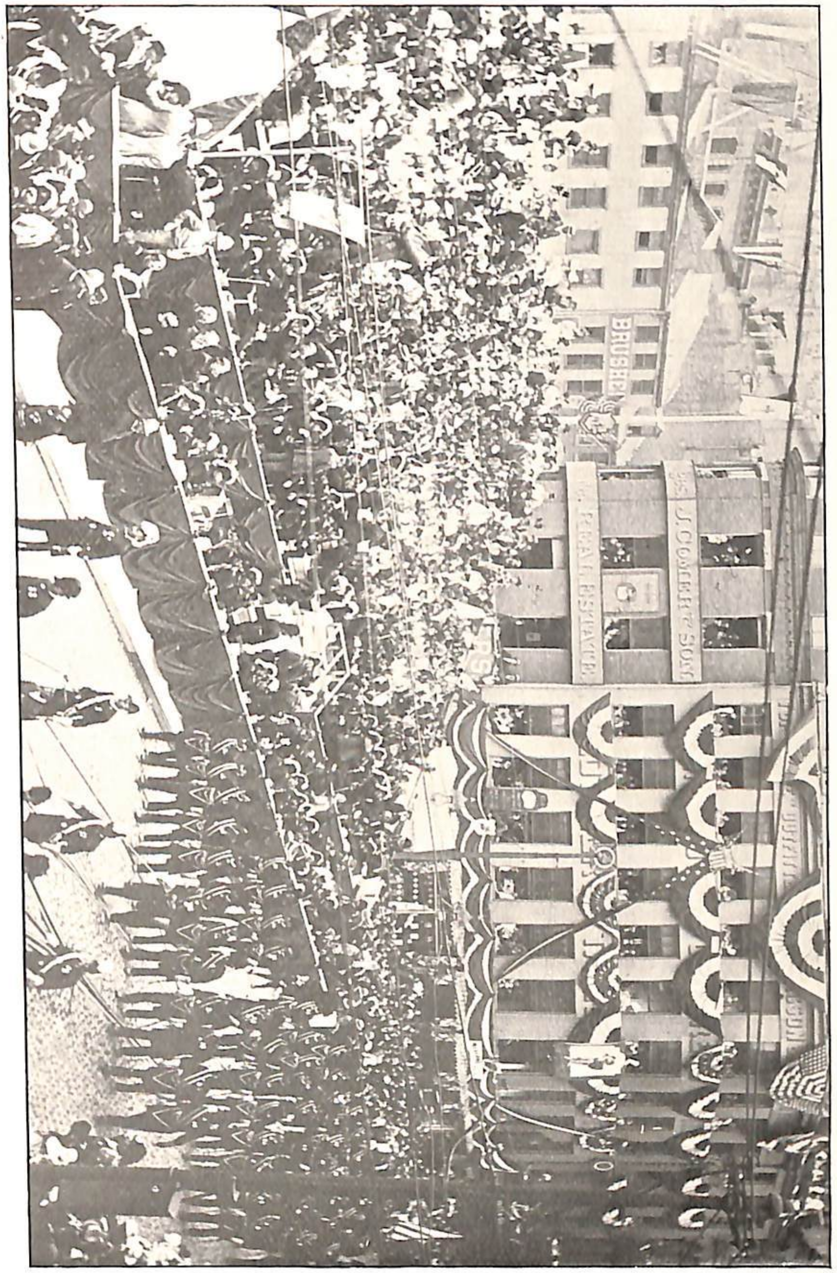
The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, thus brought into existence, is the oldest Grand Body of Masonic Knighthood on this continent. Sir Wm. S. Gardner, in referring to this fact, and to the progress of the Templar Order in the jurisdiction, uttered the following words of wholesome suggestion: "The history of our Grand Encampment teaches the important lesson of a firm reliance upon the Masonic Institution as the only hope of our prosperity and perpetuity. I am convinced that unless our Grand Encampment had been founded upon the Institution of Freemasonry, it could not have survived the trials and vicissitudes to which it has been exposed. It is upon this firm and stable foundation that we have erected our Temple of Knighthood. A divorce of these Orders,—Knighthood from the Institution of Masonry,—would lead to their total destruction and annihilation."

The General Grand Encampment of the United States was organized in New York, June 21, 1816. Thomas Smith Webb and Henry Fowle, both members of the Grand Encampment formed at Providence in 1805, were the leading spirits in the organization of the General Grand Body in New York. It should be borne in mind, as related to the proceedings to which reference is here made, that in 1816 the original Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania had ceased to exist, and in its place another Grand Body had been established, and that the Grand Encampment of New York had been formed but a short time previously. This was the situation when the Convention met in New York and constituted a General Grand Encampment. Delegates were present, chosen respectively by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the Grand Encampment of New York, and this united representation formed the "General Grand Encampment of Knights Templars and the Appendant Orders for the United States." From that date, June 21, 1816, forward, it has exercised authority according to its avowed functions. It now holds to its allegiance forty-two Grand Commanderies, and about one thousand subordinate Commanderies. Upwards of one hundred and ten thousand Sir Knights are thus associated and pledged to its support.

A carefully prepared Constitution was adopted by the General Grand Encampment, and this elaborate paper is supposed to have been drawn by Thomas Smith Webb, who was called to fill the second office in the new organization—DeWitt Clinton, of New York, having been elected General

Grand Master. The original draft of the Constitution in the handwriting of Webb is now in the archives of St. John's Commandery, Providence. The Constitution of 1816 was not essentially changed until 1856. Then, at the Triennial Conclave held in Hartford, Conn., a considerable revision of the instrument was made. It was desired by some that the government and ritual should be brought into closer accord with the system of "Ancient Knights Templars." Radical changes, looking in this direction, were found to be impracticable, and the revision did little more than to elaborate and make more clear the distinguishing features of the organization. Several important changes in nomenclature were introduced in the amended Constitution. The word "General" was eliminated from the title, leaving the name of the Order as now: "The Grand Encampment," etc. By the revision of 1856, State Grand Bodies became Grand Commanderies, and local Bodies were required to substitute "Commandery" for "Encampment," and other changes of titles and procedure were approved. The Constitution, thus amended, has been but slightly changed since 1856; its essential character remains, made all the clearer by interpretations authoritatively announced from time to time and embodied in a code of statutes.

During the years since its establishment the Grand Encampment has gathered increasing favor and influence. There have been occasional fears of an undue centralization of authority in its hands; but latterly these fears appear to have been almost entirely dispelled. It has had the effect of nationalizing Templary, and of imparting to it a prestige and an influence which would not have attached to the Order had its life been expressed only in separate Grand Bodies. Under the most favorable auspices, representing material and moral strength, with unity of purpose and high aims, the Grand



GRAND STAND, ADAMS SQUARE.

Grand Commander Lawrence and Mayor Curtis Reviewing the Procession.

Encampment came to the holding of its Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave, for the success of which the most confident anticipations had been entertained by Templars throughout the country. Many of the Triennial Conclaves have been occasions of special interest, marked by a large attendance of members of the Order and such a demonstration as has well attested the prosperous condition of the organization. Within the last twenty-five years these Triennial gatherings have grown in favor and attractiveness, while more elaborate preparations have been made for the meetings, parades, etc. The increase in membership and the devotion of Sir Knights to the Order have made possible a more attractive display at each successive Triennial occasion. That was a memorable pageant witnessed at Chicago when the Twenty-first Triennial Conclave was held in that city in 1880. Another remarkable expression of the strength of the Order was made at San Francisco in 1883; and the display at St. Louis, in 1886, surpassed—at least, in some respects—all previous demonstrations. At Washington, D. C., where the Grand Encampment met in October, 1889, the parade was estimated to have included twenty thousand Knights, and was reviewed by the President of the United States and many prominent officials. At Denver, in August, 1892, the parade is said to have included nearly as many Templars as marched in Washington, and to have been witnessed by a greater number of spectators. The demonstration in Boston at the Twenty-sixth Triennial was of a like notable character. The gathering included Commanderies and representative members of the Order from all parts of the country,—a mighty host, attended by music and banners, whose presence and movements attracted a widespread interest. The mighty host of visitors from near and from far were the recipients of a cordial welcome at the hands of the Grand Commandery of

Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which numbers within its jurisdiction upwards of eleven thousand Sir Knights, and it is believed that the results of the Triennial gathering, as well as the legislation of the Grand Encampment Conclave, will be conducive to the best interests of the Order.

Masonic Templarism has made rapid advances in numbers and resources during the last quarter of a century. Its membership includes men of intelligence, character, and prominent citizenship in every jurisdiction. It has strength and influence for good by reason of such a membership, not less than by the prestige which comes from the past, the principles for which it stands, and the fraternal service which it renders. Hospitality is one of its distinguishing characteristics. In the ancient days a portion of the Order of St. John was designated as "Hospitallers," being set apart to reside in hospitals and in buildings erected for the accommodation of strangers, and to dispense a generous liberality to any who might be their guests in these temporary homes. The time has gone by for this special practice of hospitality, but not for the exercise of that knightly grace which welcomes the stranger guest and brother. Knights Templars, however, are only faithful to the old-time traditions and lessons of their Order when they evince a cordial fellowship and show forth a hospitality, not of the hand and the purse alone, but of the heart as well. Courtesy and hospitality are still enjoined in the impressive lessons of Templary. But there is a higher realm of thought and purpose, of faith and duty; for the Order of Knights Templars is essentially a Christian institution; it requires faith in the Son of God, whose sufferings, death, and resurrection, are impressively commemorated in the ceremonies prescribed by its ritual, and it enjoins practical obedience to the precepts of Him who is "the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

It represents more than morality; it stands for religion itself; the religion established upon "the foundation of the Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Other organizations of a fraternal character may deal with the general principles which find expression in all systems of religion; but the Templar organization plants itself squarely upon the affirmations of Christianity, and binds its followers in the most solemn manner to accept and support the essential teachings of the Gospel. As regards this point there can be no question. Every Knight Templar rests under a solemn obligation to stand by the Christian religion to the very end, and to be a loyal follower of the Great Captain of his salvation. No church has a more impressive ritual in its order of service for the reception of members, than the Templar ceremony which belongs to the conferring of the Order upon candidates. Nor is it in word and ceremony alone that the Christian features of the Templar Order are set forth; for its symbols, banners, legends, and tokens are all significant of the position which it holds as an institution permeated by faith in a crucified and risen Lord.

The first mission of Templary is to point its members to the Cross as the glorified sign of moral beauty and significance. It emphasizes the great central idea of Christian revelation that, for the redemption of sinful humanity, the eternal Son of God bowed himself down on the Cross and gave His life for the world. Thus does it present a supreme motive to highest living; thus does it seek to make the lives of men better and more productive in works of good, while their souls are drawn toward God and heaven.

It declares its purpose to the Christian service. It pledges those who enter its asylum as members to be faithful followers of Him who said, "I am among you as one that serveth."

It exists not for ornament, or merely to cultivate and express the goodly fellowship which may be expected to characterize brethren and friends. There are great principles to be maintained, and a practical service of love and helpfulness to be rendered. The men who instituted the modern Order, and gave it the stamp of the Masonic name, were wise to discern the moral power belonging to the ancient system, and they sought to utilize such an influence by recalling olden rites and symbols, and by giving foremost place to the Cross of Calvary. It is that Cross, with all that it signifies of faith and duty, which appeals most powerfully to every earnest and thoughtful member of the Order, and impels to noble work in the Master's name; such a service as is represented by the ritual in its exhortation "to distribute alms to poor and weary pilgrims travelling from afar; to feed the hungry; to clothe the naked, and to bind up the wounds of the afflicted." The members of the Templar Order, thus incited, can but realize the mission which they are called to fulfill in faithful service for love's sake, for truth's sake, and for Christ's sake.

Who can doubt that there is a place of honor and usefulness for the modern Order of Christian Knighthood? It stands for gentleness, hospitality, courtesy, magnanimity, and a divine charity; for the expression of a blessed fellowship, and a benign service such as the world most needs. As in the past, so now, it represents the most sacred sentiments which appeal to the heart of humanity, and which prompt men to the fulfilment of the duties of related life; and thus it justifies its existence, as thus it claims the loving, loyal support of all true Knights Templars.

REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE, 1895.

To the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island:

In undertaking the preparation of another year's report the present writer is reminded of an expression made use of by Paul the Apostle in his letter addressed to the church at Philippi, which is as follows: "To write the same things to you, to me indeed is not irksome, and for you it is safe." The Apostle wrote to his fellow believers in Christianity, resident at one of the chief cities of Macedonia, conscious of the fact that he was to repeat to them some of the same truths and exhortations which he had previously set forth to disciples in letters addressed to the various churches, and which he had declared by word of mouth during his personal ministry at Philippi. He did not hesitate, however, to repeat his injunctions, to again explain, illustrate and enforce Christian teachings, under a somewhat changed form of presentation. It was not irksome or troublesome for the Apostle to do this work. His heart was filled with love for the Master, so that he found a continued zest in his advocacy of Christian truth and the promotion of the interests of His kingdom. "For you it is safe," he says, that this work should be continued. Believers would be more secure, if their pure minds were stirred up by way of remembrance, in regard to the great truths revealed in the Gospel.

Writers of Correspondence may well note the suggestiveness of the reference here made. In any case there is much of repetition and sameness in the reports they prepare. The work of the reviewer includes the threshing of considerable old straw, the re-stating of familiar propositions, the enforcement of appeals which have been frequently urged. Such work at the first may seem dreary and uninviting; but regarded in the way of a correct estimate it appears with added interest and attractiveness, as does all service rendered for the sake of truth and human advancement.

It is a safeguard for the Templar organization that fundamental principles should often be stated, and that the old-time lessons of faith and duty be frequently rehearsed. It ought not to be irksome thus to write or read some of the "same things," which can hardly be too frequently considered or too much emphasized.

With the additions to the Templar ranks year by year, a goodly number of brethren read a report on Correspondence for the first time, and however much of reiteration of old truth and argument it may contain, such a report will be to them a fresh, new story. Correspondents may remember that, like actors upon the stage who speak to a different audience every night, they address each year a somewhat different constituency. Mindful of this fact they should not hesitate to re-affirm principles and lessons which may often have been declared, and to repeat the words of wholesome counsel and admonition.

Always, however, there are some new movements to chronicle, with, not unlikely, some new questions presenting themselves for consideration. It relieves any possible monotony of a correspondent's work that he is called each year to notice some changes in activities and operations, as well as the changes in personal force and direction, some of which touch the springs of tenderness in the soul as they carry with them the announcement of losses and bereavements, telling of faithful Sir Knights who have laid down the sword and put off the armor, leaving to others the work and the conflict of the present day.

To bring forth treasures, old and new, is the work of a correspondent; to repeat familiar truths; to urge again the duties which may seem common-place, while at the same time he is on the alert to note every new expression of the Templar system which may be made, together with whatever best indicates its work and accomplishments. The writing of such reports can but serve the interests of Masonic Templarism. The reading of such reports can but add something to the information of intelligent brethren, whose love for the institution will be likely to increase with their better apprehension of its character and the ample scope of its ministry in the world.

This Report, for 1895, is written at a time when the Templar Order, having already obtained a large measure of influence, is seemingly advancing with rapid strides along the lines which are bright with promise of a still greater prosperity. In numbers and resources it is strong as never before; it has gained popular favor to a remarkable degree, and is better than ever before equipped to render the service which may be expected of an organization founded upon the Christian religion and the practice of the Christian virtues. The door of opportunity now swings wide open to the Templar Order, a door of blessed privilege through which it may pass to make its name more illustrious and its works more glorious.

The work of present review has been divided between the two members of the Committee on Correspondence, whose individual work and responsibility are indicated by the initial appended to the report in each jurisdiction. The Chairman of the Committee is responsible for the opening and closing portions of the Report.

ARIZONA, 1894.

It was the second conclave of the Grand Commandery of Arizona, which was held at Phœnix, Nov. 14, 1894. The three Commanderies allegiant to the Grand Body were represented, and altogether, including Grand Officers, about twenty Sir Knights seem to have participated in the proceedings. Sir H. M. Orahood, of Denver, Colorado, Grand Warder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, was present as an honored visitor. Sir E. C. Parmelee, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Colorado, was also present. Sir George G. Roskruge, Grand Commander, presided at the conclave. He made a fitting reference in his brief address to the death of Sir H. D. Lighthizer, Grand Generalissimo, who had died during the year. A memorial page of the printed proceedings was set apart to commemorate his worthy character and eminent services. The business transacted was chiefly of local interest. The retiring Grand Commander was elected Grand Recorder.

Grand Commander, Sir Alex. G. Oliver, Prescott; Grand Recorder, Sir George G. Roskruge, Tucson. R.

ARKANSAS, 1895.

The Grand Commandery held its twenty-third annual conclave at Pine Bluff, April 16, 1895, the Grand Commander, Sir Wm. M. Mellette, presiding. He reported the condition to be hopeful, although there had not been such an advancement as was anticipated. The twelve Commanderies of the jurisdiction have an aggregate membership of only 545. The dues of the Grand Commandery are one dollar for each member. There is, however, a great degree of Templar pride on the part of the Sir Knights of Arkansas, as is made evident by the fact of their being so well represented at the recent triennial gathering in Boston. The zeal of the Arkansas Sir Knights is most commendable.

Grand Commander Mellette in his address gave the following excellent description of the faithful Templar:

> The faithful Templar loves life, because it was given him to enjoy, and is attractive. But he does not fear death. He feels that it is good for him to live, and enjoy the legitimate pleasures which an all-wise Father has provided for him. He loves the good, the true, and the beautiful in life, and abhors that which is corrupt, wicked, degrading and selfish. A man is not a Knight Templar, simply because he wears the sacred emblem of the Order upon his watch chain, any more than a pirate ship belongs to us, because she floats our standard of liberty. In other words, it takes more than our ceremony and the watch charm to make a true soldier of the Cross. The idea that all there is in Templarism is to be found in the uniform, and dress parade, must be banished or we perish. The things which must perpetuate the institution are its sublime teachings, which are everlasting, and not the outer coverings and ceremonies which will decay and be forgotten. A Knight Templar must be an enemy to vice in all its forms, and it will be found that whenever there is a reconciliation between the two the Templar is no more. He may hold his sword, but he has dishonored it by drawing it in other than a just and virtuous cause. He may be able to go through the ceremonies of the Order, but they are to him the utterance of vain words, without meaning or import.
>
> Let us, dear fratres, not forget our vows. Let us cling to the Cross as our only hope, and be willing at all times and under all circumstances to stand up and acknowledge and proclaim, our entire dependence upon our Saviour and Redeemer.

Sir Fred H. Rickon presented the Report on Correspondence. His review of the Proceedings of thirty-seven Grand Commanderies occupies sixty-five pages. Bro. Rickon is a close reader and keen observer, hence he finds abundant opportunities for criticism. In his review of Massachusetts and Rhode Island he refers to the large number of Dispensations granted to Commanderies of this jurisdiction to parade, quoting the words of Sir Charles C. Fry, Grand Commander in 1894, to show that many of these occasions were hardly of a character to justify the calling for or granting of Dispensation to parade in uniform. Grand Commander Fry said:

> It will be observed that while some of the Dispensations were granted for occasions combining devotion and Freemasonry, many were for recreation and display.

Taking this for his text the reviewer is moved to express his opinion in the words following:

> We do not understand how Dispensations can be granted for parading in full uniform where the occasion is merely one of "recreation and display," as to us this seems to be in direct conflict with the law, which in our opinion seeks to suppress display except at times where the Masonic character of the parade is beyond question.

The conservatism of Bro. Rickon also appears in his criticism of the action of Grand Commander Bennington, of New York, in granting sixty-three Dispensations, in 1894, to ballot on petitions out of time. After noting the excuse or explanation that four weeks is too long a time to wait, and that a change ought to be made in the requirement—from four to two weeks—he adds:

> All of which may be very true, but it does seem that sixty-three applications balloted on out of regular order are rather a large number to come

> under the head of urgent cases that would require the issuing of a Dispensation to ballot on.
>
> We are of the opinion that this privilege should only be used in extreme cases, and that too much care cannot be taken in examining into the material before the Degrees are conferred.

In both of the cases noted our judgment is much the same as that expressed by the critic whose opinion we have given. We believe the power of granting Dispensations is generally exercised with much carefulness, but at the same time we would like to see it abridged. Perhaps the better way is to so educate members of the Order in regard to the fitness of things that the majority sentiment will not favor a parade in uniform on the occasion of a social meeting or "outing," and hence there will be less asking for Dispensations for such occasions than now; and also so that there will be no movement to set aside the rules as to petition, ballot, etc., except in cases of extreme urgency.

Grand Commander, Sir Geo. P. Taylor, Forest City; Grand Recorder, Sir James A. Henry, Little Rock; Correspondent, Sir Fred J. H. Rickon, Little Rock. R.

CALIFORNIA, 1895.

Sir Frank W. Sumner, Grand Commander, presided at the thirty-seventh annual conclave held in San Francisco, on April 18, 1895. Thirty-one of the thirty-four Commanderies in the jurisdiction were represented by their officers, and these, with the Past Commander and Grand Officers constituted a numerous assembly. V. E. Sir Reuben Hedley Lloyd, now Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, was received with the honor due his official position.

Grand Commander Sumner delivered an address, which occupies upwards of twenty pages in the Proceedings. After paying a tender and graceful tribute to the departed, he gave a report in detail of his official acts during the year. We read the report with gratification, for it shows a faithfulness of service which is every way commendable. He made fifty-seven visitations to thirty Commanderies, travelling a distance of 8,000 miles to thus meet the members of the various

Commanderies. His report of these visitations makes interesting and suggestive reading. Grand Commander Sumner looks with favor on the military features of the Order and urges their due recognition and observance. He would have the United States flag borne in every Templar parade. The Grand Standard, in his opinion, ought not to be used as a parade banner, and should never be taken from the Asylum. He expresses an adverse opinion in regard to the grafting of the Mystic Shrine on Freemasonry and Templarism, and thinks the new organization ought not to be established in Masonic apartments. He says:

> There is a question which I think should be considered at this time, and which, during the past year, has come to my notice on several occasions. It is the relation of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine to Templar Masonry. Many of the Sir Knights here assembled belong to this Order and are familiar with its theory and its workings, but we must all acknowledge that it is not Templarism. In Masonry we are taught to place our faith on the Inspired Word. In the lower degrees we listen to the sublime lessons from the Old Testament, and here to-day we have reverently bowed our heads to the divine words of our Redeemer and Saviour. In all Masonry the lessons taught are of the highest morality and religion, but in the Shrine the teachings, if such they can be called, are of a different character, and its book of authority, the Koran, inculcates strange doctrines of morality and wisdom. It is to be regretted that the inventors of the Shrine should make a pre-requisite for petitioners to have a membership in the Order of the Temple or in the Thirty-second Degree of Masonry, as it gives the impression to the outside world that the Shrine is the highest Degree or Order in Masonry, and this idea is carried out by Templars printing on their cards the Shrine as the ranking body. This is especially unfortunate, as the Shrine is far removed from any idea, principle or teaching, which we receive beneath the blue vault of the symbolic Lodge, under the shadow of the Royal Arch, within the solemn portals of the Temple, or in the silent chambers of the Scottish Rite. I grant that a body of gentlemen may create any Order that they may desire, but they have no right to engraft such upon Masonry, and, although created without thought of the future, it was in violation of the spirit of the Orders of which they were members. We cannot look with pleasure upon the meeting of the Shrine at some of our past Conclaves, and it seems to me that some action should be taken by this Grand Body in the matter. Not to interfere with the right of admission of members, but prohibit the meeting of the Shrine in Masonic halls. This Grand Body undoubtedly has the right to control the use of Asylums, and to be assured that all assemblies therein are for a proper purpose.

In another part of his address he outlines the qualifications which fit a Sir Knight for the office of Eminent Commander. We quote the following and give it our hearty endorsement:

> More knowledge and ability is necessary to fill the station of the Eminent Commander than is required by the presiding officer of any other organization, and, therefore, such election should consider the good of the Commandery and not the pleasure of the individual.
>
> An Eminent Commander must consider himself responsible for the entire business and work of his Commandery, and never leave anything to his subordinates without verifying their work. I find that it is often the custom for an Eminent Commander to allow the clerical work to be done entirely by the Recorder, and the finances looked after by the Treasurer. Such a theory is entirely wrong, for the presiding officer must not only be familiar with the work of his subordinates but see that they perform their duties correctly and promptly. The Eminent Commander occupies a position of dignity and honor, and should be qualified to fill his station so as to merit the esteem and support of the Sir Knights. He should be versed in Masonic and Templar law, and be able to preside over business meetings with tact and dispatch. He should be something of an elocutionist, and have a fair knowledge of Templar and military tactics in order that he may assume command on proper occasions. He must be qualified by education and social position to stand pre-eminent among the Sir Knights.
>
> As a rule, he should have filled at least two subordinate offices, for previous service is necessary in order that the commanding officer may not only be familiar with his duties but also those of his subordinates.

We note the approval by the Grand Commandery of many of the recommendations made by the Grand Commander. When full approval was not given, as in the matter of drawing more sharply the lines which separate Masonic Templarism from the Mystic Shrine, etc., there was yet an expression of sympathetic feeling with the views of the Grand Commander, who seems to have deservedly secured a strong influence in the Grand Commandery of California.

The Grand Commandery, evidently desiring as large a representation as possible at the Triennial Conclave in Boston, passed the following resolutions:

> *Resolved,* That the traveling and incidental expenses of each of the four Representatives of this Grand Commandery to the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment to be held at Boston in August next, be and the same are authorized to be paid by warrant on our Grand Treasurer upon the presentation to the Grand Recorder of proper vouchers therefor.

> *Resolved,* That the cost of first class railroad tickets, or fare, from San Francisco to Boston and return be allowed to each Past Grand Commander of this Grand Commandery who shall attend the next Grand Encampment and that the same shall be paid by proper warrants on the Grand Treasurer.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Grand Commandery was ably represented on the floor of the Grand Encampment, at the Boston session, and that Sir Knight Lloyd was advanced to the second position, that of Deputy Grand Master, in the line of officers of the Grand Encampment. The Templars of California have cause to rejoice in this well-merited promotion.

Sir Wm. A. Davies again furnishes the Report on Correspondence—a sensible, courteous, and comprehensive paper of about one hundred closely printed pages. The question of exclusion from the Commandery on account of delinquency in payment of dues and for non-affiliation in Lodge or Chapter is several times considered under different headings, by Bro. Davies. In California a non-affiliated craftsman is denied all Masonic rights, and consequently is shut out of the Commandery. In other jurisdictions, it is only his membership rights which are affected. There is a distinction, with a difference in results, between non-affiliation and suspension. In many jurisdictions suspension in the Lodge for non-payment of dues, or striking from the roll of membership, does not debar from all Masonic rights and privileges,—does not of itself absolutely forbid the retaining of good standing in Chapter and Commandery. But in California the rule is rigid. There is only one form of suspension. Delinquency in the payment of dues to a Masonic Lodge, or the taking a dimit from a Lodge and neglecting for a period of six months to obtain membership in another Lodge, carries with it the same penalty as suspension for a greater cause. Bro. Davies approves, under existing conditions, the California rule, notwithstanding its seemingly harsh features, but he suggests an excellent method by which to lessen the numbers of the unaffiliated and thus remedy some of the ills which are now manifest. The prescription he offers is as follows:

> If all dues were included in the first fees, the problem would be solved,

> we should have no more suspensions, except for unmasonic conduct, and the great sore of non-affiliation would be healed.
>
> The fees should be so high that such a percentage might be invested as would yield an amount equivalent to the average annual dues. We believe in maximum fees and minimum dues.

Under Michigan, he supports the view presented by the retiring Grand Commander, that the American flag should be conspicuous among the emblems of Templary. On this point he says:

> The Order of Knights Templar is a national organization, and we think it is not only their province but should be considered their highest duty to associate the national emblem with the banners of our Order.

Our opinion is the same. We like to see the national standard displayed in every Templar procession. It was pleasant to see the Stars and Stripes appear so frequently in the Grand Templar procession which marched through the streets of Boston last August. Modern Templarism can most appropriately display the national standard on any and all occasions when its members appear as a body in public. And yet, because there should be liberty in this respect, and because no general rule has been established, the carrying of the American flag by a Commandery, or its failure to display the standard, should not be regarded as a conclusive test of their patriotism. There may be the utmost of loyalty and love of country, where for one reason or another the country's symbol is not displayed.

In his notice of our jurisdiction, Bro. Davies compliments its Committee on Correspondence and expresses his approval of several of the propositions advanced by the present writer in last year's report. The endorsement is appreciated, and the fraternal feeling expressed is most cordially reciprocated.

Grand Commander, Sir Edward S. Lippitt, Petaluma; Grand Recorder, Thomas H. Coswall, San Francisco; Sir William A. Davies, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence. R.

CANADA, 1894.

The volume of Proceedings, which includes transactions of the Great Priory at its annual meeting in Toronto, September 4, 1894, reports, statistical exhibits, etc., is embellished by portraits of Grand Master E. E. Sheppard and Past Grand Masters Robertson, Henderson and Moore. Grand Master Sheppard presided at the annual assembly and delivered an excellent address, in which he congratulated the Templars of Canada on the prosperity which had attended the Order in that jurisdiction during the last year. He reported that one new Preceptory had been established, that dues had been promptly paid, the attendance at meetings had been improved, and that an increase of interest had been generally manifested. It is pleasant to chronicle these reported conditions of progress.

Frater Sheppard expresses in appropriate words his view of the mission of Templarism. Near the close of his address he says:

> I reiterate that never in the history of the world since Christianity was threatened with overthrow and its beautiful truths with oblivion has there been a period so urgent in its demands for a chivalric crusade having in view the preservation of the beauties which were designed to be a part of the Christian gentleman's life. I do not use the word "gentleman" in its snobbish sense, but would divide it into "gentle man," as significant of the kindly features of our Order. For while we have endeavored and are endeavoring to preserve that glorious impulse which led the knights of old to fight for the Cross, our most specific and well-defined purpose should be the holding up to humanity of the Christ life, those gentle features made apparent to us by the wonderful example of a Divine Man, whose love for his fellowman was sweeter and more gentle than the most poetic dream of a man's love for a woman. With the world as hard as it is, with everything as full of the cruelty of competition as we all must find it, the beautiful in life must be found in those sacred groves of friendship, and beside those altars of gentleness and truth where men gather and pledge themselves to devotion not only to one another, but to a cause as well, and to the making of the world a better place to live in.

The Templar Order in Canada is fortunate in having an exponent of such ideas at its head, and we notice that he was exceedingly earnest and faithful in the discharge of his official duties, having visited nearly all the Preceptories from Halifax in the east to Victoria in the distant west.

The statutes and governing rules of the Order were passed upon, and the amended code is printed in the Proceedings, occupying some thirty pages of the volume.

In the matter of uniform some changes were made in the direction of conforming to the American costume; but much is still peculiar. Thus the regulations prescribe that in the Preceptory "a mantle shall be worn of white camlet or of some woolen stuff, with a hood and the red cross of the Order on the left shoulder, in silk or velvet; the hood to be lined with white serge or silk, and have white cords with tassels to fasten round the neck." A black mantle is worn in a Priory of Malta.

A pleasant feature of the annual assembly was the presence of Damascus Commandery, No. 42, of Detroit, Mich., whose officers exemplified the Order of the Red Cross in a manner which gained for the Commandery the thanks of the Great Priory.

Frater Henry Robertson presented an able Report on Correspondence which is printed with the Proceedings. He reviews thirty-six jurisdictions, remarking upon many points of interest presented and finding cause now and then for a sharp criticism. Thus, under California, referring to the question as to what constitutes a Masonic or Templar occasion, justifying the granting of a Dispensation for a parade by a Templar body, he calls attention to the exercise of the power by the Grand Commander of California, and says:

> A curiosity appears in the issue of a Dispensation to allow a Commandery to appear in full uniform on the occasion of the celebration of the 350th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego Bay. We are always adding to our stock of historical knowledge, and as we were not previously aware that the Templars had discovered San Diego Bay, we must now make a mental note that, in 1542, our valiant ancestors, the descendants of Bertrand Du Guesclin, some 200 years after the suppression of the Order in Europe, are found peacefully sailing o'er the beautiful Pacific, "from the lands of snow to lands of sun."

It appears that dual membership is allowed in Canada. On this point Bro. Robertson says: "A Templar may belong to as many Preceptories as are willing to receive him, but if he is suspended for any cause by any one Preceptory, he is thereby suspended from all."

Grand Master, Sir E. E. Sheppard, unanimously re-elected, Toronto, Ontario; Grand Recorder, Sir Daniel Spry, also unanimously re-elected, London, Ontario; Correspondent, Sir Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Quebec, whose continued service in the place he so ably fills was likewise, we assume, in accordance with the unanimous desire of the members of Great Priory. R.

COLORADO, 1895.

The officers and members of the Grand Commandery were escorted from the hotel to Masonic Temple by Colorado Commandery, No. 1, of Denver, on the occasion of the holding of the Twentieth Annual Conclave, in the city of Denver, June 4, 1895. Every Grand Officer was at his station, and there were present representatives from twenty-two of the twenty-four chartered Commanderies of the jurisdiction, besides eleven permanent members, when Grand Commander, Sir William D. Todd, declared the Grand Body to be opened in ample form.

The Grand Commander confined his address to a report of his official acts and to the setting forth of necessary information regarding the movements and condition of the Order in Colorado. He declared the condition of Templarism throughout the jurisdiction to be satisfactory, although he adds the statement that the increase in membership had not been as great as might have been expected in a triennial year. He announced but a single decision, viz.: "That a Commandery conferring the Orders upon a candidate temporarily sojourning in their midst, at the request of the Commandery having jurisdiction, which had elected him to receive them, is entitled to only such fees collected or charged as the other Commandery might see fit to send it; and that the candidate became a member of the Commandery in compliance with its by-laws." This decision received the approval of the Grand Commandery. The Grand Commander expressed his opinion that no harm would be likely to ensue from the employment of one not a Templar as the military instructor of a Commandery. He denied the request of one of the Commanderies which asked permission to employ "a profane" as drill-master, believing the general opinion to be adverse to such an arrangement; but he says that for himself he can see no objection to Commanderies receiving such expert instruction under proper restrictions. Our thought is that it is much the better course, for various reasons, to have the instruction given by a Knight Templar, but if such an one cannot be secured, the services of an outsider—"a profane,"—might be made available under proper restrictions.

Among the items of business transacted by the Grand Commandery we note the passage of the following preamble and resolution offered by Sir H. M. Orahood:

> WHEREAS, This Grand Commandery believes that it will add to the interest in and usefulness of the Order if every Sir Knight in the jurisdiction will read the published proceedings of the Grand Commandery, including the report of the Committee on Correspondence; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, That 2,000 copies of the proceedings of this Grand Conclave be printed, and a sufficient number sent to each Commandery so that one may be given or sent to each member. That the Eminent Commander and Recorder of each Commandery be requested to make a special effort to have a copy given to each member, with the request that he read the same and express his opinion as to whether future numbers are desired. That each Commandery with its next annual report make a statement regarding the desirability of such distribution in the future.

It would be somewhat costly in a jurisdiction like that of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to print and distribute an edition of the Proceedings sufficient to supply a copy to each member, and yet it seems the right thing to do. The outlay would be justified, we think, by an increased interest on the part of the members generally. But we would try such extended distribution for more than one year whether or not a desire was expressed by the recipients for future numbers. Some, who at the first would not care for a copy, and who would not turn the pages of a volume of Proceedings placed in their hands, might on the reception of a second or third number become interested so as to read of the transactions of the Grand Body, and thereby increase their stock of knowledge regarding the principles and progress of Masonic Templarism.

Sir Harper M. Orahood in his admirable but brief report on Correspondence deals with several important questions concerning which he offers valuable suggestions, while he chronicles the notable movements of the Order in the thirty-nine jurisdictions whose printed Proceedings he reviews.

Under Illinois, Frater Orahood treats the topic of "Rotation in office," and says:

> Regular attendance and proficiency in the work should be absolute prerequisites to advancement. And particular attention should be paid to selecting for the lowest officer in the line, a member qualified, or who will become so, for Eminent Commander.

It is difficult to estimate fitness at that lowest point. The test of experience must be applied. Then, again, an officer may be qualified for the subordinate positions in an organization, but lack fitness for the administrative duties of Master or Commander, in which case there ought to be no demand on his part or the part of his personal friends that he be elected to the highest office. "Rotation in office" is well enough as a general rule, but it ought to be departed from occasionally in the interest of Masonic and Templar prosperity. It is a timely suggestion, however, that more attention be given to character and fitness when selecting the lowest officer in line.

Under Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he refers to Grand Commander Fry's statement—semi-annual session, 1894—that many Commanderies in that jurisdiction are "sadly deficient in the number of uniforms," and adds the following suggestions:

> This emphasizes what we have said in favor of our requirement, that every candidate who receives the orders, be required as part of the fee, to pay for his uniform; and that the uniform be furnished by the Commandery, according to the standard adopted by the Grand Commandery.

Frater Orahood stands with the conservative writers as regards the propriety of Commanderies appearing in public, except on strictly Masonic occasions, although he admits there are two sides to the question.

We copy, herewith, a part of the "Conclusion" of his Report:

> It seems to us as each year passes that it is more difficult to prepare a readable report. The questions which have been of vital interest and have been discussed vigorously, and sometimes with not the best of temper, have been decided and disposed of, more or less satisfactorily. There does not seem to be the amount of material to work on that the earlier reporters had to consider. This idea has been expressed in several of the reports we have reviewed, and we notice generally it comes from the older reporters. It may be, however, that it is more apparent than real. Each year the same old troubles and questions, although it may be in varied form, come to the new officers, and to them and the members who have not read the reports they are of the same interest that they were to others years ago. So we have given some quotations and commented on some decisions and actions which might seem to be settled, but which we think should be given to show the history of the Order for the year.
>
> It will be noticed that while the reports show the Order everywhere to be in good condition, there is an almost universal complaint of financial trouble and depression, and that the growth of our Commanderies, and Chapters and Lodges, too, have been materially affected thereby. Let us hope that the worst has passed, and that the present year will show a more favorable condition of affairs.

Grand Commander, Sir William W. Rowan, Ouray; Grand Recorder, Sir Ed. C. Parmelee, Denver; Correspondent, Sir Harper M. Orahood, Denver. R.

CONNECTICUT, 1895.

The volume of proceedings for the present year is attractive in appearance, showing the impress of nearly new type on paper of an excellent quality, and is adorned by fine steel portraits of Sir G. Herrick Wilson, Grand Commander, Sirs William R. Higby and Henry Woodward, Past Grand Commanders, and good phototypes of Past Grand Recorder, Sir Joseph K. Wheeler, deceased, and Sir Chas. W. Carter, Past Grand Commander. Biographical sketches accompany the portraits.

The volume contains a record of the transactions of the sixty-eighth annual conclave held at Meriden, March 19, 1895. It was an interesting session we judge, well attended, all the Commanderies of the jurisdiction, eleven in number, being represented, together with fifty-three permanent members.

Grand Commander Wilson made fitting reference to the decease, within the last year, of several prominent Templars residing in Connecticut, among whom was Sir Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Recorder, whose death is thus announced:

> Oct. 10, 1894, E. Sir Joseph K. Wheeler closed his official career of nearly a generation as Grand Recorder of this Grand Commandery, at his home in Hartford, after a long illness, borne with the patience and equanimity characteristic of his communion with his fellow men and in the full fruition of his Templar life. His brilliant services in the Grand Bodies of Connecticut, that he served so long, cannot be overestimated, as he was an encyclopedia of Masonic information for every young officer, and an authority in every case of doubt. His reports are a compendium of history for the Craft of the state in its various Masonic Orders. His urbanity was a constant invitation to all who desired information, and he never disappointed their confidence. His virtues as a man and Mason were of the highest order and worthy of imitation. Much of the high character of the Craft in the state and nation was the effect of his influence shed through his annual reports, constantly quoted in all the different jurisdictions of our Orders. The sudden interruption of his official functions was severely felt in all departments.

Grand Commander Wilson reported his appointment of Sir Eli C. Birdsey, Past Grand Commander, to the office left vacant by the death of Bro. Wheeler, and his selection was approved by the Grand Commandery when the election of Grand Recorder took place. Grand Commander Wilson closed his address as follows:

> And now, Sir Knights, in the name of a Christianity, broad enough to admit all who believe in the liberty of the Gospel; in the name of Him, whose spirit impresses us by the potency of his lessons and life; in a belief in the kingdom of heaven come down to us; let us renew our vows to make society more and more perfect as time gives us opportunity.

Sir F. A. Spencer, Grand Inspector, reported the results of his year's work. He had visited all the Commanderies of the State in the fulfilment of the duties imposed upon him and had found the conditions, for the most part, excellent. His report contains some timely criticisms. It sets forth the importance of adhering closely to the standard ritual. We quote from the report as follows :

> But additions to, or deviations from, the standard ritual promulgated by the Grand Encampment of the United States should not be allowed. Before the promulgation of this standard, there being no established form, each Commandery used what it chose for the non-essential part of the work, and lantern views and vocal music were added until in some cases they became the most prominent features, and some of the Commanderies achieved quite a reputation on account of this part of their ceremonies. But now that the Grand Encampment has established a standard work, and ordered all Templar bodies under its obedience to conform to it, any deviation from the established form is wrong and should not be persisted in.

While still doubtful as to the expediency of establishing the office of Grand Inspector, and quite certain that we should not favor a general rule to that effect, we think the creating of such a new office in Connecticut has been attended by good results. The choice of Sir Knight Spencer for the responsible place was an excellent selection.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of our friend, Bro. Eli C. Birdsey, the new Grand Recorder. He is well fitted to succeed his distinguished predecessor as a writer of Correspondence no less than in the office of Grand Recorder.

Because of the new departure which his own jurisdiction has taken in creating the office of Grand Inspector, Bro. Birdsey devotes considerable space to this matter and the questions related thereto. Under Massachusetts and Rhode Island, referring to our expression in last year's report, that we should note with interest the working of the new plan, etc., he says :

> We have great confidence, Sir Rugg, in this "new departure," and think the results will bear the watching of our distinguished fratres from abroad. We will only say in advance, that our Grand Commanders are expected to continue such official visitations as may be pleasing and convenient for them and the subordinates, and while they are elected for only one year, we know from our own experience they feel some delicacy regarding such criticism, as at times may be needed. Our inspector being elected for five years, who is peculiarly adapted in every way for the position, we believe, will feel greater freedom in this regard, being able to inspect the same bodies from year to year, and with such advice and criticism as he is capable of giving, will advance the efficiency of the subordinates in all departments.

Near the close of his report he refers to the Association of Past Grand Commanders of Connecticut, which has been in existence some seven years and which has proven itself to be a pleasant social organization, besides being indirectly helpful to the promotion of Templar interests. He says :

> We notice in studying the proceedings of other Grand Commanderies that Connecticut shows at its annual conclaves a larger attendance of Past Grand Commanders than most of the other states. This is because our association retains the interest of its members in Templar matters, and while there is never any "association" influence attempted in our Grand Commandery, in any way, there is the benefit of a large attendance of members, who by their experience are able individually to counsel for the best interests of the Order.
>
> It has been a surprise to many that, at the later Triennials, Connecticut has had twenty or more votes, and all united. We can say that this is largely due to the influence of our frequent meeting and consultations regarding Grand Encampment matters. The pleasures which our members derive from the association are indescribable and the interest continued, and we believe an organization of this nature would be a source of great pleasure and interest in other jurisdictions.

Grand Commander, Sir Hugh Stirling, Bridgeport ; Grand Recorder and Committee on Correspondence Sir Eli C. Birdsey, Meriden.

R.

GEORGIA, 1895.

Savannah was the place of meeting of the Grand Commandery for the holding of its thirty-fourth annual conclave, and the date was April 17, 1895. There was a good attendance, all the Commanderies of the jurisdiction, ten in number, being represented.

An address of welcome was delivered by Rev. and Sir A. M. Williams, on behalf of Palestine Commandery of Savannah, to which an appropriate response was made by Grand

Commander Sir Park Woodward. Both addresses are printed in the proceedings. The volume is embellished by portraits of Past Grand Commanders W. B. Young and Chas. R. Armstrong, and is attractive in its enlivened appearance, reflecting a carefulness of arrangement no less than the printers' skill. It contains upwards of one hundred and sixty closely printed pages, covering reports, addresses, statistical exhibits, etc., all of which have interest.

Grand Commander Woodward presented a brief report of his official acts, and offered several suggestions of a practical character. Referring to the evident lack of military discipline in nearly all the Commanderies, he expresses his judgment as follows :

> It is as necessary, and should be so considered by each Sir Knight, that he should be as familiar with the sword exercise, and with the ordinary movements required in the conferring of the Orders, as the officers who do the principal part of the work. These features are a very important part of the work, and unless properly executed, detract from the beauty of the ceremony incident to the conferring of the Orders. When a Commandery appears on the street it should at least be able to go through with ordinary precision the simple movements required for street parade, otherwise they are liable to adverse criticism by outsiders. If each Commander would make it a point to open his Commandery in full form at each and every Conclave, and form the lines as laid down in the tactics, the good results would soon show for themselves.

He commends the "Christmas Libation," and adds a word of caution, as follows :

> The beautiful custom which has been adopted in joining in a Christmas toast to the Grand Master of Templars in America is one that should be encouraged and perpetuated. I take this occasion, Sir Knights, of calling your attention to the fact that the usual observance of Christmas day is so far removed from what it should be, that we, as Knights Templar, owe it to ourselves and the cause we represent, to set the example of commemorating that day in a proper manner, and not indulge in the usual excesses which seem from custom to be incident to the occasion. Let us not forget that we are soldiers of the cross, and that it is our duty to illustrate the life of the Grand Captain of our salvation by conduct that He Himself would approve.

Georgia is a small jurisdiction. It has ten Commanderies with 679 members. The total receipts for the year reported were $1,843. There has been no considerable increase of numbers or resources for several years. But the organization is maintained in a creditable manner. The appropriations made for the ensuing year are as follows :

> Grand Recorder, $250.00 ; Grand Treasurer, $50.00 ; Grand Captain of the Guard, $15.00 ; Correspondent, $100.00 ; music at next conclave, $100.00.

The last two items show that the Georgia Sir Knights appreciate the good work of Bro. Hall and that they are musically inclined.

The Grand Commandery was in session two days. On the evening of the first day religious services under its auspices were held in the First Baptist Church of Savannah, where a discourse was delivered by Rev. and Sir S. A. Goodwin, D. D., on "The Creed of Masonry." The discourse—a most excellent one—is printed in the proceedings. The following are Dr. Goodwin's closing words :

> In all orders of Knighthood Christ is acknowledged Divine Lord and Redeemer. If the symbols of Knighthood mean anything they mean that the Order is based upon the sublime truths of the Christian religion and these truths every true Knight swears to believe and to defend. We solemnly believe that Christ died for our sins, arose for our justification, and that in His resurrection and ascension is enshrined the pledge and prophecy of our own. In His sinless life is furnished the pattern after which we are to model our own. In his character are seen those traits which every true Knight seeks to reproduce in his own. In view, therefore, of His sinless life, His sacrificial death, His wondrous resurrection and His glorious ascension,
>
> "We hold it truth with him who sings
> To one clear harp in divers tones,
> That men may rise on the stepping-stones
> Of their dead selves to higher things."
>
> Such, my brethren, is the faith of every sincere and devoted Knight. That all illustrate in their purity and affection these high and holy principles I cannot affirm. "Every one of us," says Froude, "whatever our speculative opinions, knows better than he practices and recognizes a better law than he obeys." Many of us, I am sorry to say, are not as pure as our creed. May He to whom we this evening offer our worship help us to bring our lives in harmony with our principles.

Sir Roland B. Hall takes 94 pages of the proceedings for his able and careful review of thirty-nine jurisdictions. With most of his affirmations we are in sympathy. We do not agree with him, however, that the carrying of the National Standard is out of place in a Templar procession. On this point, under Ohio, he says:

> What need to lug into Templarism the question of patriotism as evidenced by marching under a National flag? We yield to no one, to-day, in our devotion to our country as now constituted (though we once fought under another flag), yet we do not deem it necessary to prove our loyalty by carrying around with us the stars and stripes. For our part, we believe that any other than an emblem of the Order is out of place in a procession of Knights Templar.

Our thought is that the display of the national flag is quite in order in a procession of Knights Templars; but that the carrying of the flag not being required by any Templar law, is for the present at least to be left to the judgment of Grand Commanderies or the local bodies. We would not charge a want of patriotic feeling as responsible for a non-display of the National Standard, nor would we treat lightly the objection urged by Sir Knight Hall to the carrying of the flag in Templar parades. We have the feeling, however, that every year is likely to increase the feeling in favor of such a display of the National Standard.

Frater Hall concludes his report with a tender tribute to three departed members of the Order. He says:

> Since commencing this report, the sad intelligence reaches us that three of the most distinguished of American Templars are no more. R. E. Sirs Joseph K. Wheeler, of Connecticut, Dwight Byington, of Kansas, and Robert Macoy, of New York. All rapidly followed each other to receive the awards which await a valiant Templar. No three men have more fully impressed their genius upon the Templar world. No three men but could have been better spared, and none who will be more greatly missed and mourned. "Peace to their ashes, rest to their souls."

Grand Commander, Sir Joseph K. Orr, Columbus; Grand Recorder, Sir Samuel P. Hamilton, Savannah; Correspondent, Sir Roland B. Hall, Macon. R.

ILLINOIS, 1894.

Sir Harvey M. Hall, Grand Commander, presided over the thirty-eighth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, held at Chicago, Oct. 23 and 24, 1894, and delivered an address which occupies twenty-four pages in the printed proceedings. He reported that forty-five Commanderies in Illinois observed Easter, 1894, and two held special services on Ascension Day. He presented with approving words a resolution from Ascalon Commandery, Pittsfield, as follows:

> *Resolved*, That a conclave of the Knights Templar of the world should be held in New York City the last three days of the year 1900, and the succeeding three days of 1901, to celebrate in fitting manner, the birth, life, death and resurrection of our Saviour Jesus Christ and the triumphs of the Christian religion.

The Grand Commandery referred this resolution to its representatives in the Grand Encampment.

Referring to the reports of inspecting officers indicating a lack of knowledge in the movements required in the Asylum, he recommended that Commanderies should be opened in full form thus affording practice in the tactical movements.

On the subject of "rotation in office" he spoke his mind with freedom, as follows:

> Rotation in office is also one of the most damaging practices in our Order. When a Sir Knight is elected or appointed to an office, and fails to attend the conclaves of the Commandery, or to learn and perform the duties of his office, he should be promptly turned down at the following election of officers. The fact that he is a clever and popular fellow, does not entitle him to be carried step by step, until he attains the position of Eminent Commander, without having qualified himself for that important position, and no greater mistake can be made than this too common practice.

These are wholesome words; yet we suppose they will be but little heeded. The practice will continue, except that now and then a Subordinate or Grand Commandery will revolt at having a man put at its head for no other reason than that he was started at the foot of the line, and, having advanced step by step, it would now seem unkind to displace him. How often we have heard this plea urged in behalf of an officer whose best friends would not intimate an opinion that he had fitness for the position to which they sought to elevate him. But it is well to have the criticism made as Grand Commander Hall puts it, and, perhaps, there may be, by and by, less insistence upon the doctrine of "rotation in office" than is now the case.

The Grand Commandery was favored with the presence of several distinguished visitors, among them the Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir Hugh McCurdy, who was received with the honors due his exalted office. He made an eloquent address. Brief and appropriate addresses were also delivered by Sirs Theodore S. Parvin, Josiah H. Drummond, Rev. Joseph M. McGrath and others.

A report from the Committee on Jurisprudence, bearing upon the expediency of creating life members in a Subordinate Commandery, caused considerable discussion. The committee expressed an opinion adverse to such a practice. Their report on this subject, in the words following, was adopted :

> Your Committee on Jurisprudence to whom was referred the resolution presented by Chicago Commandery, No. 19, respectfully report that "the right to regulate its own financial and domestic affairs" has always been granted to all subordinates, both by the Grand Encampment and by this Grand Commandery, saving only in those things absolutely necessary for uniformity and self-preservation. From experience and observation your committee is unanimous in the belief that the practice of creating "life members" is fraught with evil. A class is thereby created among the members which, while retaining full power to vote a disbursement of the funds, is exempt from all liability to contribute to the same. A condition of affairs would in time arise when the amount of dues collected from the younger members would not be sufficient to pay dues to the Grand Commandery, and the necessary rent and expenses. Such a condition, it is needless to say, would be fatal to all healthy life and growth. Prudence would therefore dictate that the creation of life members, exempt from dues, as the resolution says, without a "money consideration," should be very strictly guarded, if, indeed, not made impossible. Your committee, therefore, feels compelled to recommend that no action be taken on this resolution.

The statistical tables presented in the report of Grand Recorder Barnard have interest. Having just closed the ledger in use for sixteen years he summarized receipts and payments during that period, as follows: Receipts from all sources, $90,000 ; expenses, salaries, triennials, etc., $37,000 ; printing, $19,000; mileage of officers and members, $17,655 ; charity, $2,563 ; tax to the Grand Encampment, $4,672. In 1857, at the formation of Grand Commandery, the total membership was 183 ; present membership, 9,109. Apollo Commandery, Chicago, has the largest membership—629.

The report on Correspondence, by Past Grand Commander John Corson Smith, covers one hundred and fifty-two pages, and includes an interesting history of the Knights of Malta, accompanied by numerous attractive illustrations.

General Smith writes with freedom and does not hesitate to suggest reforms wherever he thinks them to be necessary. Thus, under Arkansas, he makes a timely suggestion :

> We would have had the Grand Commander call attention to the honored dead in a more extended address, and refer same to proper committee "for such elaboration as they may see fit." For ourself, we think all names should be mentioned, date and place of death, etc., but we would leave "all individual elaboration" to the committee. There is too much "elaboration" and repetition of "elaboration" and memorial pages, until some Proceedings seem to contain only such matters as belong to a "Lodge of Sorrow," and make us feel as though we were inspecting cemeteries.

In his review of Iowa, he replies to the correspondent of that jurisdiction who has called in question the propriety of holding balls under Templar auspices for the promotion of charitable enterprises. General Smith says :

> Dear Bro. Coxe, it may not lessen one evil to cite another, though in the eyes of some it be deemed a greater. There are many good people who love to dance and we have never seen any wrong in dancing. There are still others who will only contribute to charity when they can get value received. Then why not lay all under contribution ? This is not a case of "ten dollars to send fifty cents" to the missionary. It is not even a case of "oyster soup" at a church festival, where one tiny oyster is drowned in an ocean of water. The patrons of these Templar charity balls get values received and the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home gets 100 cents on the dollar. The last annual report of that grand charity informs one that the "Seventh Knight Templar Charity Ball" paid to the "Illi-

nois Masonic Orphans' Home" fund the handsome sum of "Six Thousand Dollars!" We like such charity as that, even though the contribution come from the proceeds of a "charity ball."

In his extremely kind notice of our report of 1893, he endorses several of the positions therein taken, as follows:

> We fully agree upon the Sunday question, and substantially so upon the questions of importance discussed in this volume, now under review. In the matter of "Knights Templar" or "Knights Templars," discussed with Kentucky, it is our opinion that the Grand Encampment alone is responsible for this confusion as regards its name; we believe the latter is correct, and should so be incorporated in its constitution. That committee in 1871, dodged the question when it reported "having no authority to determine the question submitted to it," as we have before said in our discussion of this subject.

General Smith in the conclusion of his report announced his intention of again seeking rest in change and travel abroad. He has since made a journey around the world, visiting the most important localities in the distant Orient, and gathering a rich and varied fund of information by such journeying. He was accompanied by his daughter Ruth. He so timed his going forth and returning as to be in season for the Triennial at Boston, where he received a most cordial welcome. His step might be a trifle halting, and some of the disagreeable sequences of limitations experienced abroad might remain with him, but his voice was as clear, and his hand grasp as firm as in former years. It was pleasant to greet him again.

Grand Commander, Sir Henry H. Montgomery, Carrollton; Grand Recorder, Sir Gil. W. Barnard, Chicago; Correspondent, Sir John C. Smith, Chicago.

R.

INDIANA, 1895.

The Grand Commandery of Indiana, like nearly all the Grand Commanderies in large jurisdictions, holds an annual session of two days. The days occupied by the forty-first annual conclave held at Indianapolis were the 17th and 18th of April last. The attendance was commendable, all of the thirty-six Commanderies in the jurisdiction being represented.

Sir Chas. W. Slick, Grand Commander, presented a succinct statement of his official acts. He reported having issued a dispensation for a new Commandery at Bluffton, for which body a charter was granted at the session in which he made the announcement. His decisions were deservedly sustained by the Grand Commandery.

Somebody is given to questioning in Indiana, as for example, "Can any one who has not received the Order of Knight Templar be employed in the ceremony of conferring the same?" Of course the Grand Commander responded in the negative; but why should such a question be asked?

Questions which had disturbed the fraternal relations between New York and Indiana were reported as settled. Grand Commander Slick says:

> It is a pleasure to announce that peace and harmony have been restored between the Grand Jurisdictions of New York and Indiana, overtures to that end having been made in November by the Grand Commander of New York, which were received and acknowledged in the same spirit in which they were extended. The commission of R. E. Sir Duncan T. Bacon as Grand Representative of New York has been received, and I have commissioned R. E. Sir George McGown as our Representative near New York. I can assure the Sir Knights of both jurisdictions that they can safely cross the boundaries without fear of arrest.

Indiana has an Inspector General whose elaborate report covers upwards of fifty pages of the printed proceedings. Evidently this officer, Sir Edward Gilbert, has done faithful work. He is not sparing in his sharp criticisms. He says: "The spirit of lawlessness is the fault of Indiana Templars."

Past Grand Commander Ruckle reviews the proceedings of forty jurisdictions in an exceedingly able manner. The present writer finds himself in accord with many of the affirmations of Frater Ruckle. Thus of non-affiliation he pertinently says:

> The legislation now being proposed and enacted is a deprivation of right which non-affiliated Master Masons have been permitted to enjoy; and takes away from them privileges which heretofore have universally been

conceded. Membership in a Masonic Body has always been regarded as a voluntary matter, and we do not believe in the value of enforced membership.

Under Mississippi, referring to the non-affiliate law of that jurisdiction he thus discourses :

> Such a law, or such a construction of law as is here contended for, is in our view, a violation of the fundamental principles of Masonic right and justice. The intent of such legislation is not to deprive the unaffiliate of his rights in the Lodge, for as a rule he does not claim or exercise any ; nor is it the object of this regulation to prevent the unaffiliate from petitioning a Commandery to confer the orders on him, for there is no Commandery into which such a petitioner can gain an entrance, but to punish him for his non-affiliation by depriving him of that Masonic good standing which is the basis of his Templar rights and privileges. We hold memberships in Masonic institutions to be voluntary ; that the right of withdrawal at any time is unquestioned, if there be no charges pending. And we earnestly contend that the Lodge has no right to follow the unaffiliate beyond its lines, merely for the purpose of collecting dues. It is a lowering of the standard of the Lodge to make it a collecting agency through a criminal process. That the Grand Lodge may exclude all non-affiliates from visitation, from relief, from right of burial, is undisputable ; that it may exclude them from Masonic intercourse with their fellows is not so clear ; that it can in justice deprive them of Masonic good standing without trial is beyond our belief.

The positions taken seem to us sensible and fraternal—in accord with the sound principles of Masonic and Templar law.

Grand Commander, Sir Walter M. Hindman, Vincennes ; Grand Recorder, Sir William H. Smythe, Indianapolis ; Committee on Correspondence, Sir Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indianapolis.

R.

IOWA, 1894.

It is always a pleasure to take in hand the well arranged, clearly printed Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Iowa. The printers' work is excellent and the outward look inviting. The volume containing the transactions of the Grand Body at the annual conclave held at Spirit Lake, July 10, 1894, is thus attractive. A fine portrait of Sir W. I. Babb, Grand Commander, forms the frontispiece.

Grand Commander Babb delivered an able address. He announced several rulings and decisions, all of which were approved by the Grand Commandery. He gave an elaborate opinion on the following question : "How is a Sir Knight's standing in the Commandery affected by his becoming a non-affiliated Mason ?" We copy a part of his reply to the questioner :

> The question you propound is this: "Is the standing of a Knight Templar affected in any manner by his withdrawing his membership from the Lodge under Section 209 of the Masonic Code of Iowa, and thereby becoming subject to the disabilities of an unaffiliated Master Mason ?"
>
> This question must be answered in the negative. It is Masonic *rights* and not Lodge *membership* that is essential to Templar membership and good standing. When a Templar is deprived of his Masonic rights his Templar rights are in abeyance during such deprivation, not because he has lost Lodge or Chapter *membership*, neither of which is essential under the law, but because he has lost his craft or capitular *rights*, which are a prerequisite.

In the same connection Grand Commander Babb adds : "By merely becoming non-affiliate in Lodge or Chapter a Templar does not lose his standing in the Commandery."

The equities involved seem to support the judgment rendered by Bro. Babb who is learned in the Templar as in the civil law.

He closes his address with wholesome words of counsel which deserve to be heeded by Commanderies and Sir Knights of all the jurisdictions. He says :

> Never elect any member, it matters not how clever he may be, to an office in the Commandery who will not be zealous in attention to the duties of that office.
>
> Every Commander should realize that upon him rests largely the prosperity of his command. He must first see that each of the subordinate officers masters his duties in opening and closing a Commandery, and in conferring the orders. He can only do this by personal effort in this direction. This is the first and necessary step.
>
> The next thing to be accomplished after the officers are prepared to fill their stations is to see that there is a full attendance at the meetings—numbers always lend enthusiasm, while lack of proper attendance will destroy the life of any Commandery. To secure this attendance it is necessary that there should be something of interest to do when the members are present. The members of a Commandery will turn out if there is

> anything of sufficient interest to bring them there, otherwise they will not. Commanders must be careful, therefore, to plan in advance something to make the meeting full of interest. If there is no work on hand, be certain to open in full form, and after the regular business is over, spend a half hour in the manual of the sword or drill until the members become proficient in this respect. If the Commandery needs no further work in this direction, then have a paper or discussion upon some subject connected with Templar Masonry. In nearly every Commandery there are parties able and competent to make an occasion of this kind full of interest.
>
> Let every member within convenient access be informed of these meetings, either by personal notice or by card from the Recorder, as many are liable, in the hurry of business, to overlook the time.
>
> Meet early and promptly, and close at a reasonable hour. Nothing will kill a Commandery quicker than to have a few members come at the appointed hour and then wait for half an hour or more for others to come in.
>
> An occasional social, where the wives and daughters are invited, will do much to quicken the life of a Commandery.
>
> Keep careful guard on the ballot box, as the badge of a Templar is only valuable as it proclaims that no man can wear it who does not possess the high qualities of mind and heart which it indicates.

"Temple Park" where the session was held is beautiful for situation, and evidently is an attractive locality for the convening of Templars, many of whom take their families with them to this place of summer resort. It is owned or leased by the Grand Commandery of Iowa.

Rev. Sir J. C. W. Coxe presents an admirable report on Correspondence. He asks why we omitted to notice Iowa, 1893? The Proceedings of 1893 were not received in time for review in our report of that year, but were allotted four pages of notice in last year's report. We quote the conclusion of the report furnished by Frater Coxe:

> Our pleasant task is done. Our journey through the thirty-seven jurisdictions review has been one of unalloyed delight. No jarring note of discord has struck our ear; no sound of contention comes up from any quarter. Prosperity flings her flag to the winds of every section of the land. Every jurisdiction save one has increased its membership. The growth of the Templar host is steady, healthful and promising. The roster now shows nearly or quite one hundred thousand in line. The current year will doubtless largely swell the number. The usual triennial ingathering may be confidently expected. A quickened zeal in view of the near approach of the Grand Encampment is but natural. Nor is it to be deprecated, if only zeal does not outrun discretion. Let high ideals be maintained and all will be well. But we cannot afford to lower our standard of qualification for admission to the Order. The aim should constantly be to keep the standard full high advanced. So far as we can judge, this is being done. We can see no indication of defection anywhere. We sincerely hope that there will be none, but that every postulant will be subjected to rigid scrutiny, and that none but the worthy will be permitted to enter our asylums. And those who have attained to that high honor should reflect credit on their profession and calling. A better and nobler crusade than those of the middle ages calls for our constancy and courage; our faith and fidelity. "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" An empty tomb is infinitely less than an imperiled soul. To rescue men from the thrall of evil habit; to quicken in them a keener sense of personal responsibility; to present high ideals of character and service; to honor the real dignity of our imperial manhood by "plain living and high thinking;" to give to the family, to society, to the state, the best service of which we are capable; these are aspirations worthy of the followers of Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister"—Immanuel, whose we are and whom we serve.

Grand Commander, Sir W. D. W. Clements, West Union; Grand Recorder, Sir Alfred Wingate, Des Moines; Correspondent, Sir J. C. W. Coxe, Washington.

R.

IOWA, 1895.

While preparing this report the Proceedings for the current year came to hand, and as we like to keep our work of review well up to date we propose to make room for a second notice of Iowa.

Temple Park, Spirit Lake, was again the place of meeting, the date of assembling being July 9, 1895. Thirty-eight of the fifty-four chartered Commanderies were represented.

The address of Grand Commander Clements covered many points of interest. Under the heading, "Easter and Ascension Day," he said:

> Easter and Ascension days, especially the former, have been quite generally observed throughout the state; most of the Commanderies observe at least one of these days. It is hoped this practice will continue. It is indeed fitting that we should as an Order remember the glad resurrection

morn, when our blessed Saviour triumphed over death and opened for us the way of life and immortality, and that on which he ascended to our Heavenly Father to be a mediator and intercessor for us.

He reported having granted a dispensation for a new Commandery to be known as Alhambra Commandery and located at Stuart. His delay in the matter until assured that the probabilities were in favor of the enduring life and prosperity of the new organization, was recognized by the Grand Commandery which passed an approving resolution relating to his action.

The Committee on Triennial submitted a report, with itinerary of journey from Chicago to Boston by way of Niagara Falls, Montreal, and the White Mountains. The report was approved, and, we may add, the journey was taken in accordance with the arrangements proposed.

Iowa gained but slightly in membership during the year covered by this review. The total membership was reported to be 4,173.

Sir J. C. W. Coxe, Correspondent, presented a review of thirty-eight jurisdictions. Frater Coxe does not hesitate to make comments on the matters which gain his attention, and his report is all the more readable because of his freedom of expression. Thus, under Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he is moved to declare his opposition to granting dispensations for Commanderies to parade where the main objects are "recreation and display." On this point he says:

> Against all such we enter our emphatic protest, as being contrary to the spirit and teachings of Masonry, belittling to Templarism, and calculated to bring the Order into deserved contempt, as entering into rivalry with the many "cheap John" imitators which have sprung up in recent years.

Referring to a report presented by one of the Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, that, at one of his official visits to a Subordinate Commandery he witnessed the conferring of the Order of the Red Cross on eighteen candidates, and on another inspecting visit, on seventeen candidates, the Iowa Correspondent expresses his decided disapproval of such a rushing of the work.

Grand Commander, Sir Thomas B. Lacey, Council Bluffs; Grand Recorder, Sir Alfred Wingate, Des Moines; Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, Sir J. C. W. Coxe, Washington. R.

KANSAS, 1895.

Portraits of Grand Commander Sir Alex. G. Robb and the late Grand Recorder, Sir Dwight Byington, adorn the Proceedings. In his address before the Grand Commandery which convened in annual session at Wichita, May 14, 1895, the Grand Commander bore testimony to the worthy character and useful life of Sir Knight Byington. We quote as follows:

> Oct. 11, 1894, earth was made poorer and heaven became richer by the flight of the gentle and chivalric spirit of Dwight Byington, which crossed over to rest beneath the shade of the trees on the other side, and another link has been added to the chain that binds us to that better land. Calm and peacefully death came while wearing the harness of the profession he loved so well, and as gently as a summer evening he passed away. Not many men have lived who had fewer enemies and more warm, devoted friends. None knew him but to love and respect him for his many excellent traits of character; and the records of this Grand Body already bear witness to the fraternal esteem and respect of the Templars of this state. Sir Byington was dubbed and created a Knight Templar June 21, 1865, and assisted in the organization of this Grand Commandery in 1868, and was its Grand Commander in 1880 and 1881. He was elected Grand Recorder in May, 1893, and again in May, 1894, and was performing the duties of that office when called to join the army of Sir Knights on the other side, and we can but believe has exchanged salutations and is a congenial spirit among them. We feel the loss of such an one, but how much greater must be his loss to the dearly loved wife, who sits alone and mourns for her dead. We offer all the consolation we can to the grief-stricken wife, and pray God to support her in this her overwhelming affliction.

Four new Commanderies were constituted during the last year. Kansas has forty-two Commanderies the total membership of which, as reported March 31, 1895, is 3,176. The net increase for the year ending on that date was 69.

Among the decisions reported by the Grand Commander we note the answer given to a statement and question proposed by the officers of one of the Commanderies. The response is to the point, and is suggestive even beyond the lines of its direct application. Question and answer are reported as follows:

> *Question.*—We can get eight or ten good men in an adjoining town, who cannot afford to make three or four special trips to take the degrees. Can we take the Commandery there and do the work?
>
> *Ans.*—No. Charters are not granted to Commanderies to move around on wheels. We cannot afford to lower the standard of "The Cross." Those seeking admission into our asylums must come to our shrine. If candidates cannot afford to take the time to take the degrees they will be of but little benefit to our Order except in paying yearly dues. The material wanted in our Commanderies is of the kind that will sacrifice a part of their time to help in building it up.

In closing his address the Grand Commander took occasion to utter his word of exhortation against the tippling habit. He would have all intoxicating drinks banished from the banquet table. "Knights Templars," he says, "are not the kind of men who go and drink alone; and if the social feature of the practice is abandoned and put under the ban, there is no fear of private drinking."

The newly elected Grand Recorder, Sir Knight A. M. Callahan made an excellent report accompanied by several statistical exhibits of interest.

The Grand Commandery gave unanimous approval to the two following resolutions:

> *Resolved,* That the Subordinate Commanderies of this jurisdiction are hereby ordered to procure an American flag, 4x6 feet, to be displayed in the asylum and on all public occasions.
>
> *Resolved,* That the Council of Administration be authorized to procure a Beauseant and a National flag, to be carried in the Triennial parade in Boston and at all similar occasions of parade.

A liberal appropriation was made for headquarters in Boston at the Triennial, expenses of Grand Officers, etc. Kansas had conspicuous and excellent quarters during Conclave week in August last, at 553 Boylston street, where ample accommodations for a designated number of visitors were secured at a very moderate expense. The present writer called at the open door just as the weary pilgrims were setting up housekeeping, assorting baggage, etc., and his thought was that the working contingent would find their hands full in getting things at rights; but no doubt everything was brought into desired adjustment in due time.

The Report on Correspondence by Grand Recorder Callahan, who writes in a free and earnest style, is alike able and interesting. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is kindly mentioned. There is a touch of sorrowful feeling in the closing words of the report, where reference is made to disappointed expectations in the matter of the proposed Masonic Home in Kansas. But Frater Callahan still has hope. He predicts that a Masonic Home is sure to arise and that it will be to the glory of the Masonic institution in Kansas.

Grand Commander, Robt. E. Torrington; Grand Recorder, Andrew M. Callahan, who is also Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.

R.

KENTUCKY, 1895.

Grand Recorder Croninger, in the "addenda" to the Proceedings now under review, declares that the forty-eighth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, held in the city of Bowling Green, May 16 and 17, 1895, "was one of the most successful gatherings of Knights Templars ever held in the grand old Commonwealth." The Recorder uses glowing words of description, as follows:

> The city was beautifully decorated with emblems appropriate to the occasion; in fact everything was in profusion except sunshine, which was a little scarce—but this was more than made up by the bright and beautiful faces of visiting and home ladies.
>
> Bowling Green Commandery kept "open house" in the banquet hall adjoining the asylum where the Grand Commandery met, and where refreshments of every kind were to be had, both day and night. This entertainment was in charge of the beautiful and hospitable women of the city. This was not only a feast to the inner man but to the soul, carrying with it pleasant resolutions for all time to come. God bless these noble women! But for them and the Christian religion Knight Templarism would be a myth.

Sir James D. Lewis presided at the Grand Conclave and delivered an address specially commendable by reason of its brevity and clear expression of sensible ideas. As the Grand Commander is Superintendent of the Home at Louisville it was natural that he should refer to that institution. He did so in the words following:

> A Grand Commander's address in Kentucky would be incomplete without reference to our Home. Being identified as I am with that Home as the Superintendent, it is a subject that lies very near my heart. I never realized what that term "our Home" meant until I took charge and learned from actual experience. We have more than two hundred and forty children whose very lives, education and characters are in my hands and yours. I say yours because it is to you they turn to supply their temporal wants; to you they look for an example of what is good and true in life, for a just and upright man. You look to me to mold their lives and shape their characters for future usefulness and good citizenship. Will you help me do what you require at my hands? I believe you will. Their wants are numerous, and the pressure becomes greater as the number increases. I think the Grand Commandery of Kentucky should make some permanent rule of giving, which should be commensurate with their ability, on which the Directors could depend in making their estimates of expenses. I hope such steps will be taken as to insure a permanent benefit to the Home.

We note that the Grand Commandery listened to an excellent sermon delivered by Sir Knight Rev. Francis M. Porch, D. D., who was requested by vote of the Grand Body to furnish a copy for publication in the Proceedings. He kindly complied with the request.

A Committee on Arrangements for the Triennial reported, and was continued with enlarged powers. It may be mentioned in this connection that Kentucky was numerously and ably represented at the Grand Encampment gathering in Boston last August, and that Sir Knight Warren La Rue Thomas of that jurisdiction was elected Grand Master with hardly a dissenting vote. The Templars of Kentucky feel a justifiable pride that one of their number has been called to fill this exalted place.

Sir Chas. R. Woodruff, who stands at the right of the line, if we mistake not, as the senior writer of Templar Correspondence, presented an able report, as usual, reviewing the Proceedings of forty-one jurisdictions. We do not agree with all of the positions taken by the veteran writer, but we always read with interest his expressions of a decided opinion pertaining to any subject he discusses. He writes in a straight-forward manner, and he does not hesitate to avow his belief in a change of law or practice, when he thinks good results would follow the proposed new departure. Thus he goes to the extreme in advocating the independency of Templarism. He quotes from Sir Knight Foster of Tennessee, report of Tennessee, as follows:

> The requisite qualifications for petitioning for the degrees of Chapter or Commandery should remain as they are, but the esoterics of one should never be introduced into the other, and each should be supreme within its own organization, and powerless elsewhere.

Frater Woodruff comments on this wise:

> We are in full accord with all of the above, and have frequently written along the same lines. The first step to take, and the wisest, is to make a radical change in the requisites of a petitioner for the Orders of Knighthood, requiring only that he shall have been regularly initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and that he comes under the tongue of good report. Then eliminate from the Commandery rituals all Masonic allusions of whatever kind—there are but few of such, and are mostly incongruous, far-fetched and misleading; for Templary is *not* Masonry.

Templary is *not* Masonry; nevertheless the bond of connection is very close between Freemasonry and the Chivalric Orders. We do not think anything would be gained for the Templar Order by the striking out process suggested, or by so changing the requirement as to make Master Masons eligible for the Orders without having acquired the Capitular degrees. The Templar organization is growing with sufficient rapidity, and practically, there seems to be no need of abolishing any of the existing prerequisites for admission therein.

Under Mississippi he favors full dress on the part of Templars when attending public worship as an organization. He says:

> As to Sir Knight DeLap's denunciation of "armed piety," "military religion," etc., as he characterizes the practice of attending church service

> in Knights Templar uniform, we suggest for his consideration the light in which it has always appeared to this writer. First, then, it is for the very reason that I am *not* a hypocrite, and that I am willing at any and all times, and in whatever garb I may be, to declare my loyalty to Almighty God, that I do not deem it necessary to lay aside the regalia of a Knight Templar, and assume a citizen's dress, in order to kneel in prayer. There is no dress so fine, no equipment so elaborate, that it must be removed for such a purpose. And when Knights Templar go to church in organized capacity for the purpose of worship, it should be in the fullest regalia, the most perfect equipment of the Order, so that the world may know that in the most unequivocal manner we do publicly bow in worship and acknowledge our first allegiance as due to the Christian's God whom we adore.

We leave to Sir Knight De Lap a rejoinder to the argument here put forth. It seems to the writer, however, that it is well to cultivate the practice of simplicity of dress when attending church services. Elaborate, showy attire on the part of men and women who go to the house of worship, is not, to our judgment, in the best of taste. In the case of a Commandery we cannot think anything is lost in the way of the avowed purposes of church attendance by dispensing with a showy regalia, and the attendant features of display. There is a time for everything—a place also. We need to study and observe the fitness of things.

The close of Bro. Woodruff's report is as follows :

> With this we finish our Report on Fraternal Correspondence for the year 1895 ; and being the twenty-second time we have enjoyed the privilege and pleasure of presenting these reports to the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, we are encouraged to assume that they have not altogether been without some benefit and usefulness to the Templars of this jurisdiction.
>
> It will be observed that the Grand Representatives appointed to represent the Grand Commandery of Kentucky near other Grand Commanderies, have proved themselves quite conspicuous by their absence from the Grand Conclaves under review ; only thirteen, in all, of these high and mighty dignitaries having been in attendance to look after the "important" duties of their position
>
> The Grand Representative System has proved its utter uselessness, and well deserves to be entirely abandoned.
>
> The present condition of Templary is eminently that of tranquility and prosperity, enjoying, besides, the stimulating influence of a triennial year, and no subjects for controversy in sight to disturb the harmonious deliberations of the twenty-sixth conclave of the Grand Encampment, or mar the good fellowship and pleasure of the crowd of Templars that will enjoy the hospitality of the good people of Boston next August.
>
> The grim reaper, who never sleeps, has been busy indeed among the Knights of the Temple during the past year, gathering into life everlasting many of those whom we have long delighted to cherish and honor, and whose names we have sadly recorded in the preceding pages.

Grand Commander, Sir Samuel H. Stone, Richmond ; Grand Recorder, Sir Lorenzo D. Croninger, Covington ; Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, Sir Charles R. Woodruff.

R.

LOUISIANA, 1895.

This jurisdiction has but three chartered Commanderies, all of which were represented at the thirty-second annual conclave held at New Orleans, February 15, 1895. In the absence of the Grand Commander, Sir Charles F. Buck, the Grand Generalissimo, Sir L. H. Gardner, presided.

The annual address prepared by the Grand Commander was read by the Grand Recorder. It was a brief paper in the nature of a report. He reported that the several Commanderies had done fairly well and that there had been a slight gain in membership, the number at the close of the Templar year 1894–5 being 311. One new Commandery was organized —at Monroe—under dispensation. No mention is made of a charter having been granted, but in the exhibit at the close of the printed Proceedings, Monroe Commandery is named as having been chartered February 22, 1895, one week after the time of holding the annual conclave. The newly created Commandery is reported as having but eleven members, altogether too small a number, it seems to the present writer, to justify the granting of a charter.

At the time of the meeting of Grand Commandery, Past Grand Commander J. Q. A. Fellows, was very ill. The following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

> WHEREAS, The members of this Grand Commandery have learned with deep regret and sincere sorrow of the serious and alarming illness of our much loved and highly esteemed frater, Past Grand Commander John Q. A. Fellows ; therefore, be it

> *Resolved,* That all the officers and members of this Grand Commandery, in solemn conclave assembled, join in earnest and fervent prayer to the Great Captain of our Salvation for the speedy recovery to health and usefulness of our venerated and distinguished frater, and restoration to his high position in the ranks of Christian Knighthood, and a copy of the foregoing be communicated to Sir Knight Fellows.

We are glad to be able to report that Frater Fellows had so far recovered in August last as to be able to make the journey to Boston, where he gave faithful attendance upon the sessions of the Grand Encampment, participated in the debates of that Body, besides rendering efficient service on the Committee on Jurisprudence. Bro. Fellows was present at the dinner of the "Mutuals" and uttered words of wise counsel at this pleasant gathering.

The Proceedings under review contain the beginning of his report on Correspondence. Four pages of the report are printed, and these are taken up with brief notices of distinguished Templars in various jurisdictions, who had died during the year covered by his review. He had just commenced to note the jurisdictions, having named Arizona, when he was stricken down, as already stated, by an alarming illness which prevented his completion of the work. We are glad to state that he was continued as Correspondent, and we trust that he will furnish a report of goodly dimensions for 1896. Grand Recorder Lambert was associated with Bro. Fellows on the Committee of Correspondence.

Grand Commander, Sir Chas. F. Buck, New Orleans; Grand Recorder, Sir Richard Lambert, New Orleans.

R.

MAINE, 1895.

The forty-fourth annual conclave, held at Portland, May 9, 1895, was attended by thirty-seven Representatives from sixteen chartered Commanderies. The whole number of Commanderies in Maine is nineteen. There was a goodly attendance of permanent members, and in the list of such we recognize many familiar and honored names.

Grand Commander Wm. J. Landers presided. In reporting his official acts for the year he dwelt at considerable length upon his visitations to several Commanderies in the jurisdiction. He finds much to commend, and in several instances he bestows generous praise upon the work as he witnessed it. In one case, however, he found matters in a decidedly unpleasant condition. Local interests and prejudices had been allowed to disturb the unity of feeling, so essential to the prosperity of any fraternal organization. The Grand Commander sets forth some of the limitations which affected the work as it was rendered on the evening of his official visit. He says:

> Surely this conclave demonstrated that something was wrong, as but very few were present, and seven of the regular officers were absent. There were several candidates in waiting, some of them coming a great distance to receive the Order, and hence the Eminent Commander felt in a measure compelled to confer it. The work, of course, was terribly lacerated, although the Commander performed his part in a creditable manner, and would have done it finely, had he not been obliged to assume the parts of about all of the other officers, with the exception of the Prelate.

Perhaps it was wise and expedient to confer the Order under the unfavorable conditions named. Our thought is that it would have been better to postpone the ceremony. First impressions count for much, and the candidates on that evening will not be likely to estimate Templary at its true value.

The Grand Commander reported that headquarters for the Grand Commandery of Maine, at the Triennial, had been secured at the Victoria Hotel, Boston; and the present writer can testify by personal knowledge that Bro. Landers was quite right when he said that he believed it was the purpose of the Grand Council "to make Maine's headquarters, in point of hospitality and attractiveness, equal at last to those of sister jurisdictions."

Under the head of "Christmas Observance," Grand Commander Landers says:

> With the Eminent Grand Recorder of this Grand Commandery originated the present Templar Christmas observance, endorsed by the Grand Encampment at its conclave in Denver, and observed the past year very generally throughout the country. Our own jurisdiction was not behind the others in this pleasing custom, and from the reports received from quite a large number of our Commanderies, our Honored Grand Master received

> that homage in the Pine Tree State which his exalted position and personal merits warrant. In some of the bodies the literary exercises were particularly impressive and interesting, and I hope the time is not far distant when Maine Knights Templar, in their respective asylums, may not only, as a whole, unite on the glad Christmas Day in sending fraternal greetings to our Illustrious Superior Officer, but also bring with them their wives, sisters, daughters and mothers, whose presence can but add enjoyment and grace to the occasion and make its success and effectiveness complete.

Would it not be well to give this wider scope to the Templar observance of Christmas! We should have no doubt as to the propriety of conforming to the suggestion were it not that Christmas brings so many requirements for families and friends in the way of receptions, church and social gatherings, etc., that we question whether a general attendance could be secured. In some localities, however, the plan proposed might be applied successfully and with satisfaction to all concerned.

Blanquefort Commandery, No. 13, of Portland was removed to Ellsworth, all the parties interested being satisfied with the change. The Grand Commander says:

> Blanquefort certainly starts off in her new home under most auspicious surroundings. The membership will be composed of the best citizens of this thrifty city. A new asylum and apartments, second to none of its capacity in the state, for convenience and comfort, have been fitted, agreeably to the directions of the new officers, and it requires no prophetic vision to place this old-new Commandery among the best of the many fine Templar bodies of the old Pine Tree. The Grand Commandery will be asked to make the location permanent and settle jurisdiction.

The desired action was taken. One decision is reported, viz.:

> An Eminent Commander writes: "We have a candidate for the Orders of Knighthood, who has recently taken the Keeley Cure, and I am uncertain of the effects of the libation upon him. Would it be permissible to use a substitute for the wine usually administered?" I answered yes, by all means. And I would say that while the new ritual differs from the preceding one, in not providing for emergencies of this character, the Order of Christian Knighthood aims to upbuild rather than tear down, and I recommend that in cases of this nature, which are very liable to hereafter occur (there have been two to my knowledge the past year), that the matter be left entirely to the discretion of the Eminent Commanders.

We note that a committee, of which Sir James H. Drummond was chairman, reported in favor of approving the decision and it was so approved by the Grand Commandery. An Eminent Commander, the same as the Worshipful Master of a Lodge, must in exceptional cases exercise his discretion.

The Committee on Correspondence presented an able report signed by the three members, viz.: Stephen Berry, Josiah H. Drummond and Edward P. Burnham, each of whom is capable of preparing a first class report. The paper in hand, printed as an appendix to the Proceedings, is of that character, and is largely, if not altogether, we think, the work of Bro. Stephen Berry, Chairman. By the terms of its introduction we infer that it was written some weeks after the meeting of the Grand Commandery to which it is addressed.

The report includes numerous items of interest selected from the Proceedings reviewed. Let it not be thought that this selection involves no labor. There must be a careful reading of transactions of the various Grand Bodies, reports, addresses, etc., with some marking of the passages that attract attention, after which comes the not always easy task of selecting from an abundance of material such excerpts as there is room for in a report which must be held within due limits. Some Correspondents excel in the exercise of a faculty which aids them in selecting just the significant and interesting paragraphs which make a report on Correspondence most valuable.

Frater Berry has opinions which he expresses with freedom and courtesy.

Under Wisconsin, in referring to the matter of Templar burial when sought for a deceased member of unsavory character, a quotation is made from Bro. Swain's report, 1894, as follows:

> If the Knight dies in good standing, it matters not how he died. It is too late to try him. He has passed before a higher tribunal. We remember an incident in this state, where a Templar in good standing had become dissolute, and was killed at a fire in a house of questionable repute. It was a bitter pill for the Templars to have to bury him; but they wisely decided that, as they had neglected to do their duty before, they must take their medicine, and they did it without flinching.

Bro. Berry holds differently. He says:

> We think that if the knowledge of criminality comes after death, the Commander should refuse to grant Templar burial. The honors of Masonry, like its charities, are not to be demanded, but to be requested. If the applicant is unworthy they can be refused. If a knave demands a dimit, after the failure of charges for want of proof, he can have it, but we are not obliged to recommend him. The Commandery referred to might properly have paid for the funeral of the dissolute member but should not have granted funeral honors, for that was an endorsement and approval of his character.

Our judgment is the same; only, if any mistake is made let it be on the side of Christian charity.

Grand Commander, Sir Frederick S. Walls, Vinal Haven; Grand Recorder, Sir Stephen Berry, Portland, who is also Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.

R.

Maryland, 1894.

The volume of Proceedings now in hand is adorned by a portrait of Sir James P. Clark, Grand Commander, who delivered an interesting address at the twenty-fourth annual conclave, held at Baltimore, November 27, 1894.

He announced a net gain of five per cent. in membership, the total membership being, Oct. 31, 1894, 956. Maryland has nine chartered Commanderies, St. Bernard, at Hagerstown, having been organized during the last year.

The address of Grand Commander Clark was a practical paper. His official acts, as reported, show attention to the duties which devolved upon him, and good sense, as well, in exercising due oversight over the Templar organizations and Sir Knights in Maryland. We notice that he gave excellent counsel in answer to a question proposed by certain members of a Commandery who were troubled by an inefficient officer. The case is reported as follows:

> "What steps are necessary to be taken to declare an office vacant, when the officer neglects the duties pertaining to the office?"
>
> An office terminates in Masonry only in three ways: by the expiration of the term, by death or by expulsion; suspension does not vacate an office, but simply suspends the incumbent from the privilege of discharging the duties of the office during suspension. Now, I would advise, for the good of your Commandery and Templar Masonry, that you reason in a fraternal manner with said officer and pursue such a course until the expiration of his term of office. Then, if he has not reformed, you can elect another who will attend to and dignify the office. This appears to be the only course you can pursue without affecting his standing as a Knight Templar.

It is a gratification to learn that the advice was followed and produced happy results.

There was but little business transacted. The several Committees on Grievances, Jurisprudence and Unfinished Business, reported that nothing had been brought to their attention calling for the action of Grand Commandery. We infer that peace and prosperity prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

One hundred and thirteen pages of the Proceedings are required for the exhaustive report prepared by Sir F. J. S. Gorgas who reviews all the American Grand Templar Bodies in his characteristically graceful and instructive manner. Evidently he reads the Proceedings with care and after due thought, comparing one part with another, formulates his report—sure to be a good one.

Frater Gorgas in replying to Sir Knight De Lap of Mississippi, who holds to the opinion that it would be well for Templars, when attending church services as an organization, to dispense with sword and uniform, makes this point:

> But after all, Sir De Lap, the presence of the sword in a church is of little account, if the proper spirit is there in the hearts of the Sir Knights, and the lessons taught, like good seed, produce a good harvest. If you had stood with me a few years ago in St. Peter's at Rome, and witnessed the intense feeling which pervaded the breasts of the majority of the thirty thousand spectators present on that occasion, when Pope Leo was carried on the shoulders of men between the ranks of two thousand gorgeously attired soldiers armed with muskets, you must have acknowledged that the spirit will manifest itself even in the midst of the trappings of war.

Undoubtedly it will; but to our mind too much of the spectacular is not favorable to devotion in the house of worship. The question raised by Bro. De Lap, however, is not a burning one; it involves no principle; it is only a suggestion as to what best accords with the fitness of things, and each Commandery must decide for itself. The discussion has, perhaps, some ministry of education in it.

In his "Conclusion" Sir Knight Gorgas expresses his approval of the Christmas Toast which, as he suggests, may have had an influence in promoting fraternal feeling. He says:

> It is very gratifying to note the universal harmony which prevails among the different jurisdictions composing the American Templar Order; and although slight clouds may sometimes be visible in the bright sky of the Knightly horizon, yet they are scarcely seen before they have passed away and left no trace behind. The beautiful custom, now so generally adopted, of observing Christmas Day by joining in a toast to the M. E. Grand Master of Templars, and the interchange of sentiments appropriate to such an occasion, affords pleasant reunions, which act as incentives to increased interest on the part of the active and a renewal of interest on the part of the apathetic. Under the auspices of Monumental Commandery, No. 3, the Baltimore Templars in large number assembled in their asylum on Christmas Day, 1894, and drank the toast to the M. E. Grand Master, Sir Hugh McCurdy, in wine such as Sir Carson, of Ohio, suggests should be used when a good toast or sentiment is offered.

"Different men of different minds," make up this world of ours. The Templar Order is broad and catholic, and is composed of a membership not likely to take one and the same view of the matter here suggested. But there ought to be this general feeling, viz.: that wine is not the *essential* feature of the Christmas Day greeting to the Grand Master of Knights Templars. Intoxicating liquors need not be used in drinking to the toast presented—and certainly they need not be made prominent at a Christmas gathering. If there is hearty, fraternal feeling, cold water will answer for the symbol by which to signify the sending forth of Knightly sentiments.

Grand Commander, Sir Wm. H. Martin, Baltimore; Grand Recorder, Sir John H. Miller, Baltimore; Correspondent, Sir F. J. S. Gorgas, M. D., Baltimore. R.

MICHIGAN, 1895.

No Templar jurisdiction in the country sends out a more attractive annual than Michigan. Each year brings an issue of Proceedings in the best style of the art typographical, fair to look upon as regards externals, and worthy of praise for its well arranged and displayed contents.

The volume in hand presents an account of the transactions of Grand Commandery at the annual conclave held in the city of Saginaw, May 21 and 22, 1895. Sir Chas. C. Pomeroy, Grand Commander, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, presided, and was privileged at the outset to welcome Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, to the Asylum of the Grand Commandery. The address of welcome was cordial and appropriate; and the response thereto by Grand Master McCurdy was characteristically eloquent, as may be judged by the opening paragraph herewith presented:

> I am proud to give to every Sir Knight here the right hand of fellowship, and to call him my friend, my frater. As Cæsar laid at the feet of Jupiter's statue the crown placed upon his head, thereby signifying that whatever in him merited a crown was due to the influence of Jupiter, so the graceful excellence and beauty of this reception, to me a many jewel-studded crown, I place upon the head of that fair goddess, our common friendship, to whose gentle influence I owe whatever there may be in me worthy of your regard and confidence.

Further on in his address which is printed in full in the Proceedings, Sir Hugh well defined Modern Chivalry as it should be taught and practiced by Templars. "It is," he said, "the spirit of giving rather than of receiving, of saving rather than of being saved—the spirit of being a friend rather than of having friends. 'I have put my spirit upon him,' is the word of the old prophet for this reason: 'The bruised reed he will not break, nor quench the smoking flax, for this he shall not fail or become weary.'"

Grand Commander Pomeroy delivered a well considered address which covers thirty-two pages of the printed Proceedings. He reported having constituted one new Commandery, Sault Ste. Marie, No. 45. He announced his declination to exchange Representatives with the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for the reason that Michigan does not favor the system. He expresses his opinion that an appointment of Committees on Triennials was likely to be made too late, and recommended prompt action for 1898, as follows :

> I think this Grand Body should make this appointment sooner. It is manifestly unfair to expect a committee to secure ample and commodious accommodations after the best have been taken by those in the field before them, and I recommend that at this conclave a committee of three be appointed and instructed to proceed to the city where the Triennial in 1898 is to be held, and secure at once quarters such as will be commensurate with the dignity of this Grand Commandery to the end that we may be better able to fully maintain the position we hold among other Grand Jurisdictions.

The desired Committee was appointed.

The Grand Commandery adopted a system of tactics and took action looking to a more rigid inspection of the Commanderies within the jurisdiction. A vote was passed, requiring the conferring of the Order of Malta on candidates receiving the Order of the Temple on the same evening when practicable, but in any case there must not be a delay of more than sixty days. The sum of $500 was appropriated to the Masonic Home at Grand Rapids.

The Report on Correspondence, from the pen of Sir John A. Gerow, occupies 276 pages. Taking so much space he was able to present copious selections, and to indulge in suggestions and argument at much greater length than some of his brethren of the Guild are privileged to express their views. But the quality of the report deserves mention, for it was excellent throughout.

Bro. Gerow's kindly notice of our jurisdiction, which most certainly has been on its best behavior the past year that it might be fitted to take the part of host at the Triennial of 1895, is appreciated, as also his courteous allusions to the work of its Committee on Correspondence.

With many of his views as expressed in the report we find ourselves in accord ; but not so in his affirmation that no Masonic rights abide the severing of Lodge ties, no matter how the severance is brought about. We hold that there are Masonic rights and privileges which outlast the termination of Lodge membership. From his point of view it seems to the present writer that Frater Gerow reaches a singular conclusion. We quote his words as follows :

> Masonic *Rights*, as we understand them, are compressed in Lodge protection, aid and burial. The unaffiliated surrenders all these when his active membership ceases, and while he still is a Mason, his *Rights*, being in his membership, cease with the lapse of the latter. While we hold firmly to the independence of Templarism, we do not like to see it separated from Blue Lodge or Chapter, and also hold that the Council should be included. But, per contra, we see no good reason for insisting upon a man being forced to remain in active membership in *all* bodies when the same becomes a burden on him financially. Then which to choose should be optional.

There are many timely and practical thoughts in the report here noticed. Did space permit we should gladly present not a few of the paragraphs which have especially claimed our attention. As it is, we can only find room for the following :

> Here in Michigan the edict of total abstinence at Templar gatherings has been in force for years and with the best effects. All our Sir Knights are not total abstainers, but all recognize that every soldier of the Cross is an ensampler to his fellow men. The Templar is unconsciously looked up to and he is a living epistle known and read of all men. He must subdue his passions, tastes and desires where the same acts as a deleterious example to his fellow men. There is far too much of this indulgence in Templarism, and it should be eliminated in the interests of the "weak brother," if not for the honor of the Order. If Templarism has a mission—and we believe it has—it is something far superior to drills, parades, uniforms, jewels, rituals, banquets or to sing and dance life away. Every Sir Knight upon whom the saber of the Commander has been laid rises from that ordeal an obligated soldier in the cause of truth and right, and as such is instructed to fight valiantly. What old tastes, customs and habits were are nothing to the present hour. "Old things have passed away and behold all things have become new." The Templarism of to-day is not that of Scott's Talisman or Ivanhoe. The world is better, the morals are better, the men are better and Templarism is better. At least here in Michigan we find no lessening of social enjoyment as Sir Knights because the "jolly god Bacchus" is excluded from our banquet halls.

Grand Commander, Sir William E. Jewett, Adrian ; Grand Recorder and Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, Sir John A. Gerow, Detroit. R.

MINNESOTA, 1895.

The portrait of Sir W. H. S. Wright, Grand Commander, 1894–95, forms the frontispiece of the volume of Proceedings, to which we have given careful reading, not finding the task by any means irksome or grievous.

It was the holding of the thirtieth annual conclave which brought together on June 24, 1895, at St. Cloud, the representative Templars of Minnesota. Nineteen of the twenty-five chartered Commanderies in the jurisdiction were represented. Among the Grand Representatives reported as present we note the name of Sir A. T. Stebbins who represents the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the Grand Commandery of Minnesota.

Grand Commander Wright delivered an address which gave proof of his zeal and fidelity in office and his interest in whatever pertains to the prosperity of the Templar Order. He does not think the present system of official visitations, in Minnesota, amounts to much. His adverse criticism and suggestions were as follows:

> From observation and personal experience, I am convinced that the Commanderies derive little real benefit from the system of inspections by officers of the Grand Commandery, whose reports are subsequently printed with our Proceedings. It is patent to all who have conducted such inspections that irregularities of greater or less importance frequently come to light, and yet the absence of anything like unfavorable criticism in the reports is remarkable, and almost invariable; and when such criticism is ventured upon at all it is in a manner so mild and indulgent as to be productive of no beneficial results.
>
> I would suggest for your consideration, and earnestly recommend the adoption, of the method recently put in practice in our sister jurisdiction of Wisconsin, in lieu of the plan of inspection by the Grand Officers. Briefly stated, it consists in dividing the jurisdiction into districts (having regard to restriction of distances and economy of transportation), in which several Commanderies could meet at a central point, and at such rendezvous the opening and closing ceremonies and work of the orders is exemplified in presence of as many of the Grand Officers as can attend. At these meetings the officers of each Commandery represented exemplify either the opening or closing, and one Commandery is designated by the Grand Commander to exemplify the work. To insure impartiality, the latter selection is made by lot, and announced shortly before the date of the rendezvous. I am assured by the officers of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin that this method has been attended with most gratifying success. It is certainly calculated to promote a laudable spirit of emulation among the Commanderies, which must produce a good and lasting effect.

Under the head of Report on Doings of Grand Officers we find that the Committee hesitated to recommend the change proposed by the Grand Commander. They suggested that the Grand Recorder should obtain from each Subordinate Commandery of the jurisdiction an expression of its opinion in regard to the method of inspection recently put in practice in Wisconsin. Next year, therefore, we may expect that much new light will be thrown upon this subject which just now is creating a good deal of interest in many of the jurisdictions.

The following proposition was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

> Whenever a member is more than two years in arrears for non-payment of dues, the Recorder shall report the fact to the Commandery, stating the amount of such dues, and thereupon he, or any other member, may give notice at the same or any subsequent conclave that at the next, or some future stated conclave to be named by him, he will move that the delinquent be stricken from the roll of membership for non-payment of dues. The Recorder shall make a record of such notice, and shall immediately give written notice thereof to the delinquent member by mail, postage prepaid, addressed to him at his last known place of abode. If such dues are not previously paid such motion may be made at the conclave indicated, when the said delinquent may be heard and the motion may be adopted, rejected, postponed or further time given, in the discretion of the Commandery. If the motion to strike from the roll finally prevails, the delinquent Sir Knight shall thereupon cease to be a member of such Commandery, and can only be restored to membership by payment in full of the dues for which he was delinquent and upon petition for restoration to membership and election by unanimous ballot.

Sir Thomas Montgomery, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, stated that the report was nearly completed. It was accepted and ordered to be printed as an appendix to the Proceedings. His report shows careful preparation and extensive knowledge regarding many of the subjects treated.

Frater Montgomery summarizes the information gathered from the various Proceedings which pass under his scrutiny and gives few selections of any considerable length. He understands the art of condensation.

Under California he notes the difference between the law of that jurisdiction and of Minnesota pertaining to unaffiliated Masons. He says:

> The question of non-affiliation is troubling our California brethren, and all such are denied all Masonic rights. We only deny them membership rights in Minnesota, hence under the Grand Encampment law their Commandery membership is not affected. If a brother is expelled, or suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, (which for non-payment of dues seems to us injust), of course he must be denied admission to Chapter or Commandery, but a distinction should ever be borne in mind between being suspended from membership alone, or, as we prefer to term it, stricken from the roll of members and being suspended from all Masonic rights and privileges. A non-affiliate Mason is surely of more value than a suspended Mason, in the latter sense.

There is a distinction with a difference between the status of a Masonic brother who leaves his Lodge taking a dimit, or one who is dropped from the rolls for delinquency in payment of dues, and the Craftsman who is set aside after due trial for immoral action. As a matter of equity this distinction should be kept in mind. Practically there is one kind of suspension which ought to carry with it nothing more of penalty than loss of membership in the Lodge; and there is a suspension, of course, from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry. The last kind of suspension must, in the nature of things, involve loss of good standing all along the line. It does not seem just to attach the same penalty to the first kind of suspension, or to voluntary non-affiliation.

Frater Montgomery presents with his report several tabular exhibits of value. In one column he gives the number of pages of the several Grand Commandery Proceedings—last issue. Michigan ranks first, 386 pages; Illinois, 316 pages; New York, 260; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 262. Louisiana is last in the list, 26 pages.

Grand Commander, Sir H. E. Whitney, Faribault; Grand Recorder and Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, Sir Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul. R.

MISSISSIPPI, 1895.

The thirty-fifth annual conclave, held at West Point, Feb. 12 and 13, 1895, was attended by representatives of the eleven chartered Commanderies, and by a goodly number of permanent members.

Grand Commander, Sir J. C. French, delivered a short address, reporting the Templar situation in Mississippi to be quiet and changed but little from that of last year. He had not been asked to render any decisions. He had made no visits to Commanderies, except to his own. He recommended paying the expenses of the first four Grand Officers in attending Grand Conclaves; but the Grand Commandery did not agree to the proposition. He complimented Frater De Lap in the following terms:

> Although at times he struts out and shows pugilistic tendencies, I can assure his fellow correspondents that he would not willingly or knowingly injure a hair in any human's head, much less wound the heart. Although fearless in argument, and one who dares to do and say as he thinks right, his heart is as big as that of an ox, as all you who know him can testify.

Grand Recorder, Sir John L. Power, who has held the office and faithfully discharged its duties during the last twenty-five years, made fitting reference to his long term of service and the changes which he had witnessed. He gave a summarized statement of the work which had been done in Mississippi in the quarter of a century covered by his official knowledge. Some of his figures are significant, and are here presented:

Knighted	811
Affiliated	87
Re-instated	97
Suspended for non-payment of dues	315
Suspended for unmasonic conduct, in lodge	5
Expelled for unmasonic conduct, in lodge	3
Dimitted	255
Died	195

The dimitted and suspended lists are manifestly too large; but it is to be noted that a goodly number came back, and that the absolute gain was almost twenty-five per cent. The total membership is now 430. A considerable gain may be anticipated in the near future.

The Grand Commandery granted a charter to St. Elmo Commandery located at Brookhaven. The sum of $250.00 was appropriated to meet expenses of Grand Officers at the Triennial. A proposition to reduce fees from $40.00 to $25.00 "was lost by a large majority."

Sir Knight E. G. De Lap presented his sixteenth annual Report on Correspondence. It is characteristically unique and interesting, whatever may be thought of the good taste of some of its paragraphs. He clips a decision from the Grand Commander of Colorado, as follows: "There is nothing in the Statutes of the Grand Commandery of this State that would prevent a member of a Commandery opening a bar in his hotel."

Commenting on this statement Bro. De Lap says:

> We move to amend the Statutes by inserting a clause prohibiting any TEMPLAR from engaging in any business that wrecks homes, makes broken-hearted women, starves children, fills prisons with felons, furnishes material for the hangman to work up, drives men into the gutter and drunkard's graves, and sends their souls to an eternal hell! There is nothing in the principles or teachings of the Order that invites such people to affiliate with it, and there is something radically wrong in the *personnel* of Grand or Subordinate Commanderies of Knights Templar that tolerate such members. KICK THEM OUT, without the benefit of clergy or a moment's delay.

Evidently he has the courage of his convictions on the question of temperance, and would have the Templar organization take a positive stand in this matter of desired reform. Under California he says:

> No man who is fit to be a Templar will favor the presence of wine, or intoxicants of any sort, at a Templar banquet, no matter whether he lives in California or Mississippi. These are our sentiments, and that is what we would have said in his place, and without apology or mincing matters at all.

Did space permit we should be pleased to quote more at length from the readable report.

Grand Commander, Sir F. P. Jinkins, Aberdeen; Grand Recorder, Sir J. L. Power, Jackson; Correspondent, Sir E. Geo. De Lap, Natchez.

R.

Missouri, 1895.

An expressive likeness of Sir Thomas R. Morrow, Grand Commander, 1894–95, forms the frontispiece of the current volume of Proceedings, which is also embellished by a portrait of Sir George W. Belt, who was Grand Commander of the jurisdiction during the years 1860–64, inclusive.

The Grand Commandery was convened at St. Louis, April 23, 1895, fifty-five of the fifty-seven chartered Commanderies being represented.

We have read with much gratification the address of Grand Commander Morrow. He uses words to express ideas; and writes in an attractive vein. He reports his official doings, and announces the generally good condition of Masonic Templarism in Missouri. He offers several recommendations, some of which have more than a local bearing and interest. We quote approvingly his suggestion as to the Christmas observance:

> I had the pleasure of witnessing and taking part in the rendition of this beautiful service on last Christmas day, at a joint assembly of Kansas City Commandery, No. 10, and Oriental Commandery, No. 35. To observe that great body of Templars, who had left their various and busy walks of life, for the hour at least, march in processional into their spacious asylum and into the presence, there assembled, of their wives and families, while all joined in singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," was indeed an inspiring sight and calculated to kindle the deepest emotions in the heart of every true Knight. I could not help saying to myself—"This is surely a Templar family-day." Why not make it so? Do not confine the observance of this day to Templars behind tiled doors to the exclusion of their families and their friends. There is no reason why the service should be performed in secret, and I doubt not but that the observance of this day among Templars will the sooner become universal if Templars' families are allowed to participate.

His decisions and rulings were set forth with reasons for the judgment announced. They were sustained except in two particulars by the Committee on Jurisprudence and the Grand Commandery. Two of the decisions had reference to the effect of non-affiliation in Lodge and Chapter upon Templar standing. Grand Commander Morrow dissented from the position taken by Missouri, in 1894, on a decision of his predecessor, Sir Charles S. Glaspell, and caused an appeal to be taken to the Grand Encampment in the case presented; thus local action is stayed until after the appeal is decided. The matter was heard at Boston, discussed on its merits, and the judgment of the Grand Encampment rendered, in substance supporting the view of Grand Commander Morrow and the Missouri Committee on Jurisprudence which sustained him.

Sir Knight Mayo submitted a Report on Correspondence covering 78 pages. His opinions are clearly stated and seem to be in accord with Templar law and good sense. Bro. Mayo is one of the veterans among the "Mutuals," this being his eighteenth report. He is a writer of experience, liberal, fair-minded, with quick discernment to note the salient points of any question under discussion. Bro. Mayo has been the Grand Recorder of Missouri for many years, and its Correspondent as well. He still fills these important places, and just now, at the recent Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment in Boston, he has been called to an official position of greater importance, that of Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States. May his success in this office equal his successful service in the other fields noted.

We should gladly present extracts from the report in hand; but our space has about run out, and we are obliged to forego our purpose to print extracts from this latest and most excellent paper furnished by Bro. Mayo.

Grand Commander, Sir Leslie Orear, Marshall; Grand Recorder, Sir Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis. R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1894.

The Grand Commandery assembled in thirty-fifth annual conclave, at Concord, September 25, 1894, and was opened in ample form, V. E. Sir Knight Rev. Henry W. Rugg, D. D., Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Encampment, and Representative of the M. E. Grand Master, having been previously received with the customary honors, and welcomed to the Asylum. The distinguished visitor responded in a very happy manner to the welcome accorded him, and at a later period installed the newly elected officers, prior to their investiture addressing the Grand Commandery in a very interesting and instructive manner.

It appears from the address of the Grand Commander, Sir Charles C. Hayes, that our beloved Order in his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the financial depression of the country, has increased in numbers, and can boast of a larger membership than ever before in its history.

The following wise suggestion is made concerning uniforms:

> Every Companion who desires to become a Knight Templar, and makes application to a Commandery, should be given to understand when he signs such an application that if elected one of his first duties will be to provide himself with a uniform. If he will not consent to this condition he should not be permitted to cross the bridge which leads to the outer door of the Templar Asylum. I think the custom in many of the Commanderies, in fixing the amount of money to be paid by the applicant large enough to cover the initiation fee and the price of a uniform, is a good one.

The triennial conclave receives special notice, and the hope is expressed that at least twelve hundred Sir Knights from the Granite State may be in line on the occasion of the grand parade.

The report on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of Sir A. S. Wait, and is a carefully prepared and interesting document. Ample space is given to our jurisdiction, in the review of which the statement is made that the average membership of our Commanderies is 225¼, being the largest average membership in the world, also that Boston Commandery has a membership of 729, being the largest Commandery in the world, all of which is very gratifying to our Templar pride. Kind and courteous mention is made of the Committee on Correspondence. There are two questions of Templar law which Sir Wait thinks ought "to be brought to the final decision of the tribunal of last Templar resort. They are, (1) The effect of non-affiliation in the Lodge upon membership in the Commandery, where the law of the Grand Lodge makes membership essential to Masonic rights, and (2) The right of a Knight Templar, unaffiliated, to seek membership in a Commandery not of the jurisdiction of his residence." There certainly ought to be some clear, definite, final decision made upon these important questions. The whole report is admirable. The scissors have been sparingly used, and it holds one's attention throughout.

In the ten Commanderies of this jurisdiction, sixty-nine were knighted during the past year, 1853 being the present membership.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence:—Sir Knights Albert S. Wait, Newport; Albert S. Batchellor, Litttleton; Nathan P. Hunt, Manchester.

Sir Knight Daniel Crane Roberts, Concord, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir George Perley Cleaves, of the same place, is the E. Grand Recorder.

The Proceedings are embellished by a well-executed portrait of Sir Solon A. Carter, who in 1875, held the position of Grand Commander. F.

New Jersey, 1895.

The Grand Commandery of this State, met in thirty-seventh annual conclave, in the city of Trenton, May 14, 1895, and was opened in ample form.

The R. E. Grand Commander, Sir James McCain, delivered his address. The only matter to which he refers that is of interest to the Order generally, is the action of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 8, of New Brunswick, in its peculiar method of granting dimits. Three members of this Commandery asked for, and obtained dimits, certificates of which the Recorder refused to send to them, because of the fancied insecurity of the mails to deliver them safely. The question was appealed to the Grand Commander who obtained assurances from the E. Commander of Cœur de Lion, that he would get the certificates and forward them to the parties to whom they severally belonged. Before he could carry out his good intentions, however, his Commandery passed the following resolution:

> That the applicants for certificates of dismissal or dimits shall apply to the Recorder in person, at the Commandery or elsewhere, to the end that he may see the signatures written upon the usual blank form before certifying to the same.

The absurdity of such action appears upon its face. The Grand Commander says in his address concerning it:

> In accordance with the suggestion of the Grand Captain General, I sent an official order to the Eminent Commander of Cœur de Lion Commandery to secure the certificates of dimit of these several Sir Knights, and forward them to the Grand Recorder.
>
> Instead of promptly and loyally complying with this order, the E. C. writes, a month later, a contumacious letter, which, though signed by him, is apparently in the handwriting and verbose style of the Recorder. This will be submitted to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers. The dimits have not yet been received by the Grand Recorder, and as the officers of Cœur de Lion Commandery continue to display a defiant attitude to the last, I am compelled to ask the Grand Commandery to sustain the dignity and rights of this grand body, as well as the conduct of our Grand Officers, by taking such action in the matter as the exigencies of the case may seem to demand.

When this matter came before the Committee above referred to for action, they reported as follows:

> Let us briefly refer to the facts and the law. It appears that as early as February and March, 1894, regular dismissals were granted. This is acknowledged by the Recorder in his letter to the Grand Captain General, dated January 20, 1895. It appears that *subsequent* to February and March, 1894, namely, July 11, 1894, a resolution was passed by the Commandery requiring dimitted Sir Knights, before delivery of the certificates, to sign them in the presence of the Recorder. In this instance "a most unknightly feeling of antipathy or enmity existed." The unknightly purpose of this resolution is too manifest to need comment. Even if such

> a resolution had been lawful it could not be retroactive. Besides, it might be inconvenient to come from a great distance, like San Francisco, for such requirement. Nor is there any enactment that the signatures of dimitting Sir Knights shall be specially witnessed by the Recorder. The certificates require signature before presentation for examination. We, therefore, declare the resolution passed by this Commandery to be null and void. The Templar law clearly implies that a certificate or dimit is not essential in leaving one Commandery to join another. It says (Title XVIII Digest Grand Encampment Templar Laws) that no formal vote of dismissal is necessary. Simply a request made in open Commandery "and this severs the membership, whether a certificate issues or not." It appears, therefore, that these disfavored Sir Knights can affiliate with another Commandery without having letters of dismissal, which are intended as proof that they were permitted to resign, were in good standing, and were "courteously commended" to their *fratres* elsewhere. But what shall we think of the unknightly act in refusing to grant this "courteous commendation?"
>
> As the official order of the R. E. Grand Commander, with the seal of the Grand Commander affixed, requiring these dimits to be delivered to the Grand Recorder has been disobeyed, your Committee are compelled to recommend, in the interest of good government, that the Charter of Cœur de Lion be declared arrested, and that the incoming Grand Commander be further empowered to re-instate the Commandery only upon delivery to him of the certificates in question, to purge their minutes of the resolution referred to, and upon his being satisfied that the officer, or officers, will be obedient to the law and the edicts of their superior officers, and that the dignity of this Grand Body be maintained.

This, of course, was the only proper action that the Grand Commandery could take in the premises.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is from the pen of R. E. Sir Charles Bechtel, who, together with Sirs W. W. Goodwin and Edward Clift, is on the same Committee for the present year. Our jurisdiction receives ample and courteous notice, for which all thanks.

Number knighted, 90; present membership, 1681.

Sir Edward Mills, of Camden, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and R. E. Sir Charles Betchel, of Trenton, is the Grand Recorder.

F.

NEW YORK, 1894.

This Grand Commandery held its eighty-first annual conclave at Saratoga Springs, September 11, 1894.

After the usual preliminary exercises, an address of welcome was made by the Prelate of the local Commandery, to which the Grand Commander responded.

Committees to serve during the conclave were then appointed, after which distinguished visitors, among them Sir H. Wales Lines, Grand Representative of the Grand Encampment, were received. The last named frater was accorded every honor due to his exalted position.

The annual address of the Grand Commander deals mainly with matters of local interest. The decisions which concern the Order generally are all in strict accordance with well-known Templar law. A good deal of space is given up to the matter of uniforms, and the importance of uniformity in dress in a body, which, like ours, claims to be at least semi-military in character.

The following on the question of "Dues" ought to go the rounds of the Order, not that there is a general neglect on the part of our fratres in the payment of honest obligations, but because of the correct principle of action which is so admirably enforced :

> A subject that has given me more or less thought during my incumbency of office is the obligation a Sir Knight owes to his Commandery in the payment of dues. The non-performance of this important duty is one of the most serious evils that affect the welfare and reputation of our Order. After much reflection upon the subject, I am firmly convinced that it is attributable, to a very great extent, to a misunderstanding, by the members, of the force of obligation that there is upon them in this respect. I believe that by united effort for the general inculcation of a proper sentiment, and of correct views as to the nature of the offense, its frequency could be greatly reduced. We must never speak of it as a slight offense. If a Sir Knight is unable to pay, he has committed no offense. If he is able, but unwilling to pay, he violates his solemn duty, and that wilfully. When we consider the sacred ties that bind us together, and when we reflect that these delinquents are men who have passed the test of the ballot, men whom we have greeted as Sir Knights, we cannot believe that even one-half part of them understand how ungentlemanly is their conduct. Surely they do not realize what they do.

> I ask you, Sir Knights, to use your best efforts to impress upon the minds of those of whom I speak the falsity of their action; let everyone be made to understand it, and I firmly believe that the evil will soon become an almost unknown offense.

The R. E. Commander refers in most touching and appropriate language to the death of Past Grand Commander, Sir George Babcock, whose portrait is a companion picture to his own in the Proceedings. He also alludes most feelingly to the decease of his immediate predecessor, Sir Edward L. Gaul, and quotes at length the beautiful and eloquent address delivered at his funeral, by his long-time friend and Masonic associate, Eminent Sir Jesse B. Anthony, Past Commander of Apollo, No. 15, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of New York.

The following concerning "Edicts" is worthy of being inserted in full:

> From time to time we read of edicts issued from one Grand Body against another, for causes such as may arise. Two Grand Bodies, upon some point or ground of contest between them, enter into a discussion, and, both claiming to be right, naturally insist on the other receding from her position. Instead of thinking that it might be possible to have both make mutual concessions, and finally terminate the disagreement amicably, they go on from one step to another until matters become embittered perhaps, and end the same by issuing from one or both an edict of some kind. Can it be avoided? Suppose the several Grand Bodies should agree that in all cases of dispute, instead of embarking into a general discussion, that so often runs to harsh words, if not bitter denunciation, the matter should be referred for arbitration to some frater chosen by both bodies, or by a committee, and agree to abide by the decision arrived at. If some such course were adopted, we feel that the harmony and good-will would not be interfered with between sister jurisdictions. The idea is apparently worthy a trial whenever occasion demands.

It is difficult to make selections from an address which is so entirely excellent that it holds one's attention from its beginning to its close.

The necrological report by the E. Grand Prelate, Sir Cornelius L. Twing, is a masterly production, worthy of his head and heart, while that of the Grand Recorder, accompanied by his noble discourse on "The Supreme Ideal of Templarism" will go home to the heart of every frater of our Order, who has enjoyed the friendship or acquaintance, or read the Masonic works of that man of knightly virtues, without fear and without reproach, Sir Robert Macoy. His report, with its grand close, was the last Templar utterance for the good of the Order, of this distinguished Mason of world-wide fame, for he was gathered to his fathers on the 6th of last January, at the ripe age of 79 years. His own last words apply most fittingly to himself, for if there was ever a man characterized by the divine spirit of altruism, it was our departed, deeply lamented frater. He writes, and it is a message that comes back to us from the very grave itself:

> What are the lessons we learn from this life experience? Chiefly that we live not for ourselves alone The man who thinks only for himself is the most contemptible of human beings. The most pitiful spectacle that eye ever looked upon is the man who has more than he knows what to do with, but refuses to give his surplus to keep the wolf away from his neighbor's door. The world owes him nothing, and has no use for him, living or dead
>
> The noblest men are those who give, not those who keep, and there is more satisfaction in seeing a poor man's children eat the bread which you have furnished than in sitting at your own table where plenty abounds. It is right and proper to pray "Give us this day our daily bread," but God asks a price for His answer, and that price is that you shall give some one else a share of the bread He gives you. You may be worth a million, but if you have done nothing to make the world better you will die a beggar. It is not what you believe, but what you do, that will entitle you to a residence in the New Jerusalem. There is no room in the house not built with hands for a soul that has not made some sacrifice for others.
>
> There is one great truth which we all must recognize, that "No man liveth unto himself."
>
> "The odor springing from
> The flower; the air that gently wafts it on
> Through never-ending space; the dewy drop
> That vivifies the smallest sprig, or gives
> Refreshing vigor to the giant oak;
> The glorious sun, that warms the earth
> To life; the gentle moon, that silver light
> Imparts; the stars, that brightly twinkle on
> Unwearied; all read us this important
> Lesson—"*None liveth to himself alone!*"
>
> You all remember the grand day, five years ago, when the Knights Templars from all parts of the Republic were gathered at the capital of

> the Nation. Templarism has seen many proud and triumphant days, but none prouder or more glorious than that. Never before in the history of the world had a great nation laid aside its official functions to do honor to a purely civic body. Who can ever forget that grand march, through the broad avenues of the city, composed of thousands of Knights Templars whose hearts were thrilled by the shouts of welcome that made the welkin ring?
>
> As I look back over the road I have traveled, I regard the years—nearly half a century—that I have spent in the service of Templarism as the most useful and the happiest of my life. Many of those who were with me at the start have crossed the silent river and await our coming on the other side One thing impresses me as I look over the long list of Sir Knights, in which are concentrated the friendships of a life, that they were the manliest men I ever knew. They have left behind the sweet savor of blessed and happy memories, which are among the richest of life's golden treasures. I have watched many of my knightly brothers, when they were called to bear life's last and supremest trials, and never until then, when the eye grew dim and the heart beat faintly, did I fully appreciate the refulgent glory of the Templar's motto and sign. Before the eyes of the dying Knights was the glorious emblem of salvation, the Cross, and above it, emblazoned in letters of gold, "BY THIS SIGN WE SHALL CONQUER."

Friend, Companion, Sir Knight, farewell! May the sunshine of heaven beam bright on thy waking!

The Report on Correspondence, covering the proceedings of 40 Grand Jurisdictions, is by the Chairman of the Committee, Sir Jesse B. Anthony. It is an admirable document, and worthy of careful perusal. Full justice is done to our jurisdiction, and the kind and courteous reference to our Committee on Correspondence is heartily reciprocated.

Subordinate Commanderies, 57; created during the past year, 886; present membership, 10,018.

Committee on Correspondence, Sirs Jesse B. Anthony, Thomas C. Hodgson and William J. Maxwell.

Sir James W. Bowden, address, 536 Broadway (north) Yonkers, N. Y., is the R. E. Grand Commander. F.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1895.

The Grand Commandery of this State convened in its fifteenth annual conclave, at Durham, May 14, 1895, and was opened in ample form.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials, the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Alphonse H. Cobb, delivered his address. With the exception of one decision which was rendered, it is of local interest only. The ruling is on the following case:

> A R. A. Mason petitions the Commandery for the degrees. The Secretary of his Chapter says he is in good standing and avouches for him. He shows his receipt for dues to date. He represents the Encyclopædia Brittanica and is located, for a few months, at different places. It is about twelve years since he resided where his Chapter is located. Says he has no home or permanent residence—moves about as ordered. He has been in this jurisdiction about two months. In reply to a telegram asking for a waiver of jurisdiction the E. C. of the Commandery where his Chapter is located says, "We have no jurisdiction." Can we, under the circumstances, entertain and act upon his petition?
>
> To which I replied:
>
> In my opinion, you have no jurisdiction. From the statements contained, he is a sojourner.
>
> If he has no local habitation—no official residence—he can obtain relief only in the selection of such; which, though he itinerate, would become his legal home at the expiration of six months.

The writer lays no claim to being authority on Masonic law. But from the fact that the Companion was a member of a R. A. Chapter in good standing, with dues paid up to the date of his application for the Orders of Knighthood, it would seem, in spite of his declaration that he had no home or permanent residence, that his Masonic home was where his Chapter was located, and that the Commandery in that place had the power to waive jurisdiction in behalf of the Commandery to which the application was made. This may be an erroneous opinion. If so, will some frater who is versed in the law regulating such a matter, be kind enough to correct it.

The Grand Commander's address is an able document, and embodies the circular which is going the rounds in reference to the establishment of a complete Masonic library for each jurisdiction. Too much cannot be said in favor of this project, and fathered as it is by five eminent Sir Knights of our Order, it is sure to succeed.

The Report on Correspondence from the facile pen of Sir John C. Chase, covers 78 pages of the Proceedings, and is an able and comprehensive review of what has been reported in the journals of thirty-eight Grand Jurisdictions, "all with one exception, for 1894, Louisiana alone being for 1895."

Our jurisdiction is accorded ample space, and fair and just treatment by our esteemed frater. We agree with him in the opinion that the uniform of a Sir Knight should be purchased before the Order of the Temple is conferred. His kind and courteous reference to the writer is heartily reciprocated. The mention of long and dry sermons, recalls an incident which happened many years ago in the Diocese of New Jersey, at that time presided over by Bishop Doane. He had appointed one of his Presbyters, a by no means brilliant man, to preach the sermon on the occasion of a visitation to a rural parish. The appointee arrived at the church in a pouring rain, drenched to the skin. On entering the vestry room he exclaimed, "Bishop, I cannot preach, my clothes are wet through." "Oh, go ahead," replied his spiritual father, "you'll be dry enough when you get into the pulpit."

The following from the Proceedings relates to an event which occurred after the Grand Commandery had closed in ample and knightly form, and proves that our North Carolina fratres are not behindhand in the enjoyment of the social in life :

> THE BANQUET—Our Tar Heel friends can never gather together without having something to refresh the inner man. So the *Southgate* was again opened and two hundred and fifty rushed in. It was a scene to delight the eye, the bountifully supplied tables, the beautiful ladies, the inspiring music, the oratorical efforts, all combined to make one "complete and harmonious whole." In the early hours of the morning we wended our way to our hotel with the *full* consciousness of having performed our duty to the craft.

Total membership, 362, a net gain of 24.

Sir John C. Chase, of Wilmington, is Correspondent; R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Walter S. Liddell, Charlotte ; E. Grand Recorder, Sir Horace H. Munson, Wilmington.

F.

OHIO, 1894.

The Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of this Templar jurisdiction for 1894, make up a handsome volume of nearly 300 pages, having for a frontispiece a portrait of the retiring R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Henry P. McIntosh.

The few pages preceding the frontispiece are devoted to an account of the festivities which introduced the opening of the Grand Commandery at Cleveland, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1894. The following from the Cleveland *Leader* is a graphic description of what is aptly termed the Præludium :

> The gates of the city were swung wide open yesterday to receive an army of plumed and noble knights. They came by the hundred, accompanied by bright and charming ladies, and at once were given the freedom of the streets and hotels. The tread of marching feet, the sight of brilliantly equipaged Commanderies, the music of many bands, and the holiday appearance everywhere pointed to the fact that Cleveland was again in possession of convention guests. On every train a new detachment arrived. In every hotel there was hurrying to and fro to make ready for the accommodation of large companies of visitors. On every tongue was an expression of welcome, and in every loyal Knight Templar's heart was a feeling of brotherly love, so strong a feature of the great organization. It was the opening day of the conclave of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of the State. There are in the neighborhood of 8,000 members of the Order in Ohio. It is one of the oldest and strongest in the country, and the most popular branch of Freemasonry. By no means the least feature of life in the Order is the military privileges, and this is why the coming of the knights to the city was a gala occasion. Their movements on the streets were favorably commented upon. When the trains were all in for the day it was estimated that fully 2,000 visitors were within the city.
>
> Not until evening did the general reception begin. At 7 o'clock the members of Holyrood, Oriental and Forest City Commanderies assembled in the Masonic Club rooms, and headed by a brass band started out on a tour of the different hotels, where headquarters had been established by the visitors. The rain was the only disappointing feature of this part of the programme, but it was not given the right of way and the calls were all made. Crowds thronged the passages in the hostelries, and the appearance of the Cleveland knights was greeted enthusiastically everywhere. In the corridors bands of music were stationed, while in the parlors and reception rooms tables were spread, and emblems were swung on the walls. In some of them a cosy "at home" impression was given. The evening was spent in receiving and being received, open house being the rule.

The following morning the Grand Commandery was opened in ample form, and adjourned at noon until the next morning, in order to afford all the Sir Knights present an opportunity to participate in the Grand Parade which took place at 3 o'clock, P. M. This was the event of the day, and was followed in the evening by a musical entertainment and dancing at the Masonic Temple. On Thursday the visiting Sir Knights and ladies enjoyed numerous excursions to various points of interest in the city and vicinity, the Pure Food Exhibition proving of great interest to all. As tersely expressed by a Cleveland paper:

> Clevelanders will long remember the Knights Templars as the men who brought music and color to lighten the somber background of the city's normal condition. She welcomed them joyously; she bade them farewell regretfully. The Knights enjoyed Cleveland, and Cleveland enjoyed the Knights.

Immediately after the opening of the Commandery the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Henry P. McIntosh, delivered his address, in the course of which he presented to the Grand Body an American flag. This was in entire accord with the spirit which prompted Sir McIntosh to recommend in an official circular, that each Commandery in his jurisdiction, should equip itself with the national standard. In response to this circular, forty of the fifty-three Subordinate Commanderies in Ohio, are in possession of the stars and stripes. The Grand Commander says:

> I think it would be well for our Grand Body at this session to adopt a resolution recommending that the Grand Encampment, at the triennial next August, request the several Grand Bodies composing it, to request such of their members as do not already possess a national flag to procure one as soon as possible. I would not say order, for I do not think Commanderies must be ordered to do this. As this flag will require a bearer, I would also suggest that the Grand Encampment, at the same time, be requested to increase the number of Commandery officers by creating the office of National Standard Bearer.

The official decisions of the Grand Commander were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, by whom their approval was recommended as conforming to established law.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Communications, is, as similar reports in past years have been, from the pen of Sir E. T. Carson. It manifests time and painstaking search for whatever will appear to make towards sustaining his positions, in its preparation, and is in his usual style.

This jurisdiction is treated with generous consideration as to space, and with unusual and marked consideration in the position which it has held through its correspondents, on the subjects of ritual and organization. Sir Carson has presented nothing in what he offers on the question of ritual to change the position held by the writer in that part of the review of 1893, which bears upon the subject. It is still maintained by the party of this part, that the ritual adopted at St. Louis, was not the ritual which had been previously put forth by our Grand Commandery. If there is one thing in which Connecticut Valley Commandery, the Subordinate Body to which the writer has the honor of belonging, is particular, it is in observing strictly and verbally the ritual landmarks of the Order. And the claim made in the review of 1893, was that the writer knew to his cost, from the fact that he was actively at work in his Commandery at the time when the St. Louis ritual was in use, that it was not the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Ritual to which he had been accustomed. Here was a nut for Sir Carson. He proceeded to crack it after his customary method. This is his theory. This brother did work at some time in his Commandery. His record will show when that work was done. If done before the adoption of the St. Louis Ritual, why then, of course, on general principles, for men seldom trouble themselves about ritual when they are out of office, he knows nothing about the matter. in dispute. He searched the record, and when he had read enough of it to suit his purpose, and make good his theory, he put it down in black and white as follows:

> We think that we have discovered our Reverend Brother's mistake, in fact we have discovered that he does not and never did know anything about the official Massachusetts Templar Ritual.
>
> He says, "For he [the writer] was *then* actively working in his Commandery." We don't clearly understand what he means by "*then*." We assume, however, it was during the time when he was Prelate and Emi-

> nent Commander of a Commandery. Inasmuch as our Reverend Brother has called us bad names by implication, if not direct, saying that our claim that the ritual was the official Massachusetts and Rhode Island Ritual, and our veracity having been so persistently assailed by Massachusetts Knights, and now as our Reverend Brother has "so assuredly, decidedly, unequivocally," etc., concluded that he has demonstrated that we have falsified in our statement, and as it is an old Shakespearian maxim with us:
>
> "I [we] do despise a liar as I [we] do despise one that is false,"—
>
> We will, in vindication of ourselves from the Massachusetts libels on our character, produce some documents that we hope will set our Reverend Brother to thinking whether he hasn't made a bad mess.
>
> Referring to the printed Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, we find that the Rev. Bro. P. V. Finch is a member and a Past Eminent Commander of Connecticut Valley Commandery, located at Greenfield, Mass. We also find that the dispensation for this Commandery was granted by Grand Commander Titus, December 22, 1866. The printed Proceedings of 1867 state that the Commandery was chartered October 30, 1867, and in the list of Commandery organizations we find that the Rev. Bro. Finch was the Prelate of that Body. He appears again in the list for 1867 in the same office, then for 1869 he appears as Eminent Commander. His name does not again appear as an officer of the Commandery to date. He was Prelate from 1866 to 1869, and for 1869–70 he was Eminent Commander. This must be the period he refers to when he says, "For he was *then* actively working in his Commandery." We accept this as a fact. Then what follows? There was no official Templar Ritual in use in Massachusetts and Rhode Island during that time.

Unfortunately for this theory, there are other facts than the one on which it is rested, bearing on the case. In 1870 the writer removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., and while there was the first Prelate of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, of which Past Grand Master Hopkins was the E. Commander. A splendid man is Sir Hopkins, a man of even temper and fine judicial mind, the kind of man to sift testimony and value facts at their true worth. From Pittsburgh the writer removed to Denver, Col., and having served there as Prelate of Colorado Commandery, No. 1, and Grand Prelate, returned on a recall from his old parish, to Greenfield, Mass., in December, 1879. He was elected Prelate of Connecticut Valley Commandery, Nov. 9, 1880, and served continuously, with the exception of the year 1881, until Nov. 10, 1885, when he was elected Commander, holding that office for the second time, for one year. During this period the St. Louis Ritual was in use, and it was not, he repeats it, in unison with Bro. Rugg, and other Massachusetts and Rhode Island Sir Knights who had experience with it, the old ritual to which we had been accustomed. The verbal and other changes were so many and so great, as to make it virtually a new production. How about the bad mess?

Ex uno disce omnes. Hence, on the question of the history of the formation of the Grand Encampment of the U. S. A., the investigation as made by Sir Hopkins, and the results to which he has arrived from his careful research, are of more weight to the candid and unprejudiced mind, than any one sided, theoretical study of the subject can possibly be. Men who are at all interested in these subjects of controversy—ritual and history—will choose one side or the other, as their intelligence and judgment may dictate, but no large print, or exclamation points, or General Jackson "by the eternal," or a General Bombastes Furioso way of putting things, will make them go contrary to their honest convictions.

And now to return once more to the ritual before dismissing the subject finally, for it will never be referred to by this writer again, the Ohio reviewer lays stress upon the fact that he has at command the veritable manuscript purporting to be the ritual of this jurisdiction, bearing date May 21, 1883, with our seal attached, signed by the late Alfred F. Chapman, our then Grand Recorder, and by him given to M. E. Grand Master Dean, who in turn presented it to the Grand Encampment, by whom it was adopted as the Standard Ritual. The Ohio frater says: "We thank God that we kept this most important manuscript in our possession." Indeed! What business has he or any other loyal Knight Templar with that manuscript? All such documents were ordered in long ago that they might be destroyed. But without saying anything farther on the question of disloyalty, we would ask if this matter were before a court of law for decision, would that book so many inches long and so many inches wide, be admitted in evidence? We trow not. It may be a genuine document. But as to its authenticity, any one familiar with the history of that sort of manuscript knows that it is subject to erasures and interlineations, verbal changes and additions *ad libitum*. We doubt whether Sir Chapman if he were in the flesh now, would recognize it as the old, original article. At all events, to reiterate the statement, it was not so recognized by his brethren in this jurisdiction.

Number created in 1893, 368; the then present membership, 7,566.

Sir John A. Warner, of Portsmouth, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir John Nelson Bell, of Dayton, is the E. Grand Recorder.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Sir Knights E. T. Carson, Geo. A. Dean, Huntington Brown, Benj. G. Atkins, Wm. L. Lewis, John F. Stine. F.

OREGON, 1894.

This Grand Commandery assembled in eighth annual conclave, in the city of Salem, Oct. 9, 1894, and was opened in ample form. After V. E. Reuben H. Lloyd, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment, and representative of the M. E. Grand Master, as Inspector of the Thirteenth District, had been received with the honors due his exalted station, the Grand Commander proceeded to deliver the annual address. It deals with "the duties of the hour," which, in his own language, "comprehend a study of the lessons of wisdom to be drawn from the experiences of the past, a rational understanding and appreciation of the present, and a wise and efficient preparation for the future." Under these headings we have a model address. Its recommendations were all adopted, the chief one being that all the officers of the Grand Commandery shall be elected by ballot. On motion of E. Sir Cleland, it was by a three-fourths vote, resolved, to so amend the Statutes and Rules of the Grand Commandery, as to make the fee for the Orders in a Subordinate Commandery, one hundred dollars, the same to be paid before the Orders are conferred, and the newly created Knight to be furnished from it with a regulation uniform. This is a move in the right direction, and will insure on the occasion of a public parade, harmony of color in the lines.

V. E. Sir Reuben H. Lloyd, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States, addressed the Grand Commandery in a few well chosen remarks. The members of the Grand Commandery of Oregon were most intent listeners to the words of wisdom and profound Templar counsel that was communicated to them through the V. E. District Deputy of the M. E. Grand Master. The Templars of Oregon appreciate the motive, and acquiesce in all that was expressed or implied in his communications to them.

The following resolutions were read and adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the Grand Commandery of the State of Oregon, in annual conclave assembled, hail with true Templar pride the coming among us of our highly esteemed frater, V. E. Reuben H. Lloyd, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, as the representative of our esteemed and venerable Grand Master, Hugh McCurdy.

Resolved, That this Grand Commandery reciprocate most heartily the fraternal and knightly greetings of our M. E. Grand Master, as presented to us by his Inspector General, and that we most heartily commend his untiring zeal and fidelity to the cause of Christian Knighthood during his term of office.

Resolved, That it is our most earnest prayer that the coming Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, over which it will be his distinguished honor to preside, by its unity of sentiment and harmony of action, add new lustre to his already enviable and well-earned knightly fame.

Resolved, That we most heartily congratulate our M. E. Grand Master upon his recently assumed marital relations, and trust that he may live many years to enjoy them.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is a review of the Proceedings of all the jurisdictions of the United States, and is from the pen of Sir J. M. Hodson, Chairman of the Committee, and also the retiring R. E. Grand Commander. He says in his opening remarks:

> The material from which to construct an interesting report is not so plentiful as in some former years, as all the "burning questions" seem to have cooled off. No Grand Jurisdictions out of harmony, the national ritual is generally satisfactory, and there will probably be fewer exciting questions to come before the Triennial in 1895 than at any conclave for many years.

Notwithstanding this, our E. frater has made a report which covers eighty pages, and is full of interest from its beginning to its close. Our jurisdiction receives courteous attention, and Bro. Rugg's conclusion of the Correspondence Report, from which paragraphs are quoted, is spoken of in terms of commendation. It is a matter of regret that the Proceedings of Oregon for 1892, received no notice. They may have been sent, and from the well known precise business habits of our Grand Recorder, they doubtless were sent to this address, but the present writer has never seen them. There was no intentional neglect; and to attempt to account for the missing document would be only guess work.

Number knighted, 15. Present membership, 383.

Sir Philip S. Malcolm, of Portland, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir James F. Robinson, of Eugene, is the E. Grand Recorder.

Sir J. M. Hodson, of Portland, Past R. E. Grand Commander, is the Chairman of the Committee on Corrspondence, the other members of which are Sirs John R. Foster and H. S. Jordan.

F.

TENNESSEE, 1895.

Upon the cover of the attractive volume which contains the record of the annual Conclave held at Nashville, May 8 and 9, 1895, appears this announcement: "Grand Commandery closed May 9—Proceedings issued May 18." This shows prompt action on the part of the Grand Recorder, Sir W. F. Foster, and quick work on the part of the printers. Such timely issue is creditable to all concerned, and did it involve the printing of the entire volume of upwards of two hundred pages within the dates named, it would be remarkable. We assume, however, that only thirty-five or forty pages of the book were actually printed after the Conclave—the remaining portions, containing reports, tables, etc., having been in type before the meeting of the Grand Body. Nevertheless the speedy issue of the proceedings is worthy of mention.

R. E. Sir Charles H. Eastman, Grand Commander, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, presided and delivered an address, covering a concise report of his official actions during the year and containing several timely suggestions. Tennessee is one of the few jurisdictions where Templary has not numerically increased during the last year. Grand Commander Eastman states and explains the fact as follows:

> The Templar year that has just passed has been an unusually quiet and uneventful one, so far as it relates to this Jurisdiction. The continued financial depression which has existed throughout our entire land, paralyzing industries of all kinds, and bringing in its train embarrassment and distress to all classes, has had its baleful influence also upon the progress and developments of our noble Order. As a result, we are numerically weaker than when we gathered in Annual Conclave a year ago. It affords me pleasure, however, to report that while there has been such scant encouragement in this direction, the utmost good feeling has existed throughout the entire Jurisdiction; peace and harmony have prevailed; thorough discipline has been maintained in most of the Commanderies, and all seem to have perfected themselves in the Ritual of the Order.

The only ruling reported relates to the right of a Commandery to make a by-law providing that the payment of dues for a term of years shall exempt from the requisition of dues for the remainder of the life. On this subject the Grand Commander reported question and reply, viz.:

> *Question.*—"Is it in conformity with our Constitution and the traditions of Tennessee Templarism to enact a by-law providing that, by the payment of dues for a certain number of years, or by the payment of a certain fixed sum, a Sir Knight could be given a receipt in full for dues during his lifetime?"
>
> *Answer.*—Section 85, Supplement to Code of Statutes, Grand Encampment of the United States, is as follows: "A by-law providing that a member, upon the payment of a fixed sum of money, may become a life member, and thereafter be exempt from the payment of annual dues, *is valid.*"
>
> The payment of dues for a certain number of years is equivalent to a fixed sum, and such a by-law would be equally as valid.

The conclusion stated is undoubtedly correct; but we cannot refrain from interjecting our opinion in this connection, that the policy of such exemption is liable to serious objections. Of course if the fixed payment is made large enough, or the term of years covered by annual payments is sufficiently extended, no harm will come from the exemption thus secured — provided, however, even then, that a proportion of the money so paid in is funded that its income may be available to meet expenses. It would not be wise or prudent to accept a lump sum from a goodly number of members of a Subordinate Commandery, as payment of all dues that might accrue against such members, and use the entire amount in meeting some approved expenditure. It would be folly to gather and use life dues in such a manner.

The proceedings during the two days' Conclave included many interesting features. Sir Thomas O. Morris, appointed to the office of Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Encampment, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir George C. Connor, was presented and received with the honors due to his office and to the Grand Encampment. On the evening of the first day's session a memorial service was held in the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville, and an eloquent eulogy upon the life and character of Sir. John Frizzell, Past Grand Commander, was delivered by Rev. Sir Richard W. Binkley. The address is published in the Proceedings.

Sir Morton B. Howell, Past Grand Commander, furnished the Report on Correspondence. Grand Recorder Foster refers to him and to the Report in the following complimentary terms:

> It will be an agreeable surprise to many, and a great pleasure to us all, to read the Report on Correspondence, prepared by the well known author of former years, Past Grand Commander Morton B. Howell. Your Grand Recorder feels that in persuading our Brother to once more salute his friends in the old familiar way, he has earned the approval and thanks of all who admired and appreciated the work of Sir Knight Howell so greatly in the years gone by.

After reading the excellent paper prepared by Bro. Howell we can heartily endorse the approving words of the Grand Recorder. The Report indicates thought and study on the part of its author and shows painstaking care in its preparation. Bro. Howell quotes the expression of the present writer, as set forth in the Report of Mass. and R. I., 1894, relating to the scope and desired character of Reports on Correspondence, and says: "This is a just and proper estimate of the papers referred to."

Correspondent Howell would have a more careful sifting of the material presented to Commanderies. To this end, as suggestive of a more careful testing, he favors the enacting of a rule providing that at least one month shall elapse after the presentation of petitions for the Orders before a ballot is allowed. On this subject we quote his words:

> The reason for such enactment is that, without it, no time might be required, and great evil produced by haste. One month may be long in some cases, but it is erring, if at all, on the safe side. "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." Introducing a new member into a Commandery is in many respects like taking a partner for life. We have seen individuals "railroaded" through from Entered Apprentice to Knight Templar in three months, and the majority of such expressed matter turned out to be worthless. Improper material in a single Commandery is an injury to the entire body of Templary, and the guard at the door of entrance is the most important of all. We do not consider an edict requiring a month's delay as interfering with internal management, and it should be mandatory and without qualification.

We would gladly present additional excerpts from this able report did time and space permit. It is wholesome reading and charged with the ideas which are fundamental in Masonic Templarism. It is also an excellent summary of the proceedings reviewed. Grand Recorder Foster furnishes several tables of interest, and a full list of the officers and members of all the Commanderies in the jurisdiction. There are fifteen active Commanderies, aggregating a membership of 1065.

Sir Orion L. Hurlbut, Chattanooga, Grand Commander; Sir Wilbur F. Foster, Nashville, Grand Recorder and Correspondent.

R.

TEXAS, 1895.

Waco was the place of meeting of the Grand Commandery of this jurisdiction, April 17, 1895, the date, and the First Presbyterian Church the scene of the exercises preliminary to the formal opening. At the church the R. E. Grand Prelate, the Rev. and venerable Sir J. C. Carpenter, delivered an address which was both appropriate and eloquent.

After the services at the church the Grand Commandery convened in forty-first annual conclave, in the Asylum of Waco Commandery, No. 10, and was opened with appropriate ceremonies and prayer.

The R. E. Grand Commander, Sir E. J. Fry, then read the annual address. Under necrology, speaking of the death of R. E. P. G. C. Philip C. Tucker, he says:

> He received the degrees of the Lodge and Chapter and the Orders of the Commandery in his native State, Vermont. He came to Texas and located in Galveston, in 1852. Ever since his removal to the State he has been a conspicuous figure in Texas Masonry, having been Master of Harmony Lodge, High Priest of San Felipe de Austin Chapter, and Commander of San Felipe de Austin Commandery. He was Grand Master of Masons in Texas in 1869, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas, in 1865, and Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Texas, in 1864. He received the degrees of the Scottish Rite in 1867, and in the later years of his life became a very active worker in that Rite. At the time of his death he was Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the A.·and A. S Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. He was a lawyer by profession, and was faithful and laborious in discharging his duties. One who knows him well, says: "His career was unsullied by blot or stain." In the war between the States, he was a gallant officer and soldier of the Confederate States. His active benevolence and devotion to the duty of relieving the sick and suffering during the yellow fever epidemic which visited Galveston, are well remembered, and beautifully and sacredly commemorated by his intimate friends and neighbors.

The decisions rendered are in accordance with Templar law and have a simply local bearing, the same being true of the other portions of the address.

It is a rule with our Texas fratres, that each Subordinate Commandery must drill in public or otherwise, at least four times each year. Any violation of this regulation involves as a penalty, for the first offence, a reprimand from the Grand Commander; for the second offence, a suspension of Charter, or such other punishment as the Grand Commandery may see fit to inflict.

Sir H. B. Stoddard, Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the U. S., was received with the honors becoming his rank, and subsequently installed the newly elected officers in public in the roof garden of the Natatorium.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from its chairman, Sir Robt. M. Elgin, and is an able and interesting review of the Proceedings of thirty-eight jurisdictions including the Great Priory of Canada. We receive kind and courteous notice. Speaking of us as to our numerical strength, in connection with that of Pennsylvania and New York, he says:

> We predict as we did last year, that Massachusetts and Rhode Island will come out ahead this year, and be entitled to the honor of not only entertaining the Grand Encampment, but of having the largest Grand Commandery and having on its roster the largest Commandery in the world."

We give the whole of the conclusion of this admirable report as well for the bit of history contained in it in connection with Sir James Sorley and Gen. Sam Houston, as for the personal allusion to the writer of it, expressing the hope that while always ready for the summons, he may not be called off from duty for many a year. Our esteemed frater says:

> We have long been in the harness and outlived many of those with whom we have discussed questions of Masonic law and usage. To-day more than ever this writer was made to feel with how much speed our early contemporaries are passing away. We are writing these concluding words on the 3d of May, two weeks since the adjournment of the Grand Commandery, and as the last of the Proceedings are going into the printer's hands this morning, the morning's papers bring the news of the death of Sir James Sorley, Past Grand Commander of Texas and Past Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment. He was one of the pioneers of Texas, long a resident of and identified with its interests. He died at his home in Galveston last evening at 6:30 o'clock.
>
> Sir James Sorley was born in Edinburg, Scotland, September 28, 1820. He was educated at Birkenhead College, England, and came to America at the age of sixteen and for some years resided in Mobile, Alabama,

> where he married Miss Mary Jones Stone. Besides his wife he leaves four children, one, a widowed daughter, Mrs. W. G. Irwin, and three sons, James, Jr., an attorney, Wm. B., cashier of the National Cotton Oil Co., of Galveston, and L. S., lieutenant in the U. S. Army at Camp Douglas, Utah.
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> Sir James Sorley received the degrees from Entered Apprentice to Knight Templar in Mobile, Ala., was present at and is the last one of those who organized the Grand Commandery of Texas. In 1852, in company with General Sam Houston, and, if the writer is not mistaken, Wm. M. Taylor, he rode on horseback from Houston to Palestine, a distance of more than 150 miles through a sparsely settled country, over rough, unworked roads to organize Palestine Commandery No. 3.
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> He was elected Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in 1856, and Grand Commander of Texas in 1858. He possessed in an eminent degree those sturdy qualities of honesty, integrity, candor and truthfulness so characteristic of his Scottish ancestry. Almost from childhood he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and ever since his residence in Texas he has been one of its pillars in the city of his home, and lived with consistency up to its strictest teachings of morality and Christian purity.
>
> For the last thirty years he has been at the head of the Howard Association, an institution organized for the purpose of nursing and giving relief to sufferers from yellow fever. And before the days of strict quarantine, when that scourge was almost annually an epidemic in our coast cities, none ever performed more efficient or zealous work in that self-sacrificing association. At the time of his death he was one of the trustees of the Island City Protestant Orphans' Home.
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> In age he was five years less three days his senior, and leaves this writer the oldest living Grand Commander of Texas, both in years and service, and with the tidings of his departure seems to come the warning, "Be ye also ready."

The Transactions of this Grand Jurisdiction form a handsome, well bound volume of 141 pages.

Creations, 33; present membership, 2,080.

Sir John McDonald, of Austin, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir Robt. Brewster, of Houston, is the E. Grand Recorder.

Sir R. M. Elgin, of Houston, is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the other members being Sirs L. M. Oppenheimer, N. W. Hunter and R. Brewster

F.

VERMONT, 1895.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and Appendant Orders of this State, assembled in fifty-third annual conclave, in the city of Burlington, June 11, 1895, and a constitutional number being present, was opened in ample form.

R. E. Sir Marsh O. Perkins, the retiring Grand Commander, whose portrait is a frontispiece to the Proceedings, then delivered the annual address. Referring to the Centennial celebration of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, F. & A. M., in the city of Burlington, June 13, 14, 1894, on which occasion the Grand Commandery acted as escort to the Grand Lodge, he says:

> The occasion was a memorable one, and the Templars of Vermont have reason to congratulate themselves upon the part borne by them in its observance. The Grand Commandery was well represented not only in the discharge of the pleasant duty of acting as escort for the Grand Lodge, but in other more important and essential features of the program, which constituted the exercises of praise and thanksgiving, continuing throughout the afternoon and evening. It is a pleasure to recall the courtesies extended to this Grand Body by the honored Grand Lodge, crowned with the Century's laurel, and to speak again of the zeal of the Sir Knights of Burlington Commandery, No. 2. and others, in their devotion and loyalty to the Grand Commandery. In appreciation of their efforts, and of the members of this Grand Body, to reflect the highest credit upon the Order in their discharge of duty, the following special orders were promulgated, and read at the head of the lines at the close of the parade:
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> The Grand Commander desires to express his thanks to the officers and members of the Grand Commandery, who responded so cordially to the invitation of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Vermont, F. and A. M., to participate in the observance of the centennial of its organization, commemorated this day.
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> He also expresses for himself, and the members of the Grand Commandery, the highest appreciation of the knightly zeal and courtesy of Burlington Commandery, No. 2, and sojourning Sir Knights, who performed escort duty in a most acceptable manner. Their appearance in line and on the march was highly creditable to themselves and to the Grand Commandery. Duty so heartily performed can but be pleasantly recalled in the future by all the Sir Knights, who have so well acted their part in honoring the venerable Grand Lodge, which shares with the Grand Commandery the affection of every loyal Templar of Vermont.

The approaching Triennial in Boston receives ample notice in the address, and the determination of our Vermont fratres to help us make the affair a grand success, will have been verified by their courteous action in the matter, ere this is read. In the assistance rendered our Vermont brethren in selecting quarters for their respective Commanderies, at the Hub, honorable mention is made of our Triennial Committee appointed for such purposes, and especially of Sir Joseph W. Work. "His time and attention," says the Grand Commander, "were freely given, and the labor of the two days was materially lightened by his unvarying thoughtfulness, deep interest and unbounded determination to second the desires of the committee in every way possible. Through his efforts, the several Commanderies are centrally located and within easy distance of each other." This address is a most readable document, and abounds in knightly sentiment. That the Sir Knights of our sister jurisdiction appreciate their retiring Grand Commander, is evident from the following allusion to him taken from the Report on the Doings of Grand Officers, prepared by Sir Kittredge Haskins, and which on motion was accepted and adopted :

> That while we sincerely regret that the physical indisposition of our R. E. Grand Commander prevented his official visitations to the Subordinate Commanderies which he had planned to make, we desire to commend the faithful manner in which he has otherwise discharged the important duties of his high and responsible office, and feel that he has reason for congratulation upon the fraternal feeling, peace and harmony which has prevailed in this jurisdiction among the members of the Order of Christian Knighthood. That notwithstanding the unprecedented financial depression that has prevailed throughout this country, and in consequence thereof, many Subordinate Commanderies in other Grand Jurisdictions have been seriously affected, the increase of membership and the financial prosperity of the Order in this Jurisdiction, has, during the past year, been above the average of former years.
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> In conclusion we beg leave to assure the R. E. Grand Commander that he has maintained and unheld the banner of our Order, during his term of office, with the chivalric valor of the ancient Knight, and with that grace and modesty which so becomes the Sir Knight of the present age, and which has justly won for him the sincere love of every Sir Knight in this Grand Jurisdiction.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is by the Chairman, R. E. Past Grand Commander Sir Kittredge Haskins. It embraces thirty-nine jurisdictions including Canada, and is an able and comprehensive review of the Grand Commandery Proceedings reported from those various sections. It takes a lawyer after all, to deal with such matters as are recorded in the yearly journals of our Order, for he knows just what to put in and what to leave out. It is so with this admirable document. It is a fair and succinct representation of the condition of Templarism in the fields reviewed. Our jurisdiction, it is almost needless to say, receives kindly and courteous notice. Sir Haskins is a dear friend of ours of years standing. We have known him Masonically and otherwise, in the Lodge, the Asylum, the Church and his home, and we thoroughly appreciate and heartily reciprocate kind allusions to us personally.

The Proceedings of this Grand Body are bound up in a handsome volume of 162 pages.

Number created, 116 ; present membership, 1,396.

Sir Silas W. Cummings, of St. Albans, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir Warren G. Reynolds, of Burlington, is the E. Grand Recorder.

Sir Kittredge Haskins, of Brattleboro, is the E. Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. F.

VIRGINIA, 1894.

The seventy-second grand annual assembly of the Right Eminent Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and Appendant Orders of this State, was held Nov. 15, 1894, in the city of Richmond. The R. E. Grand Commandery was opened in ample form, whereupon followed the address of R. E. Sir E. E. Downham, the retiring Grand Commander.

The address is full of interest concerning matters which have a purely local bearing. In connection with the approaching Triennial Conclave, the Grand Commander has this to say :

> I feel that an especial effort should be put forth to assure our Massachusetts fratres that the alliance and friendship of the fathers are not forgotten by the sons. I cannot forget that in the heart of Virginia and Massachusetts American liberty was born. Who can forget the old elm at Cam-

bridge, or the plains of Yorktown, Virginia, and Massachusetts—the Alpha and Omega of American liberty, progress and civilization.

This sentiment has the true ring, and is specially grateful coming as it does from the Old Dominion. Massachusetts is bound to Virginia by all the sacred memories of the past history of our common country, and will extend to her a cordial welcome and the "cup of kindness" at the Grand Conclave, which, when this is read, will have become a thing of the past. The author of the loyal sentiment just quoted, received honorable and deserved commendation from his fratres who were appointed to consider his address, in the following words:

> Your Committee desires to congratulate the Grand Commandery upon the successful administration of its affairs by Right Eminent Grand Commander Sir E. E. Downham, and recommend that the Grand Treasurer provide a Past Grand Commander's jewel to be presented to him as a token of the knightly esteem in which he is held by the fratres of the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

The record of our Order in this venerable and distinguished Commonwealth, is worthy of preservation, and is to be preserved, as we learn from the action taken on the subject at this annual conclave, when on motion it was

> *Resolved*, That the Eminent Commanders of the several Subordinate Commanderies of this jurisdiction, be requested and earnestly desired to prepare or have prepared a sketch of the full history of their Commanderies, and forward same to the Grand Commander, and report at the next annual assembly.

The Proceedings of this jurisdiction make up a neat volume of 64 pages, which bears testimony on almost every page, that in Virginia our beloved Order is in a most flourishing condition.

Number knighted, 139; present membership, 1,365.

R. E. J. Parke Corbin, of Moss Neck, is the Grand Commander, and R. E. William B. Isaacs, of Richmond, is the Grand Recorder. The same R. E. frater is also Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Even while penning the above the sad news has come to us of the demise of R. E. Sir Isaacs. From his prominent position as V. E. Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, he was known by our Order throughout the world. Affable, courteous, a gentleman of the old school, he was like the Chevalier Bayard, a valiant and magnanimous Sir Knight, *sans peur et sans reproche*. We can ill afford to lose him, and he will be sadly missed at the approaching Grand Encampment in Boston, but with Sir Connor, and others of a generation of our fratres that is rapidly passing away, he has gone to that Asylum of happiness above, where the valiant knight, his battle fought, and the victory won, rests from his labors, and is at peace forever. It is almost needless to assure our bereaved fratres of Virginia, that they have the sincere sympathy of every Sir Knight in this jurisdiction, in their great loss. F.

WASHINGTON, 1894.

This Grand Commandery with its Appendant Orders, assembled in seventh annual conclave, in the city of Spokane, September 10, 1894, and a constitutional number being found present, was opened in ample form.

R. E. Grand Commander Sir Eugene T. Wilson, whose portrait adorns the Proceedings, then delivered the annual address. This is a very thorough and comprehensive document, and in the decisions which it records demonstrates on the part of the Grand Commander, a close study of, and familiarity with, Templar law. It breathes a spirit of loyalty to our institution, and it is no wonder that under Sir Wilson as a leader, our valiant and magnanimous Order has flourished in Washington. There are eight chartered Commanderies, and one working under dispensation; and of all of them it may be said, judging from the reports embodied in the Proceedings, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard, that went down to the skirts of his garments." One reads of the doings of our fratres in that young, far-away, western jurisdiction, and thinks intuitively of that fabled home of Yasodhara:

> "that house of love all peopled fair
> With sweet attendance, so that in each part
> With lovely sights were gentle faces found,
> Soft speech and willing service, each one glad
> To gladden, pleased at pleasure, proud to obey;
> Till life glided beguiled, like a smooth stream
> Banked by perpetual flowers."

Washington for zeal, intelligence and harmonious work, is a model Templar jurisdiction. "Peace be within thy walls and plenteousness within thy palaces, for my brethren and companions' sakes I wish thee prosperity."

The Report on Correspondence is an able and exhaustive document from the pen of E. Sir Yancey C. Blalock, and covers 127 pages of closely printed matter. Its aim is to present a fair and impartial view of the condition of our Order in the United States, and its author has succeeded admirably in his effort. In closing he says:

> We have done, and wish our fratres could be entertained and instructed as we have been while reading the proceedings reviewed. We have made few comments, as we are not hunting a "row." It is possible as we grow older we may get quarrelsome; we hope not. To those with whom we have differed in opinion we expect the charity that should be extended from one Templar to another. May the Great Captain of our Salvation be with you and bless you.

Created, 61; membership, 520. The list of members is for year 1893.

Sir George N. Alexander, of Seattle, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir Yancey C. Blalock, of Walla Walla, is the E. Grand Recorder. He is also the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, the other members being Sirs Edward S. Ingraham and H. L. Kennan. F.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1895.

This Grand Commandery assembled in its Twenty-first Annual Conclave, at Fairmount, May 8, 1895, and was opened in ample form.

The Grand Commander R. E. Sir W. W. Van Winkle, read his address, which is concerned entirely with matters of local interest. From it we gather that Templar Masonry is in a very flourishing condition within the limits of his jurisdiction. A Dispensation was granted to a new Commandery to be distinguished as DeMolay Commandery, and located in the city of Grafton. The Grand Commander anticipated that a charter would be applied for by this newly organized body, and recommended that it be granted.

The special committee on Christmas observance reported a form of service to be used on that occasion. It is beautiful and appropriate, and might well be adopted by the Order generally as a ceremony suited to the occasion, when they meet to drink the health of the Grand Master.

The report on Templar Correspondence is a very able and interesting document from the pen of R. E. Sir O. S. Long, who, we regret to say, declines further service on the committee. The Grand Commander in his address alludes to the valuable service rendered by this brother, in the following terms:

> It is eminently proper to make acknowledgment of the able, full and satisfactory manner in which the committee on Foreign Correspondence have performed the duty of collecting and reporting on this subject. While so much is due the committee, more praise should be accorded R. E. Sir O. S. Long, by whom the labor of compiling has been done, for the intelligent, plain, readable and instructive style in which the correspondence is presented. He has performed his duty well and faithfully, and deserves as he is entitled to, thanks, as the least recognition that can be accorded him.

To all of which we say, Amen. Our jurisdiction receives ample space and honorable mention in the report.

We gather from the tabulated statement that in the eleven Commanderies of this jurisdiction, 88 have been created Knights, and that the present membership is 781.

The committee on Templar Correspondence is composed of Sirs A. B. White, Alfred Paull, and R. C. Dunnington.

Sir W. H. H. Holswade, of Huntington, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir R. C. Dunnington, of Fairmount, is the E. Grand Recorder. This honorable position has been held by the last-named brother since 1886, and his portrait very properly adorns the Proceedings, the frontispiece of which is that of the retiring Grand Commander. F.

WYOMING, 1895.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars and Appendant Orders of Wyoming, met in eighth annual conclave, in Laramie, May 8, 1895, and a constitutional number of members being present, was opened in ample form, the E. Grand Prelate leading in prayer.

R. E. Sir Harper M. Orahood, P. G. C., of Colorado, representing the Grand Master of Templars for the Eleventh District, and his suite, were received with becoming honors under an arch of steel. Sir Orahood responded to this welcome in a very instructive and entertaining speech, after which the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir William Daley, delivered the annual address. It is a concise document, and deals entirely with matters of local interest. All of the recommendations of the Grand Commander were approved by the Committee on the Doings of Grand Officers, and among the recommendations were the following:

> I would recommend, as the new Ritual is in the hands of each Commandery, that a rigid inspection be had in this Grand Jurisdiction, and that those in charge of this inspection make every effort to see that there will be perfect uniformity, not only in the ritualistic part of the work, but in the "Tactics of the Asylum" and "Drill of the Commandery."
>
> I recommend the creation of an officer in this Grand Commandery to be known as "Inspector General."
>
> I recommend the adoption by this Grand Body of the work entitled "Shibboleth" as the monitor of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Sir Knight Orahood installed the newly elected Officers of the Grand Commandery, and his courteous act resulted in the unanimous adoption of the following motion:

> *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Commandery be and they are hereby extended to the R. E. Sir Knights Orahood, Todd and Parmelee of the Grand Commandery of Colorado for their pleasing courtesy in visiting this body, and that we sincerely extend a cordial invitation for them to be present with us again and again.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence is given in full, and tells its own story:

> It is with sincere regrets that your Committee has no review to report this year. Great pressure of professional business and impaired eye-sight have prevented your Chairman from undertaking the task. When he realized that he could not do the work he called upon the other members of the Committee. From Sir Knight Hayford he learned that the genial Sir Knight's elevation to the District Court bench absorbed his entire attention for the pending term of court, while Sir Knight Rafter reported that he was on the eve of a prolonged trip east.
>
> No one feels the omission of a review more keenly than the undersigned. A review is the life and spirit of printed Proceedings. Omit a review and you withhold the seasoning from the soup, or, if you will, the effervescence from the champagne. Any board is the better spread for a few bouquets. But details of business and columns of statistics must suffice this time.
>
> However, the excellent condition of the Order in Wyoming and the improved prospects must cheer every Templar in the Jurisdiction.

The same E. Sir Knight is the Chairman on Correspondence this year, and his confrères are Sirs A. J. Parshall and T. S. Taliaferro, Jr.

Created, 28; present membership, 250.

Sir Frank M. Foote, of Evanston, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir John C. Baird, P. G. C., of Cheyenne, is the E. Grand Recorder.

The Proceedings form a neatly bound volume, having for its frontispiece a well executed portrait of the retiring Grand Commander. F.

NEBRASKA, 1895.

This Grand Commandery met in Twenty-third Annual Conclave, at Omaha, April 23, 1895, and was opened in ample form.

An address of welcome was extended to the Grand Body through its Commander, by Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 1, in whose Asylum its services were held, which was fittingly responded to by the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir James A. Tulleys, whose portrait serves as a frontispiece to the Proceedings, who then proceeded to deliver his address, which relates to matters of a purely local interest.

The report of the Grand Recorder is very elaborate and contains an itemized account of funds received and expended.

In the course of his report, he says:

> The Grand Commandery having for the first time in ten years met at Omaha, I invite inspection of our archives and library in the fireproof room of the Grand Lodge in Freemasons Hall. The library consists of one hundred and twenty-three handsomely bound volumes of the proceedings of fellow Grand Commanderies, together with a number of pamphlet proceedings which remain unbound because some years are missing. I think the usual appropriation of twenty-five dollars should be made for binding, and I suggest that you appropriate fifty dollars for the purchase of old proceedings and of new books.

There is no report on Correspondence.

Number of Commanderies in the jurisdiction, 23; number knighted during the past year, 81; present number, 1,656.

Sir Charles B. Finch, of Kearney, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir William R. Bowen, of Omaha, is the E. Grand Recorder.
F.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1895.

This Grand Body assembled in Sixth Annual Conclave, in the Asylum of Auvergne Commandery, in the city of Fargo, June 21, 1895, and was opened in ample form.

After the appointment of several committees, the R. E. Grand Commander, Sir Joseph Hare, delivered his address. He alluded to the fact of the Conclave being held in a city that two years ago was devastated by a disastrous conflagration. On the ruins of that memorable fire, there have been erected substantial brick buildings, and wide flagstone pavements have taken the place of the old wooden sidewalks. Fitting reference is made to the Knightly dead. The several decisions reported are, it would seem, in accordance with Templar law. Heartfelt thanks are extended by the retiring Commander to all the officers of the Grand Commandery for their courteous coöperation, and especially to Sir Knight Frank J. Thompson, the worthy, willing, accomplished and ever ready Grand Recorder, who rendered him very valuable assistance in the performance of his duties. A portrait of this Grand Recorder and one of the Grand Commander are bound up with the Proceedings.

The report of Grand Recorder Thompson shows that he is an enthusiastic Knight Templar, fully abreast of the times, and determined to have his jurisdiction in the fore-front of Templar Masonry.

The jurisdiction embraces seven Commanderies; number knighted during the past year, 47; present number, 406.

There is no report on Correspondence.

Sir Clarence A. Hale, of Grand Forks, is the R. E. Grand Commander, and Sir Frank J. Thompson, of Fargo, is the E. Grand Recorder.
F.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The twenty-sixth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment, held at Boston during the last week of August last, was made the occasion for an immense gathering of Templars from all parts of the country, and for a grand display of the strength and resources of the Order. Our jurisdiction was honored by the attendance not only of the representative members of the Order, who came to Boston to attend the sessions of the Grand Encampment, but by thousands of Sir Knights who came to take part in the great parade, and whose presence and bearing gave to the occasion an increased significance. The Commanderies and Sir Knights thus assembled were accompanied, many of them, by ladies, thus swelling the attendance of visitors to a number greatly in excess of the record made at any previous triennial.

It is very pleasant to consider that the gathering of the Templars in Boston was a successful occasion in all its features, and that all the jurisdictions allegiant to the Grand Encampment were represented in the mighty host convened. And it is a cause of equal gratification that the welcome accorded these visitors was a hearty one. The Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island gave hospitable greeting to the visiting Sir Knights, and provided on an ample scale, for their comfort and entertainment. The Grand Commandery of the jurisdiction to which this report is addressed appointed an able committee, at the head of which was Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander, and by and through this efficient committee well devised arrangements were made and carried out in a manner most satisfactory to all concerned.

The citizens of Boston and vicinity were closely in touch with the occasion, and rendered numerous courteous attentions to those who were in some sense regarded as their guests during the week of the triennial conclave. The Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Boston, both of them active members of the Templar Order, were in the procession on the day of the parade, and spoke words of cordial greeting at the opening session of the conclave.

The parade was beautiful and imposing as a spectacle, and was specially attractive by the excellent music furnished by scores of bands, and the numerous symbols displayed. It is estimated that twenty thousand Templars marched through the streets of Boston on that notable day. They marched between lines of interested and sympathetic observers, along streets profusely and often artistically decorated for the occasion, and cheers and applause followed their movements from the start to the close. The dwellers in Boston and vicinity, the gathered multitude from all parts of New England, looked upon the magnificent pageant with friendly eyes, and often made expression of their regard for the Order which was making so creditable an expression of its character and resources.

The sessions of the Grand Encampment, lasting from Tuesday to Friday, were well attended by officers and delegates, and much business of importance was transacted. The present writer was an attendant at all the meetings, but he has no copy of the proceedings before him, and he will not undertake to set forth the doings in detail. It may suffice to say that the strong men of the Order were present, many veterans, with some of the influential members who are still in their youth, and the purpose of all seemed to be the advancement of the interests of the Order along the well marked lines which Masonic Templarism has already made clear. A new constitution was adopted, some changes were made in the rules of practice, a committee was appointed to determine and report upon the vexed question relating to the origin of the Grand Encampment, the usual routine business was transacted and officers elected, Sir Warren LaRue Thomas, of Kentucky, being chosen Grand Master by an almost unanimous vote. An elaborate banquet at the Hotel Vendome, on Thursday evening of Conclave week, was given by the Triennial Committee of this jurisdiction to Sir Hugh McCurdy, the retiring Grand Master, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment. It was an occasion long to be remembered by those who were privileged to be present. Of course there were numerous banquets and receptions during the week, all claiming attention from a larger or lesser number of interested participants, while various entertainments and excursions were provided and liberally patronized. It was a gala week—pleasant alike to hosts and visitors—and our belief is that the Templar Order has received a fresh impetus by the successful triennial of 1895.

It is well that there should be such a gathering of Templars from time to time; and most certainly it is well that consideration should be given as often as once in three years to the important interests which the Grand Encampment has in charge. Let us rejoice that so much was done, and done so well, at the recent conclave in Boston.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR 1894–95.

FURNISHED FOR USE OF COMMITTEE BY EM. SIR B. W. ROWELL,

Grand Recorder of Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF	Year.	Date of Organization.	Date of Annual Conclave.	Date Printed Proceedings were Received.
Alabama	1895	Nov. 29, 1860.	May 8, 1895.	Oct. 18, 1895.
Arizona	1894	Nov. 16, 1893.	Nov. 14, 1894.	May 27, 1895.
Arkansas	1895	Mar. 23, 1872.	April 16, 1895.	May 9, 1895.
California	1895	Aug. 10, 1858.	April 18, 1895.	July 5, 1895.
Colorado	1895	Mar. 14, 1876.	June 4, 1895.	July 23, 1895.
Connecticut	1895	Sept. 13, 1827.	March 19, 1895.	May 22, 1895.
Florida	....	....	Aug. 1, 1895.	....
Georgia	1895	April 25, 1860.	April 17, 1895.	June 24, 1895.
Illinois	1894	Oct. 27, 1857.	Oct. 23, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.
Indiana	1895	May 16, 1864.	April 17, 1895.	May 9, 1895.
Iowa	1895	June 6, 1864.	July 9, 1895.	Sept. 4, 1895.
Kansas	1895	Dec. 29, 1868.	May 14, 1895.	June 6, 1895.
Kentucky	1895	Oct. 15, 1847.	May 15, 1895.	July 23, 1895.
Louisiana	1895	Feb. 12, 1864.	Feb. 15, 1895.	May 24, 1895.
Maine	1895	May 5, 1852.	May 9, 1895.	Oct. 3, 1895.
Maryland	1894	Jan. 23, 1871.	Nov. 27. 1894.	Feb. 19, 1895.
Mass. and Rhode Island	1895	May 6, 1805.	Oct. 30, 1895.	....
Michigan	1895	April 7, 1857.	May 21, 1895.	June 22, 1895.
Minnesota	1895	Oct. 23, 1865.	June 24, 1895.	July 29, 1895.
Mississippi	1895	Jan. 21, 1857.	Feb. 12, 1895.	May 8, 1895.
Missouri	1895	May 22, 1860.	April 23, 1895.	June 24, 1895.
Montana	1894	May 14, 1888.	Sept. 18, 1894.	Nov. 20, 1894.
Nebraska	1895	Dec. 27, 1871.	April 23, 1895.	Sept. 12, 1895.
New Hampshire	1894	June 13, 1826.	Sept. 25, 1894.	March 5, 1895.
New Jersey	1895	Feb. 14, 1860.	May 14, 1895.	June 15, 1895.
New York	1894	June 18, 1814.	Sept. 11, 1894.	Dec. 5, 1894.
North Carolina	1895	May 10, 1881.	May 14, 1895.	June 5, 1895.
North Dakota	1894	June 16, 1890.	June 5, 1894.	Aug. 30, 1894.
Ohio	1894	Oct. 24, 1843.	Oct. 3, 1894.	Jan. 1, 1895.
Oregon	1894	April 13, 1887.	Oct. 9, 1894.	Dec. 7, 1894.
Pennsylvania	1894	April 12, 1854	May 22, 1894.	Sept. 15, 1894.
South Dakota	1895	May 14, 1884.	June 18, 1895.	Aug. 10, 1895.
Tennessee	1895	Oct. 12, 1859.	May 8, 1895.	May 24, 1895.
Texas	1895	Jan. 18, 1855.	April 17, 1895.	June 29, 1895.
Vermont	1895	June 17, 1824.	June 11, 1895.	July 9, 1895.
Virginia	1894	Nov. 27, 1823.	Nov. 15, 1894.	Jan. 2, 1895.
Washington	1894	June 2, 1887.	Sept. 10, 1894.	Dec. 29, 1894.
West Virginia	1895	Feb. 25, 1874.	May 8, 1895.	Aug. 23, 1895.
Wisconsin	1894	Oct. 20, 1859.	June 15, 1894.	Aug. 14, 1894.
Wyoming	1895	March 8, 1888.	May 8, 1895.	July 5, 1895.
Grand Encampment U. S.	1895	June 21, 1816.	....	....
Canada	1894	Oct. 9, 1855.	Sept. 4, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.
England and Wales	1894	....	....	....
Ireland	....	....	....	....
Scotland	....	....	....	....
Victoria, Australia	1895	....	May 31, 1895.	Aug. 7, 1895.

STATISTICAL TABLE.—Continued.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF	Year.	Number Knighted.	Number Affiliated.	Number Restored.	Number Dimitted.	Number Suspended.	Number Expelled.	Number Died.	Number of Subordinates.	Number of Members.	Gain over last Report.	Average Membership to each Commandery.	Numerical Standing.
Alabama	1895	33	7	4	8	18	3	9	10	376	8	37	33
Arizona	1894	8	3	....	....	1	....	3	3	103	7	34	39
Arkansas	1895	38	7	1	12	17	1	12	12	545	4	45	30
California	1895	145	55	11	53	47	....	42	35	2,887	69	82	12
Colorado	1895	69	23	6	35	8	....	16	24	1,648	39	68	21
Connecticut	1895	158	8	1	10	4	....	41	11	2,214	111	201	15
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Georgia	1895	73	2	....	25	4	2	12	10	679	32	68	28
Illinois	1894	492	62	21	215	161	3	114	64	9,109	82	142	4
Indiana	1895	194	53	12	74	48	3	49	37	3,394	85	92	9
Iowa	1895	238	68	18	148	73	5	40	56	4,173	58	74	7
Kansas	1895	240	29	9	91	71	1	40	42	3,176	75	75	10
Kentucky	1895	108	25	4	23	30	....	40	25	1,911	43	76	17
Louisiana	1895	30	....	....	3	3	....	7	4	311	17	78	37
Maine	1895	230	20	3	46	13	....	46	19	2,904	148	153	11
Maryland	1894	64	8	2	14	8	....	12	9	997	41	111	25
Mass. and Rhode Island	1895	1339	79	14	105	44	3	165	45	11,501	1109	256	1
Michigan	1895	416	117	6	118	60	3	80	44	5,373	278	122	6
Minnesota	1895	145	68	3	72	65	....	24	25	2,335	55	93	14
Mississippi	1895	60	3	2	5	20	1	9	12	430	30	36	31
Missouri	1895	195	54	9	136	126	....	42	58	4,030	46	69	8
Montana	1894	18	3	2	9	8	....	2	8	337	3	42	36
Nebraska	1895	81	34	6	44	57	1	19	23	1,656	....	72	20
New Hampshire	1894	69	5	14	....	....	....	28	10	1,853	32	185	18
New Jersey	1895	90	16	....	31	27	....	22	16	1,681	26	105	19
New York	1894	670	58	60	181	168	2	161	59	10,420	402	176	3
North Carolina	1895	39	4	....	11	10	1	9	12	362	12	30	35
North Dakota	1894	31	1	1	16	....	....	3	7	365	22	52	34
Ohio	1894	368	106	53	141	94	5	97	54	7,566	190	140	5
Oregon	1894	15	5	....	2	....	....	3	6	383	15	64	32
Pennsylvania	1894	621	73	....	105	127	1	157	73	10,594	304	145	2
South Dakota	1895	51	5	1	22	12	....	6	11	793	18	72	26
Tennessee	1895	53	16	2	30	44	....	26	15	1,065	29	71	24
Texas	1895	210	33	4	71	43	4	26	31	2,080	103	67	16
Vermont	1895	116	4	2	16	12	....	20	10	1,396	74	139	22
Virginia	1894	139	19	4	....	27	1	17	21	1,365	117	65	23
Washington	1894	61	32	....	8	6	....	13	9	584	64	65	29
West Virginia	1895	88	37	4	47	15	1	11	11	781	55	71	27
Wisconsin	1894	147	26	27	87	4	....	28	26	2,724	297	104	13
Wyoming	1895	28	11	1	8	....	....	3	5	250	29	50	38
Grand Encampment U S.	1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
Totals in United States	....	7170	1179	307	2022	1475	41	1454	952	104,351	4129	....	..
Canada	1894	175	30	1	37	17	....	17	33	1,273	157	41	..
England and Wales	1894	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	3,000	....	....	..
Ireland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42	1,300	....	....	..
Scotland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	525	....	....	..
Victoria, Australia	1895	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	80	....	....	..
Total in the World	....	7345	1209	308	2059	1492	41	1471	1163	110,529	4286	....	..

CONCLUSION.

It only remains that we write the closing words of this Report. There is but little copy desired by the printer under this heading, for the meeting of our Grand Commandery is near at hand, and he desires, as does the committee, that the whole report in printed form may be ready for distribution on the day of the annual conclave. There is need, therefore, of brevity. We must draw our meditations to a close. It is not altogether easy to do this. Our thoughts get loose now and then, and they run at random.

> "Time hastens fast,
> While we hold converse with our friends."

It is well, perhaps, to have the printer's check interposed, else

> "Desperation seize us, and we fly
> We know not where."

We must *pause.* The limit of pages assigned for our review has been reached, and we must needs forego the expression of many thoughts and sentiments of a general character, pertaining to the work and prosperity of the Templar Order during the past year. It has been a notable year for our institution. Templarism has gained in numbers and resources, and not less in popular favor. The organization is stronger today than at any previous period in its history. Its service of courtesy and grace, and of a practical usefulness, has been improved in quantity and quality within the last few years. Its principles have been clearly announced and well maintained, and not only Sir Knights but the world at large know very well that Masonic Templarism is established on the Christian religion, and the practice of the Christian virtues.

The year covered by this review has been an eventful one as regards this organization. The triennial conclave, at Boston, has produced a marked impression on the public mind favorable to the Order, and has likewise been an inspiration and stimulus to the membership of our entire communion. We see that we have strength, opportunities, together with a most encouraging outlook for the future. We note the unity which now prevails; the feeling of comradeship which is now so fervent; the loyalty to the governing body; the loyalty to the Templar institution whose most potent symbols are the Cross of Calvary and the Empty Tomb of the Risen Christ. We gather fresh purposes of duty—a new and stronger animation of faith and love—as we consider these things, impressed upon our hearts by the lessons and ceremonies of our cherished Order, and by the teaching and life of Christ the Lord.

And so we are helped, strengthened and blessed in the walks and conflicts of this mortal state; and thus are we comforted as we are forced to part company for a time from dear friends and fellow workers on the earth. O, how the hearts of that little band of correspondents who met at the "Algonquin" in Boston, one evening of Conclave week, were touched with pain as the roll was called and the vacant places noted. But we are still one; the dear departed still live, and they are ours; for love like life is immortal. Be it ours to cherish their memory and worth; to walk in the illumined footsteps marked by their fidelities, and to comfort our oftentime tried and troubled souls by the blessed hopes of the gospel of Christ—by the great and precious thoughts of God, immortality, and heaven. Thus shall we be able to join with the poet in giving "Faith's Answer" to "Life's Question."

Drifting away like mote on the stream,
Today's disappointment, yesterday's dream,
Ever resolving—never to mend,
Such is our progress: where is the end?

Whirling away like leaf in the wind,
Points of attachment left daily behind,
Fixed to no principle, fast to no friend,
Such our fidelity: where is the end?

Floating away like cloud on the hill,
Pendulous, tremulous, migrating still,
Where to repose ourself? whither to tend?
Such our consistency: where is the end?

Crystal the pavement under the stream,
Firm the reality under the dream,
We may not feel it, still we may mend;
How we have conquered not known till the end.

Bright leaves may scatter, sports of the wind,
But stands to the winter the great tree behind;
Frost shall not wither it, storms cannot bend,
Roots firmly clasping the rock at the end.

Calm is the firmament over the cloud,
Clear shine the stars through the rifts of the shroud:
There our repose shall be, thither we tend,
Spite of our waverings, approved at the end.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY W. RUGG,
P. VOORHEES FINCH.

OCTOBER, 1895.

1895.

GRAND OFFICERS.

Sir Eugene H. Richards, Boston, Mass.,	R. E. Grand Commander.
Sir William R. Walker, Pawtucket, R. I.,	V. E. Deputy Grand Commander.
Sir Walter Cutting, Pittsfield, Mass.,	Em. Grand Generalissimo.
Sir George L. Shepley, Providence, R. I.,	Em. Grand Captain General.
Sir Rev. Thomas E. St. John, Haverhill, Mass.,	Em. Grand Prelate.
Sir Herbert F. Morse, Roxbury, Mass.,	Em. Grand Senior Warden.
Sir Winthrop Messenger, Melrose, Mass.,	Em. Grand Junior Warden.
Sir James H. Upham, Dorchester, Mass.,	Em. Grand Treasurer.
Sir Benjamin W. Rowell, Lynn, Mass.,	Em. Grand Recorder.
Sir George E. Hilton, Lynn, Mass.,	Em. Grand Standard Bearer.
Sir Henry G. Jordan, Boston, Mass.,	Em. Grand Sword Bearer.
Sir Freeman C. Hersey, Boston, Mass.,	Em. Grand Warder.
Sir Dana J. Flanders, Malden, Mass.,	Em. Grand Captain of Guards.
Sir Henry S. Rowe, Boston, Mass.,	Em. Grand Lecturers.
Sir Albert H. White, South Boston, Mass.,	
Sir Edmund P. Kendrick, Springfield, Mass.,	
Sir Arthur B. Codding, North Attleboro, Mass.,	
Sir J. Frank Child, Marlboro, Mass.,	Em. Grand Sentinel.
R. E. Sir Rev. Henry W. Rugg, Providence, R. I.	Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
E. Sir Thomas E. St. John, Haverhill, Mass.,	
R. E. Sir Eugene H. Richards, Boston, Mass.,	Trustees of the Grand Fund.
R. E. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.,	
R. E. Sir George H. Burnham, Providence, R. I.,	
E. Sir John Carr, Boston, Mass.,	
E. Sir James H. Upham, Dorchester, Mass.,	